THE

# WONDERS

OF THE

# Little World:

Or, a General

# HISTORY of MAN

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# Six BOOKS.

WHEREIN

By many thousands of examples is shewed what MAN hath been

FROM THE

First Ages of the world to these Times.

In respect of his

Body, Senses, Passions, Affections: His Virtues and Persections, his Vices and Desects, his Quality, Vocation and Prosession; and many other particulars not reducible to any of the former Heads.

Collected from the Writings of the most approved Historians, Philosophers,
Physicians, Philologists and others.

By Math wanter, M. A. and Vicar of Trinity Parish in the City of Coventry.

Quicquid agunt Homines Votum, Timor, Ira, Voluptas, Gaudia, Discursus, nostri est farrago libelli. Juvenal. Satyr. 1. Conamur tennes grandia. Hor. lib. 1. ode. 6.

LONDON,

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**В** ТО ТНЕ

# HONOURABLE Sir Harbottle Grimstone

KNIGHT and BARONET,

# MASTER of the ROLLS.

SIR,

Hose who have done good offices for other men, may forget them if they please; and by how much the less they insist upon them, the greater certainly is their Generosity: But hewho hath been on the receiving hand, or any way assisted by the Goodness of another, is bound to preserve the obligations he is under, in everlasting remembrance. Besides, if when opportunity savours him, he do not some way express his Gratitude, and shew at least his willingness to be thankful, he betrays a baseness utterly unworthy of a second Benefactor. Sir, many years ago it was my happiness to have you my Friend; and then I had frequent experience of a Steadiness and Constancy, a Humility and Integrity, which I have met with but in sew of those persons that are of a quality like unto that of yours. You were pleased to do for me more than ever you had made me the promise of, and much more than a man of my stender merit might reasonably expect from you, or any other. These things I have many times delightfully considered of; and since I am not

# The Epistle Dedicatory.

likely to render you any other compensation or return, I was willing to make you this Address, wherein I might give some publick testimony how sensibly I find my self affected with the memory of your manifold kindness towards me: a great addition to which will be the acceptance of this mean Present which I here lay at your Feet; and then cease to give you a further trouble from

# Honourable Sir,

Coventrey: . Fune 17,

Your most Obliged

Humble Servant

NATH. WANLEY.

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# THE

# PREFACE

TO THE

# READER.

HE first thoughts I had about the Entrance upon such a Defign as the History of Man, were occasioned by some passages I met with in my Lord Verulam's Book of the Advancement of Learning; where I found him faying, That Touching the matter of Man's Prerogatives, it is a Point that may well be fet down amongst Deficients. He adds, I suppose it would much conduce to the Magnanimity and Honour of Man, if a Collection were made of the Vleimities (as the Schools Speak ) or Summities (as Pindar) of Humane Nature, principally out of the faithful Reports of History; that is, what is the last and highest putch, to which Man's Nature, of it felf, bath ever reached, in all the Perfections both of Body and Mind, It is evident (goes he on) what we mean; namely, that the Wonders of Humane Nature, and Virtues as well of Mind as of Body, should be collected into a Volume, which might ferve as a Calender of Humane Triumphs. For a Work of this nature, we approve the Purpose and Design of Valerius Maximus and C. Plinius; but it could be wished they had used more choice and diligence.

When I had read thus far, I confidered what had been done already in this matter by the two forenamed Writers; and in the issue, was well fatisfied that they had not performed so much herein, but that there was yet Field-room enough left for any such as had the leisure and inclination to exercise themselves further upon this Subject.

As for my self, I was sufficiently sensible that I lay under too many Discouragements to adventure upon a Work of this nature. For whereas it requires variety of Books, great Judgment, vast Reading, and a full Freedom and Leisure to attend upon it: In respect of all these, I knew my own Poverty; and thereupon that I had no reason to intermeddle in an Affair, wherein I could expect to meet with little or no success.

But whereas my first intentions were to make some such little Collections and References in this kind, as might some way be serviceable to my self only; I know not how by degrees I sound I had enlarged far beyond my own purposes; and then was perswaded by some such persons as I have reason to esteem, that this Collection, such as it now is, might not be unuseful nor unacceptable to some sorts of Men, in case I should make it publick, as I have now done.

i must confess, that in the whole of this Book there is little of my own;

besides the Method, and way of its Composure; and therefore if some of these Examples which I have ser down may seem utterly incredible, or at best but improbable, let it be remembred that I am not the Inventor, but Reciter; not the Framer, but only the Collector of them; wherein too. I have usually laid the Child at the Father's own Door; or however, have cited those Authors from whence I received the report and the intelligence thereof.

I impose nothing upon any Man's belief, but leave every Reader at his full liberty for the degree of his Faith in these matters. And if I have cited more than one or two Writers for this or that Example, it is not of mere vanity, but for some such reasons as these; sometimes I have slifted my felf with some Circumstances from one, which were not to be met with in the other Author. Or it may be, it was partly to shew that I am not the only Man, who have thought fit to gather up such trifles, as some (it may be) will be ready to call some of these 1 have here concerned my self with.

The Marginal Citations are made to the very Pages for the purpose, that fuch as have any of those Editions which I followed, may immediately turn to what they desire to peruse. And for others whose Editions are different, they have at least the Book, Chapter and Section for their Guide, to

further them in their speedy finding of what they look for.

If any man find fault that the several Heads I treat of are not soorderly placed and disposed as they might have been, I shall say, it is not unlikely; but withal, it may be confidered, that a Book of this Volume is too much to write over often; and that the exactness (as the matter now is) would

not answer the labour, nor quit the cost.

To as many as shall seem displeased that I have so far concerned the Feminine Gender in the History of Man, as to fetch many of my Examples from thence, my reply is; That under the notion of Man both Sexes are comprehended: So that a History of Man (according to my intention) is no other than the History of Mankind; not to fay that there are divers Perfections and Vertues (fuch as Beauty, Modesty, Chastity, &c.) whereunto the weaker Sex may pretend fo strong a Title, that it would seem highly injurious as well as envious and over-partial, to conceal those things which so eminently conduce to the honour of it.

I shall no longer detain my Reader, after I have remembred him that the scarcity of Books, and want of such Conversation as would have been very necessary for me in a business of this nature, is the reason why I have not reached either my own desires, or given that satisfaction to those of others which I could have wished. All I can pretend to have done, is somewhat to have marked out the way for some other of greater Abilities and more Leisure to restore and polish this part of Learning, which is so worthy of any Man's pains; and wherein (when it is well performed) there will be

found such a considerable measure both of pleasure and profit.

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# Imprimatur,

Guil. Jane. R. P. D. Hen. Epifc. Lond. a Sacris Dom.



THE

# WONDERS

Of the little

# WORLD:

Or, a General and Complete

# HISTORY of MAN.

BOOK L

CHAP. I.

Of fuch Infants as have been heard to cry while they were in the Womb of their Mothers.

But thou had'ft e're thou cam'ft to ufe of tears, Sorrow laid up against thou cam'ft to years.

cipate their birth-right; and as if the World questionable verity of it.

Hat which Mr. Beaumont wrote in his Elegy upon the Lady measure of forow: they begin their lamentati-Railand may very well be pronounc'd upon every of the Sons and Daughters of the dark, what they shall afterwards feldome want occasion for so long as they enjoy the light. The Histories of fuch little. Prisoners as have been heard to cry in their close Apartments, take as followeth.

So true is that of the facred Oracle: Maris

born to trouble. It feems trouble is his proper
Inheritance, and that a soon as he enters into Life, he is of Age sufficient to enter upon the troubles of it also. Yet as if this were somewhat with the latest, there are some who seem even to anticipate their birth-right; and as if the World

4. When

June. 15. 1677.

Butbol.

2. When I was of late at Argenina with my from the time wherein she had conceived) upon till. Install Brother, faith Leonardus Doldius, it was credibly the sudden there was a voice heard; but whence mic. Cent. 1. Proported that the Wife of a Taylor in that Neighbour-hood together with divers others, did hear the child cry in her Womb, fome days before the time of her Travail. He adds to this the Histo-

Senant.

Stant.

3. In our Town faith he Anno 1596, November 110. span, 8. Senant.

12. which was the forty (econd day before the 15. span, 8. Senant. 15. Senant. ter in the Womb once, and the day following twice; the Mother died in Travail, the Daughter

is yet alive. Barthol. 4. Anno 1632. In the Town of Wittenberg, on Hift. Anat. the Calends of March there was a Woman who Cant. Hift. had been big with child more then cleven Months: This Woman together with her Husband have prax. 1.4. fometimes heard the child cry, before the was depara. 4.5.6 liver'dof it; which the was afterwards very hapage. 3.59. pily.

360. Barth. Hift.
5. I my felf together with the Learned Salma-drat. Crit. fine will be witnelles of fuch like cryings in the 1. Hift. 1. Womb: I liv'd 1640. in Belgia, when it was comsalmsf. ri-floring definited of a Woman near Veff.dia, when it was com-monly affirmed of a Woman near Veff.dia, who then floring definited by that child of hers was heard foto cry, by ma-catendo p. ny perfons worthy of credit.

6. A noble Person at Leydenused to tell of her Buth His. Brother's Wife, that lying in Bed with her Hus-dnat. Cint. band near her time; the heard the child cry in 1. Hist. 1. her Womb, amaz'd with which she awakened her Husband; who put his head within the cloaths and liftening, did also hear the same: the Woman was so affrighted, that few days after she fell in

was to altrighted, that few days after the fell in Travail.

1. April 1648, There was a Woman, the Wife Barth. Hill. of h Semman re of the Church of The Institute, who had been big for eight Moheths, the was of a good habit of body, and not old: this Woman upon the Eve of Christmas-day; upon the Calends of the year following, and in Epiphany, all those feveral times heard the child that was in her Womb, who cry'd with that noise that it was heard by the regidence. They throng'd together in great numbers to hear so unusual a crying, both such as knew the Woman, and such as knew her not. The Magistrates in the mean time caused the Woman to be carefully watch'd, that afterwards the of Penelope that the performance of this last Office birth of that cryer might be the more certain. Divers spent their judgement before hand of what fhap'd Monster she should be delivered: but at Quid. last the Woman was safely brought to bed of a perfect Female child: who with her Mother are both alive at this day. Let no Man question the truth of this History; for I who am not wont to rely upon rumour; can for certain affirm that I have heard this relation from the Mother her

8. Dr. Walter Needham an eminent and learned Medb. dif- Phylician; discoursing about the Air that is conquist. Anat. tain'd in the membranes of the Womb: as a proof 647-3. P.84. thereof relates the story of a child that was heard to cry while as yet in the belly of its Mother. A long time faith he, I could fcarce believe, that there were any fuch kind of cryings: till I was inform'd of that which I now fet down, by a noble Lady in Cheshire: As this Honourable person sat after Meat in the dining room, with her Husband, their Domestick Chaplain, and divers others: she was sensible of an extraordinary stirring in her belly: which so lift up her clothes, that it was easily discernible to those that were present (she was

it should come, they were not able to conjecture; not suspecting any thing of the Embryo in her Womb. Soon after they perceived the belly and garments of the Lady, to have a fecond and notable commotion; and withal heard a cry, as if it had proceeded from thence. While they were amaz'd at what had pass'd; and were discoursing together of this prodigy: All that had before happened, did a third time fo manifestly appear, that (being now become the more attentive) they doubted not, but that the cry came from her Womb: the Girl that was fo loquacious in the Womb of her Mother, doth yet live, and is likely enough fo to continue. I cannot doubt of the truth of fo eminent a ftory, receiving the confirmation of it, from so credible perfons; nor was I willing longer to conceal the thing it felf; feeing it is of fuch moment in the controversie aforesaid.

9. Amo 1233. In Rathstadt a Town in the No. Schnick obiric Alpes, was borna child whose crying was heard strut. 1.1. fourteen days before the birth of it.

10. Martinus Weinrichius Writes thus: even in Weinrich. de our times faith he, and in this our City of Bress, an 26, p. 62. Infant was heard to cry, three days before it came sennert. into the light: and he observes that the Man so pract. Med. horn, was miserable in respect of his fortune and 1. 4. part 2. Diseases he was sejz'd with; even to the day of his \$ 5. cap. 8.

### CHAP. II.

Of such as have carried their dead Children in their Womb for Some

O unwilling are Parents (for the most part) to survive the funerals of their Children; that fome have thought it a very defireable thing to have their dying eyes clos'd by the hands of fuch as have issued from them. It was the wish for her felf and her Ulyffes, might be referv'd to their dear Telemachus, according to that of

Ille meos oculos comprimat ille tuos.

Ovid Epifft 1.1. Ep. 214

By him let my Eyes closed be, And may he do the same for thee.

We cannot then but pity those unhappy Mothers, whose Children have not only died before them, but within them: in whom the punishment of Mexemina may feem to have been revived in flich a coupling of the living with the dead: and who (with a fatal disappointment of their hopes) are fensible their expired Infants have found their untimely Coffins in the midft of their own Bowels. The transcribed Histories of some such disconsolate Creatures you have here under-

1. Catherine the Wife of Michael de Menne, a Schenck ob-1. Catherine the Wife of Michael de Manne, a sound we poor Countrey-man; for twelve years together [fivilib4.p. carried a dead Child.; or rather the Skeleton of fonathiif. one in her Womb. Amonstrous and miraculous Mid. Mir. then with child; and it was the feventh Month thing, and which yet is manifest to the touch, faith lib.2. c. 22. Agidins ?. 240.

Agidius de Herthoge. I my felf faith he, and | Genifortus a Chirurgion, and Fosephus Araneus a many other, both Men and liustrious Women are witnesses hereof; it is enough to name the excellent Henricus Cornelius Mathifius; who heretofore was domestick Physician to the Emperour Charles the Fifth, he when he had handled the Woman beforefaid both standing and lying, and by touch had easily distinguished all the bones of the dead Infant, in a great amazement cry'd out, nothing is impossible to God and Nature. She conceiv'd of this child in Mach, Anno 1540. who defires to fee this Hiftory more at large may have it from Schenckins in the place forecited.

Chap. 3.

schenck, ob-fired liberty. Woman of thirty years or thereabouts, who fix or 577. objo. feven weeks before her expected delivery, by reafon of a flip upon the Ice, hit her back against. a wall; and from that time never afterwards felt her child she went with to stir. The bigness of her belly was the same; only a little after her fall it did fomewhat encrease and after fell again; but she brought not forth her dead child; nor from that time forth was the fentible of the ordinary purgation of Women. She had her fall, Anno 1500. After which notwithstanding she conceived twice or thrice, and was as often delivered of living Children: But after her delivery, her ufual bigness continueth: so that she verily believes the dead child is yet in her Womb.

3. Anno Dom. 1545. at Vicina in Auftria, zuing. The Mangarita Carlinia, the Wife of Georgius Volzerus, atre vol. 2. being big with child, and in Travail; in her la-

ar. vol. 2. being big with third; and in Fravair, in let in the 4.9357 bour pains, was fenfible that fomewhat feem'd to col.2.

Donat-High felt her child to ftir: but for the intirespace of the intirespace of the collection of the intirespace of the intirespace of the collection lib.2. c.22. four year afterwards, the was afflicted with vehement pains; fo that at the last she was given over by the Physicians: After which Nature endeavouring an evacuation; caused an Ulcer about her Navel, which discharg'd it self of an abundance of matter, and so closed it felf again; till at length,

Anno 1549. upon the collection of new matter, there appeared the bone of the childs clbow in the very orifice of the Ulcer, together with a marvellous weakness of the Woman: In this desperate Difease there was recourse had to a desperate remedy, which was incision; her belly was opened by the advice of Mathias Cornax the Emperour's Phylician, and by the operation of the chief Chirurgions there, a malculine child half putrid was drawn out thence piece-meal: the wound was afterwards to happily cured; that the Woman attained to so entire health; as that it was hoped the might conceive again: Alexander Benedictius faith she did, and dy'd in Travail of her next child.

Zatul. 4. Zacutus Lustams hath set down the History strains of a Woman of mean fortune, and sixteen years at dic. ad- of Age, who being with child, and the time of her mirand, lib. Travail come, could not be delivered by reason of 2. 00f. 157. the narrowness of her Womb, the Chirurgions advised fection, which they faid was ordinary in fuch cases, but the refused it; the dead child there-fore putresied in her Womb: after three years the simaller bones of it came from her; and so by little and little for ten years together, there came forth pieces of corrupted flesh, and fragments of the skull: at last in the twelfth year there issued out piece-meal the greater bones: her belly fell; and after some years she conceived again, and was hap-Donat. Hist. pily delivered of a living boy.

Donat.Hill.

5. Marcellus Donates relates a History, for the lib.2. 6.22 truth of which he cites the testimony of Hippolitus

Phylician, and it was thus: Paula the Wife of Mr. Nafo an Inn-keeper in the street of Pont Merlane in Manua, having carried a dead child of five Months Age, much longer in her Womb: by a continued collection of fanlous matter in her Womb, not without a Fever, the at last was exceedingly wasted and consumed. At which time, by way of fiege, she voided certain little bones which gave her a great deal of pain: these she gather'd, cleanfed and fhew'd them to Geneforties. who foon discover'd them to be the bones of a young child; when this was related to me I could not believe till fuch time as I asked the Woman her felf, who confirm'd the truth of it by an Oath, and finew'd me divers of the bones, which she kept amongst Rose leaves: nor did she cease voiding them in this manner for months and years, till file was this way quit of very many of them: cer-tainly a most wonderful operation of Nature this was, and that she sometimes works in this manner is cafily prov'd by other Hiftories.

#### CHAP. III.

Of fuch Women whose Children have been petrified and thrn'd to Stone in their Wombs, and the like found in dead bodies, or some parts of them.

7 Hen Cato had feen Cafar victorious though at that time the Invader of the Common-wealth: and the great Pompey overcome and overwhelm'd, who as the Guardian of his endanger'd Countrey had undertaken her protection: when he faw on the one fide fuccefsful villany, and on the other afflicted virtue: he is faid to have cry'd out in a deep aftonishment: well, there is much of obscurity in divine † matters. As God Almighty hath the † Lift de ways of his providence in the deep; fo Nature his conflant life: hand-maid hath many of her paths in the dark; 2. 6.15. p. and by fecret ways of operation brings to pass 172-things to strange and uncouth to humane reason and expectation: that even fuch as have been long of her Privy Counfel have stood at gaze at, and made open confession of their ignorance by their admiration. Itake that for a Fable which Ovid tells befel Niobe through excess of grief for the Death of her Children.

Stiff grew she by these ills; no gentle Air Doth longer move the foft curles of her Hair; Her pale Checks have no blood; her once bright Eyes Are fix'd, and fet, in livelest Statue wise; Her Tongue within her hardned mouth upfeal'd; Her Veins did cease to move; her Neck congeal'd; Her Arms all motionless; her foot can't go, And all her Bowels into hard Stone grow,

And yet there have been fome Women, who in themselves have experienced but too much of the verity of this last Verse: fuch was

1. Columbi Charry, a Woman of Sens in Bir livaspars; gundy; the was Wife to Ludovicus Charry, this \$ 4.64. Вz

Duid Beth

Schoole obs Woman by the report of Monlieur John Alibana an 113. 4. off. eminent Phylician (and who alto was prefent at the 21.9. \$37. diffection of her) went twenty eight years with a mark. Cast. dead child in her Womb: when the was dead and 100. p. 75. her belly opened, there was found a Stone; ha-Roffe. Arean ving all the limbs and exact proportion of a child Microsofm. of nine months old. The flimy matter of the the server childs body (faith one upon this occasion) having p.75. Childs body (latti one upon this occasion) having addit, ad an aptitude by the extraordinary heat of the ma-Dotat. per trix to be hardned, might retain the fame linea-Grig-Haril, ments which it had before. This child was thus lib.g.car.2. found Anno Dom. 1582. Semertus confelles this p. 659.

Johns, Mat. accident fo rare, that it was the only inftance in Hill. Cent. its kind that he ever net with (at leaft to his

16. c.p. 5. remembrance) in the whole History of Physick. P-334.

Konnan, de 2. Because I foresee I am not like to meet with ma. Mir. Mort, ny more fuch instances as that I but now mentip.m. 3.0.34. on'd; I shall therefore fet down under this head a History which is very near unto it: It was com-Addit. ad municated by Claudius a Santo Mauritio in one of Dout. por his Letters and thus related by Gregorius Horftius.

Grig. Hirst. On the 25. of January in this present year; there fell out a marvellous thing to us. In the diffection of a Woman of about thirty feven years of Age, we found her Womb all turn'd to stone that scarce could it be cut with a knife: the view of all which occasioned our wonder, which way the Spirits should be convey'd throughout the whole Hody; and by what means it came to pass that this Woman lived folong, and that too, without any manifest fign of fickness all her life time, as far as Such as were born into the World with their Plut, parel. Body; and by what means it came to pass that this could be observ'd.

3. I can for certain affirm thus much, faith Ad. Donat. Heurnius, that I have feen at Padna the breaft of a Woman which was also turn'd into stone: and that was done by this means: as she lay dead, that was born with his feet forwards. breaft of hers, lay cover'd in the Water of a certain Spring there.

Zuch. qu. 4. Pompilius Plucentinus gives us the History of Medico-li- a Venetian Woman, who being done to death by a git. lib. 4 poifon'd Apple, when dead the grew fo fliff and congealed, that the feem'd to be transform'd into a by knife or Sword.

Kuruman de 5. Not far from Tybar which is a City of the Mir. Mort. Sabines, runs the River Anien, on the Sands of 25. 9. 18. Anich are found Almonds, the feeds of Fennel, and Affile, and diversofter things that are tuned into stone; whereof Imy felf was an eye-witnefs, when fome years agone I travel'd that way. A while fince there was found the body of a Man that was kill'd and caft into this River Anien; he lay close the provider of Theorem was the Republic flat. at the root of a Tree that grew upon the Bank-fide, and the Carkais having there refted a confiderable time unputrefied, when it was found and taken up it was turned into ftone. Tuis Celfus a Patritian of Rome, told this unto Jacobus Boiffardus affirming that he himself had seen it. This River arises from cold Sulphureous veins, derived from Subterranean metals, and by a kind of natural virtue, it confelidates, and agglutinates all kind of bodies, fisch as sticks and leaves; and palling over more folid bedies, it by degrees wraps them about with a ftony bark.

#### CHAP. IV.

Of such persons as have made their entrance into the World in a different manner from the rest of man-

Ille modis morimur, uno tantum nascimur (faith Tully) we die a thousand ways but we are born but one. But certainly as there is a marvellous diversity of accidents through which Man arrives to his last end: So also curious Nature hath in a various manner sported her self in the birth of some. And howsoever she brings most of us into the World as it were in a common Road: yet hath she also her by-paths; and ever and anon fingles out some whom the will have to be her Heteroclites and so many exceptions from the general rule.

1. Zoroaftres was the only Man that ever we could hear of that laughed the same day wherein he History. Nat. 1. Zoroastres was the only Man that ever we of Age, we found her would fait that a from the weight of feven pounds her Liver upon the one lobe of it had a cartilaginous Coat or Tunicle about it: her Spleen was globular; her Bladthem upon his head. An evident prefage (faith p. 181. der flony: and she had a Pernoncum so very hard | Pliny) of the great Learning which he afterwards attained unto.

2. M. Tullius Cicero, is faid to have been brought into the World by his Mother Helvia (upon the Zuing. The

feet forward, the Latines were wont to call Agrip - incie-pa, and Agripina (faith Pliny) hath left in writing, solin.c.4.9. that her Son Nero the late Emperour (who all the 180. time of his Reign was a very enemy to mankind) Plin. Nat.

4. Some children are born into the World with 6.8. p. 160. 4. Solite Children are porn into the World with "Swing, The Teeth, as M. Curius, who thereupon was finamed air, vol.2. Dentatus; and Cn. Papyrius Carbo: both of them 1.1p.270. great Men, and right honourable Personages. In col.2. Women it was look'd upon as of ill prefage; efpeci. Plin. Nat. ally in the days of the Kings of Rome; for when Hife. 1-76. Valeria, was horn cothed. the Sooth Guara (height 16.9, 164. Statue of Stone, nor could they cut open her belly Valeria was born toothed; the Soothfayers (being solin. 6.4consulted) answered, that look into what City p.181. The was carried to Nurse; she should be the cause of the ruine and subversion of it. Whereupon which are found Almonds, the feeds of Fennel, and Amife, and divers other things that are turned into time most flourishing in Wealth and Riches; and it proved most true in the end, for that City was utterly destroyed.

5. Some are cut out of their Mothers Womb; plin. Nat. fuch was Scipio Affricanus the former; so also the Hillitis. firth of those who had the strame of Cefur: thus copp. 160. (faith Schenchius) was that Manilius born, who enschenchoft tred Carthage with an Army; and so (faith Heylen) of 15. p.
was that Macklaffe Earl of Fife, who she wakekees be beth the usurping King of Scotlar d: and so Edward Hyt. cofm. the Sixth of England.

tne sixth of England.
6. Anno 950. Buchardus Earl of Linzgow, Bu.

Billinder, chorn, and Monfort, a perion of great bounty to the Schneloff, Mad. River of the Poor; choien Abbot of Sangat; and confirmed 66,15,1545. therein by Otho the Great was vulgarly called un-580. born; because he was cut out of his Mothers Zuin-Theat.

7. Gebhardus the Son of Otho Earl of Bregentz; P.270.col.2 was cut out of his Mothers Womb, and was confe- Schenck obf. crated Bishop of Constantia, Anno 1001.

crated Bilhop of Conflantia, Anno 1001.

8. Ifaw, faith Horatius Augenius, a poor Woman of a flefiny and good habit of body, who for 270. col. 2.

scheel of nine months had an exulceration of the Ventricle; | with a Lance: the Thieves put to flight; the and for twenty days space; vomited up again, all Somet. and the energy days space; vointee up again, an pass, Aird. I has file at or drank, as foon as file had taken it, L4, parts. of this Difeafe file died; and difficiting her womb, 56. cap. 8. we took out thence a living boy; who by my direction had the name of Fortunatus given him at his Baptifin, and he is yet alive.
9. I my felf faith Cornelius Gemma, have cut

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Schenelash, out of the Womb fix living Children from fix feveral perfons.

10. Amongst many strange examples appearing upon record in Chronicles; we read of a Child in thill, lib., Saguntum (that very year wherein it was forced zain that, and razed by Hanibal) which fo foon as it was come vol.2.l.1.p. forth of the Mothers Womb, prefently returned 270. col.i. into it again.

Camer. bo. the Second, King of Hungary and Bohemia, that 7.6. justifies, there were four things wherein he was over halfy:
2.4.1. That he became great in a very finall time, that he Schinck.obs. had a beard too foon; that he had white hairs beby 1. pag. he was over forward in his birth; for he came into 874. he was over forward mans offen; for he came mee zum. Theat, the World without any of that skin which is 200. col.1. Physicians lending their assistance to that which yet he foon after got: the 270. col.1. Physicians lending their assistance to that which Nature had not time to finish, he died in the 21. of

his Age, Amo 1526. Angulf the 29.

12. When Spirola belief d the City of Bergopfom.; a Woman who was near her count, going Buth. Hift. Out to draw water, was taken off in the middle by a Anat. Con. 2. Cannon-bullet, forthat the lower part of her feil hip. 3. b into the water; fuchas were by, and beheld that misfortune, ran to her, and faw there a child, moving it felf in the bowels of the Mother: they brought thence to Antwerp, the Infanta Ifabella caufed it to be baptiz'd, and gave it the name of Albertu: Ambrofius, one of her Father's Captains.

cont.2.Hifi. boys, he brake his bonds and ran to the Cows, the Herdiman endeavoured with his staff to return him to his former place; the bull being incens'd with his blows ran upon him, and with his horns bore him to the ground; his Wife being now in the last month of her count, seeing the danger of her Husband, ran in to his affiftance; the bull with his horns hoistedher up into the Air, the height of one ftory, and tore the belly of the woman: from the would in her belly forthwith came the birth with its secundine; and was thrown at fome diftance upon a foft place; was carried home, diligently look a after by a Midwife; and upon the first of September baptiz'd, had his Fathers name given him, and is yet alive; the Man liv'd

day after by the command of the Magiftrares.

14. Sorgina a gallant Man of Epirm, flipt from the Womb in the Funcials of his Mother: and by Val. Mass.: the Womb in the Funerals of his Mother: and by 1.6.8 p.g.; this unexpected crying caufed them to ft and who wol.a.l.1.p. carried the Bier, affording thereby a new fpectacle 270. col.1. to his Country, having his birth and cradle in the Coffin of his Parent: In one and the fame moment a dead woman was deliver'd, and the other was carried to the Grave before he was born.

15. Frecho Arifta the first King of Navarr be Zuing shid. 15. Freeno zerqua enemen rang of Zanom. ing dead, Garfias his Son fucceeded: who being Sompran. One da, in the Village of Larumbe; was surprized And the by fome Moorish Robbers, assaulted, and slain; pare, & 6. they wounded Crrachs his Queen, in the Belly

Queen at the wound was deliver'd of a Son and died, the child to all Mens wonder was fafe, and was named Sancius Carfa; he was well educated by a noble person; prov'd a gallant Man; and succeeded his Father in the Kingdom, Anno Domini, 918.

16. The Wife of Simon Knauter of Weiffenburgh, Bath. Hift. went with child to the ninth month, and then fal- dust. Con. ling into Travail, her pains were fuch, as that they occasioned her death, and when the allithants doubted not but that the child was dead also in the Womb, they difpos'd of the Mother as is ufual in the like occasion; but after some hours fual in the like occasion; but after some nours they heard a cry, they ran and found the Mother indeed dead, but deliver'd of a little Daughter that was in good health, and lay at her feet.

\*\*Fig. 207.\*\*

\*\*Salmuth\* faith, he hath feen three feveral women, p. 307.\*\* who being dead in Travail, were yet after death delivered of the Children they went with:

CHAP. V.

Of what Monsters some Women have been delivered, and of preternatural birthe.

T is the conftant defign of provident Nature to produce that which is perfect and complete in it's kind: But though Man is the nobleft drew it forth, and carried it into the Tents of Don part of her operation; and that she is bussed acordua, kept it with all care; being afterwards bout the framing of him, with singular curiosity and industry: yet are there fundry variations in her mintage, and some even humane medals, come out thence with different Errata's in their 13. Amorojna, one of her rainer's variants.
13. Amor 1647. Jacobus Egb in the City of Sarda in Belgia, had a Bull which he fed, tying him bore the white; the working brains of the ableft Politicians, have fometimes inferred an abortion, nor are we willing to bury their accidental miffes, in the memory of their former skilful performances. If therefore Nature (through a pennry, or supersuity of materials, or other causes) hath been fo unfortunate as at fometimes to mifcarry; her dexterity and Artifice, in the composition of many, ought to procure her a pardon for fuch overlights as she hath committed in a few. Besides there is oftentimes fo much of ingenuity in her very diforders, and they are difpos'd with fuch a kind of happy unhappiness, that if her more per-fect works beget in us much of delight; the o-ther may affect us with equal wonder.

1. That is strange which is related by Buchanan, Rosse Arcan, It had faith he beneath the Navel one body; but Microcoff. 36. hours, the woman but 4. the bull was flain the above it two diffinct ones; when hurt beneath 13.67. \$ the Navel both bodies felt the pain; if above, 7.19.89. that body only felt, that was hurt. These two Hor. subcif. would fometimes differ in opinions and quarrel; cen.2. c.67. would former mess and the opinions and quarter, the furviving p.275. the one dying before the other, the furviving polynomial polyno ipeak divers Languages, and was by the King's 10. 6.5. command taught Musick. Sandy's on Ovid Metam. 334. lib. 9. p. 173.

lib. 9, p. 173.

2. Anno 1538. There was one born who grew Schick ob.
up to the flature of a Man, he was double as to Med. l.i.
the Head and Shoulders, in fuch manner as that
one face flood of solite to the other; both were
of a likeness, and resemble; reach other in the
beard and eyes, both had resemble them appetite, and
both

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the same, and both loved the same Wife.

3. I faw (faith Bartholinus) Lazarus Colloredo the Genoan, first at Hafnia, after at Basil, when he was Buth. Hill. then 28. years of Age; but in both places with annazement. This Lazurus had a little Brother 1. Hill. 66. growing out at his breaft, who was in that pofture and again big: after ftrong labour was delivered 1. Hill. 4.9. born with him. If I miltake not, the bone called Xyphoides in both of them grew together, his left ther was fent to that excellent person Dr. Olaus foot alone hung downwards, he had two arms, Wormins, the ornament of the University in only three fingers upon each hand: fome appearance there was of the fecret parts; he moved his hands, ears, and lips, and had a little beating in | no credit to this ftory, who either have not feen the breaft. This little Brother voided no excrements, but by the mouth, nofe, and cars, and is was deliver'd of it. In witness therefore of the nourifu'd by that which the greater takes: he has truth of this matter: I shall cite the testimonies distinct animal and vital parts from the greater; of Religious persons: and such as are worthy of fince he fleeps, tweats, and moves, when the other wakes, refts, and fweats not. Both receiv'd their Names at the Font, the greater that of Lazarus, and the other that of Johannes Bapufta. The natural Bowels, as the Liver, Spleen, & c. are the | preserved by the foresaid Wormius. fame in both. Johannes Baptista, hath his eyes for the most part shut; his breath small, so that holding a Feather at his mouth, it fcarce moves; but holding the hand there, we find a finall and warm breath; his mouth is ufually open, and alhave beards, Baptista's neglected, but that of Lahe feared the death of his Brother; as prefaging that when that came to pass he should also expire, thereupon he took greater care of his Brother then of himself.

tib.1.649.8. himfelf was Phylician, and prefent at the fight)

Barth. Hift.

with pillows. 5. Johannes Naborowsky a noble Polonian, and Anat. cent. my great friend, told me at Bafil, that he had feen 1. Hift.10. in his Countrey, two little Filhes without scales, which were brought forth by a Woman, and as

the Water as other Fish. 6. Not many years agoe, there liv'd a Woman Barto, Hipt. of good quality at Elfingorn, who being fatisfied Hift. 10. p. in her count, prepared all things for child-birth; hired a Mid-wife, bought a Cradle, &c. but her big belly in the last month seemed to be much fillen, which yet (not to lessen the report that went of her) she kept up to the former height by the advantage of cloaths which she wore upon it. Her time of Travail being come, and the usual

both hungred alike, the voice of both was almost | fpected, feeing divers persons have made us Relaions of very strange and monstrous births, from their own experience.

7. Anno Dom. 1639. our Norway afforded us, an unheard of example of a Woman, who having often before been deliver'd of humane births:

Anat. cint. of two Eggs; one of them was broken, the o- 10,11,12. whose study it is reserved to be seen of as many as pleafe. I am not ignorant that many will give credit: who by their Letters under their feals, have confirmed the truth of that which we have now related: I have thought fit to transcribe the Original it felf: which in our own Tongue is

We whose Names are here under written, Ericus Westergard, Rotalph Rakestad, and Thor Venes, coadjutors of the Pastor in the Parish of Nias: do certifie to all men. That Anno 1639, upon the 20th, day of May (by the command of the ways wet with spittle; his head is bigger then that of Lazarus, but deform'd; his hair hanging down while his face is in an upward posture. Both forth by an honest Woman, Anna the Daughter zarus very neat. Lazarus is of a just stature, a of Amundus; the Wife of Gudbrandas Erlandsodecent body, courteous deportment, and gallantly niw, who already had been the Mother of eleven attir'd; he covers the body of his Brother with Children, the last of which she was delivered his Cloak; nor could you think a Monster lay of upon March the 4th. 1638. This Anna in the within, at your first discourse with him. He feemed always of a constant mind, unless that now and then he was folicitous as to his end, for fed her Neighbours to be call'd in to her assistance. the fame day about the Evening, in the prefence of that when that came to pass he should also expire, her Neighbours, she brought forth an Egg, in all with the stink and purrefaction of his body; and respects like to that of an Hen, which being bronercupon he took greater care of his Brother hen of himfelf.

4. Lemniu tells of a Monster, that a certain they found that in the yolk and white it answer'd they found that in the yolk and white it answer'd they found that in the yolk and white it answer'd they found that in the yolk and white it answer'd they found that in the yolk and white it answer'd they found that in the yolk and white it answer'd they found that in the yolk and white it answer'd they found that in the yolk and white it answer'd they found that in the yolk and white it answer'd they found that in the yolk and white it answer'd they found that in the yolk and white it answer is the yolk and white it answer is the yolk and they found that in the yolk and white it answer is the yolk and they found that in the yolk and white it answer is the yolk and they found they Woman was deliver'd of (to which Woman he himfelf was Physiciau, and prefent at the fight) which at the appearing of the day fill'd all the fame perfons, she was deliver'd of another Egg; which at the appearing of the day in the angle of the an the truth of it: as also that the pains of this birth had been more sharp to her than all the rest of her former. That this was the confession as well of the Mother as of them that were prefent: we do attest by our Seals in the presence of the foon as they came out of her Womb, did fivin in Lord President, in the Parish of Nias the day and year above faid. The great Wormius looks upon this as a diabolical work; fince by the artifice of the Devil, many other things are convey'd into, and formed in the bodies of Men and Women.

8. Anne Tromperinthe Wife of a certain Por- Sinnert. ter in our Hospital, being about thirty years of prass. Med. Age was delivered of a Boy and two Serpents up. 4.cap.10.p. on St. John's day, Anno 1576. She told me upon 326. her faith, that in the Summer before in an extreme pains of labour going before; the was deliver'd hot day, the had drunk of a Spring, in the Grove of a creature, very like unto a dormouse of the call'd Brudetholk, a place within a quarter of a greater fize, which (to the amazement of the mile from Bafil; where the suspected that the had Vomen who were prefent) with marvellous cele- drank of the sperm of Serpents: she afterwards rity fought out, and found a hole in the Chamber | grew fo big, that she was fain to carry her belly in into which it crept, and was never feen after. I | a fivathing band: the child was folean, as that he will not render the credit of these Women su- was scarce any thing but bones: the Serpents

were each of them an ell in length, and thick as the Arm of an Infant: both which alive as they were, were buried by the Midwife in the Churchwere, were duried by the Midwife in the Chirchyard of St. Elizabeth. This Hiftory is from the
Relation of Caspar Banhimus, in his Appendix to
the book of Franc. Rossettus de partu Césureo.

o. The Concubine of Pope Nicholas the third
substituces.

Bare. Marie the Sound in the first

Bear; Martin the fourth in the first year of his Popedom entertain'd this Lady, and fearing left fhe should bring forth other Bear-whelps, he caufed all the Bears, which were painted or carv'd in the Pope's Palace, whilft the Lords of the Family Schenck obs. of the Orfini bore fway in Rome, to be blotted out and remov'd; For this Pope was not ignorant how the shapes and pictures which are conceiv'd in a Womans imagination at the time of her conception.do remain imprinted for the most part in the body of that which is conceived.

10. Margaret Daughter to the Emperour Maximilian the first, told the Ambassadour of Ferdinand King of Hungary; that at Tfertoghenbosch a City in Brabant, in a procession upon a folemn Festival; some of the Citizens went difguised according to the custom of the place! (some in the habit of Angels, and others in the shape of Devils as they are Schnekoh, painted) one of these Devils having play'd his gambols a great while; ran home to his House in his Devilsattire, took his Wife, threw her upon a bed, faying that he would get a young Devil upon her. He was not much deceiv'd, for of that copulation, there was born a child, such as the wicked knew any thing that might occasion such a birth? Spirit is painted, which at his coming into the answer'd with tears, that three months before her World, began to runand skip up and down all over the Chamber.

11. Anno Dom. 1578. upon the 17. day of Jamuary at eight a clock in the afternoon, there was (at zuin. Theat, the little Town of Quiero amongst the Subalpines) P-305. col. child, which had upon its head five horns, oppofite each to other, and like unto those of a Ram. Also from the upper part of his forehead there hung backward a very long piece of fielh that cover'd most part of his back, in form like a Woman's head-tire: about his neck there was a double row of flesh, like the Collar of an Horse: at the ends of his finger were claws like to those Tallons we see in Birds of prey: his knees were in the hinder part of the Leg. His right Leg and Foot were of a shining red colour the rest of his body all swarthy. He is said to come into the World with a great cry, which so frighted the wards, about half an ell long; It lived four hours Midwife and the restof the Women then present, from the birth of it; and near its death it spake that they ran immediately out of the house. When the Prince of the Subalpines was informed of was faith Lycosthenes in Anno Dom. 1543. this Monster: he commanded it should be brought to him, which accordingly was done, and tisstrange to think what various judgements were then pass'd upon it by the Courtiers.

Lithgow's inviting me to dine with him, told at his Table Travili par. the flory of a marvellous milhapen moniter born 2. p.52-53 in the Island, asking if I would go thither to fee it; proffering me the honour of his company; we went and the unnatural child being brought out to us, I was amaz'd to behold the deformity of Nature; for below the middle part there was but one body, and above the middle there were two living fouls: each one separated from each fright the Mother had taken, from the Antick other with feveral members, their heads being both of one bigness, but different in Physiognomy; the belly of the one joyn'd with the poste-

riour part of the other, and their faces looked both one way, as if the one had carried the other on his back, and often (in our presence) he that was behind would lay his hands about the neck of the foremost. Their eyes were exceeding big, and their hands greater then an Infant of three times their Age, the excrements of both creatures is und forth at one place, and their Thighs and Legs were of a great growth not agreeable to their Age which was but fix and thirty days. Their feet were proportionably made like to the foot of a Camel, round and cloven in the midst. They received their food with an in-fatiable desire, and continually mourn'd with a pitiful noise, when one slept the other waked, which was a strange disagreement in Nature, the Mother of them bought dearly that birth with the loss of her life, and as I was afterwards inform'd, these liv'd but a small time after we had seen

13. Ser. Fulvius Flaccus, and Q. Calphurnius Pi- P. Orofii fo, being Confuls, there was then in Rome a Maid Hift. 1.5. c. Servant delivered of a child that had four feet, 6. p. 190. and as many hands, four eyes, four ears, and two members of virility.

14. At Prague (this Summer) upon the 18. day rabited of July, there was born a boy, whose Liver, in chirurg testines, Stomach and Spleen, with the greatest ctn.3. ob. part of the Mcsentery, hung out beyond the Na- 55, p.239. vel, who liv'd but a few hours, the Mother being ask'd by Gregorius Horftius and Dr. Major, if the delivery the was compelled to hold a Calf while he was kill d, and that standing by while he was opened, at the falling of the bowels the felt a commotion within her, unto which she imputed

this accident. 15. At Cracovia there was born of noble Pa- tycofib. de rents a child that was terrible to behold, with fla. prodigiis.p. ming and shining eyes, the mouth and Nostrils 582. were like to those of an Oxe; it had long horns, Hill. Class and a back hairy like a dogs. It had the Faces 10.4. 5. p. of Apes in the brest where the Teats should stand. 334. It had Catseyes under the Navel, faftned to the Hypogafrium, and they looked hideoully and frightfully. It had the heads of Dogs upon both Elbows, and at the whirl-bones of each knee, looking forwards; it was fplay footed, and fplay handed, the Feet were like Swans feet, and it had a Tail turned upwards, that was crooked back. thus; Watch, for the Lord your God comes : this

16. In the year 1573, there was a Monster born at St. Lawrence in the West Indies, the narration whereof was brought to the Duke of Medina Dr. Hany, Sidonia; from very faithful hands. How that More's In-12. Lefina is the biggeft life in all the Adviatick, Sea, the Governoor of which was a Venetian, who fides the horrible deformity of its mouth, ears and Soul. 13, c. nose; had two horns on the head, like those of 7. 1.173. young goats, long hair on the body, a fleshy girdle about his middle, double, from whence hung a piece of flesh like a purfe, and a bell of flesh in his left hand, like those the Indians use when they dance; white boots of flesh on his legs, doubled down. In brief, the whole shape was horrid and diabolical; and conceived to proceed from fome Dances of the Indians, amongst whom the Devil

himself does not fail to appear sometimes.

At Boston in New England, October 17, 1637, Mir. 654. Mrs. 249.

no head, the face was on the breft, the ears like Apes grew upon the shoulders, the eyes and mouth stood far out, the nose hooking upward, the breft and back full of prickles, the Navel and days. belly where the hips should have been, instead of toes, it had on each foot three claws; upon the back it had two great holes like mouths, above the eyes it had four horns, and was of the Female Sex. The Father and Mother of it were great

### CHAP. VI.

Of the Birth-day, and what hath befallen some Men thereon, also of such other days as were observed fortunate or otherwise to several

He Ancients us'd to celebrate the annual returns of their birth-day with feafting, mu-Aul. Gell. Noti. Attic. fick, fports, mutual prefents, and whatfoever elfe 119.6.9. might ferve to witness how desirous they were, to 511. Tibid. might ferve to witness how desirous they were, to 1.1. Eleg. entertain with highest solemnity the revisits of that light wherein they had first beheld the World: And yet notwithstanding all their courtships, it seems the Tragedian had truth on his side, when he faid,

> -Nulla dies Marore caret, sed nova fletus Canfa Ministrat. Sence. Troad.

No day from fadnes so exempt appears As not to minister new cause of tears.

1. For Antipater Sidonius the Poet, throughout Hist. 1.7. c. the whole space of his life, every year for one only 51.9.184. day; that is to fay, the day whereon he was born, 3chine coli. was leized with a Fever; and when he had liv'd And. 1.6. Was leized with a rever; and when he had five bi.1.2.2.1 to a great Age; by the certain return of his Valvadax. wonted Difeale; he dy'd upon his birth-day.

1.1.6.3.32

2. Johannes Architellus, every year, at a fet scheek, by time, that is upon his birth-day, was taken with obj.1.2.2.1 a Fever; which proceeding of putrid choler, Eptiph. Fird. keeping it's circle, never exceeded the fourteenth

cafus Med. day, at last being spent with Age, and his wonted cafus 81. p. Fever allailing him, he was overcome by it, and

259. vieldedto Natureupon his birth-day.

Bile Chron.

3. Elizabeth eldelt Daughter of King Edward

the Fourth, and eighteen years the Wife of King

Henry the Seventh; dy'd in child-bed, in the Tower of London, the eleventh of February, the very day upon which she was born.

4. I know a Man faith Anatus Lustranus, who every year upon that day in which he first entred still all the World, is seize'd with an evident fit of a Fe-At: (1.6.66), ver: all the reft of the year, he enjoys very good health. Thomas a Veiga witnelles that he hath observ'd the same in another; and also that he hath known a Man, who every year had a Fever for three days and no longer.

Aliv. 1.4.c. born upon the fixth day of the Month Targelion,

Mrs. Dyer was delivered of a Monster which had and also to have dy'd on the same, that is to say, Znin.Theat.

on the fixth of February.

6. Attalus the King of Pergamum, and Cn. Pom-P. \$61.

Plus. in Cs.

peius the Great, both died upon their birth-milp.135.

7. Caius Julius Celar was born in the Ides of sabel. 1.9.

March, and by a confipracy of the Nobles was c.4.

flain in the Senate-house, upon the fame; al-Zun.Theat.
though he was fore-warned to take heed of 561.

8. Antonius Caracalla the Emperour, was flain zuin. Theat. by Macrinus the Pretorian profett at Carris near vol. 2. 1. 7. to Edessa in Mespotamia, upon his birth-day, which P-561. was the fixth of the Ides of April, the twenty ninth year of his Age, and the fixth of his Empire.

 Pope Gregory the Great, was born and died zuin. Theat, upon the fame day, to wit, upon the fourth of the 1bid. Ides of March.

10. Garsias the Great Grandfather by the Fa- Zuin.Theat. ther's fide to *Petrarch*, having liv'd one hundred bid. and four years, died (as also did *Plaso*) in the very day of his Nativity; and in the fame Chamber wherein he was born.

11. The Emperour Charles the Great, was Cranta, 1,2. buried at Aquisgrave upon the same day where Saron. 220. in he was born, in the year of our Lord, Anno vol. 21.07. Dom. 810.

12. Philip Melanithon died Anno Dom. 1560. in zuin. Theat. the fixty third year of his Age, and upon the day *bid*. of his Nativity, which was the 13th. of the Calends of May.

13. The Emperour Charles the Fifth was born Isospay of on the day of Matthias the Apostle, on which day modern also (in the course of his Life) was King Francis times. de. c. taken by him in battel, and the Victory likewife 12,9.330. won at Biccoque, he was also Elected and Crowned Heyl. Cosm. Emperour on the same day, and many other great P-734. Fortunes befel him still on that day.

14. M. Ofilim Hilarm an Actor of Comedies Plin. 1.7. G. (after he had highly pleas'd the people upon his 539.186. birth-day) kept a Feaft at home in his own house, and when Supper was fet forth upon the Table, he call'd for a mess of hot broth to sup off, and withal casting his eye upon the Visor he had worn that day in the play, he fitted it again to his face, and taking off the Garland which he wore upon his bare head, he fet it thereupon, in this posture difguized as he fat, he was ftark dead and cold too, before any person in the company perceived any fuch thing.

15. Augustus Casar had certain Anniversary Suet.p. ros. sicknesses, and such as did return at a stated and exp. 55. certain time, he commonly languished about the in Auguste. time of his birth-day, which was the ninth of the Calends of October, a little before Sun-rife, M. Tullius Cicero, and Antonius being Confuls.

16. On the contrary the birth-days of some Men have been very fortunate to them, as was that Altx. ab A of the great Captain Timoloon general of the Sy. lix. diss racufans, who obtained for them the chiefest of his Gen. 1.4.c. Victories upon the day of his birth, which there-upon was annually and Universally celebrated by the Syracufans, as a day of good and happy fortune to them.

17. It is faid of Juliu Cafar, that he had often found the Ides of July to be very happy and au- Idem Ibid. spicious to him, at which time he was also fol.233.

18. King *Philip* of *Macedon* us'd to celebrate *Idem, wif po*the day of his birth, with extraordinary joy, as *fol.*233. the most favourable and fortunate to him of all orn upon the fixth day of the Month Targelion, of good tydings, thathe was Victor in the Charlot

race in the Olympicks, that Parmenio his General the family; and so agreeable with the after had gain'd a most important victory, and that the fortunes of the person so signed: as may possibly had gain'd a most important victory, and that the Queen Olympias was delivered of his Son A-

Chap. 7.

Natural marks and Moles upon the Bodies of fome.

cal. Rood.

19. Ophioneus was one amongst the Meffenians
Sett-Antiq.
had the gift of Prophecy, and Paufanias says of
111.613. him, that immediately after his birth-day, he was p.498.499. annually stricken with blindness; nor is that less wonderful in the fame person, that after a vehement sit of the Head-ach, he would begin to see, and then prefently fall from thence into his former blindness.

stow's An-nate Balz. Thursday was observed to be a day fatal to King Thingsay was object to be a day fatal to king Hemy the Eight, and to all his Polterity, for he himfelf died on Thurfday the 28th. of January: King Edward the Sixth, on Thurfday the fixth of of November; and Queen Elizabeth, on Thursday the feventeenth of November; and Queen Elizabeth, on Thursday the four and twentyeth of March.

21. Franciscus Bandinus an Abbot, a Citizen of Mir. Mort. Florence, and well known in the Court of Rome. 1.8. 6.12. died upon the Anniversary return of his birthday, which was upon the 10th, day of December, he was buried in the Church of Sr. Silvester in Rome, and it was the observation of him that made his Funeral Elegy; that the number nine did four times happen remarkably in his affairs, he was born on the 19th. day, and died on the fame, being aged twenty nine, and the year of our

Lord being at that time, 1579.

Hyl. Gog. 22. Wednefday is faid to have been fortunate to Pope Sixtu the Fifth, for on that day he was born, on the same day made a Monk, on that day created General of his Order, on the same made Cardinal, then chosen Pope, and finally on the same inaugurated.

Hyl. Cofni. 23. Friday was observ'd to be very lucky to the great Captain Gonfalvo, on that day having given the French many notable overthrows, Saturday was as fortunate to Henry the Seventh, King of

### CHAP. VII.

# Of the Signatures, and natural marks upon the bodies of some Men.

N Sicily there have been often digg'd up bones of a monstrous and prodigious bigness, in all appearance refembling those of a humane body: but whether they were the Skeletons of deceased Gyants; whether bred and form'd in the Earth, by some peculiar insux of the Stars, and secret propriety of the Mould? whether made by the Artifice of Man, and there buried to beget wonder in after times; or by the Devils to promote fome of their malicious ends: is yet variously disputed. So concerning the causes of those impressions, which some bodies bring upon them from the Womb, and carry with them to their Graves, there is not fo great a clearnes, as not to leave us in some doubts. For if the most of them are occasion'd through the strength of the Mothers imagination: there have been others of fo peculiar a Form; fo remote from being thought to leave fuch lively touches upon a Womans fancy, so continued to the Descendants of

encline unto farther enquiries.

Maximus Barleius, reports of Scanderbeg Prince of Epirus; (that most terrible enemy of the Max.B.nlet, Turks) that from his Mothers Womb he brought 1.1. with him into the World a notable mark of War- camer hor. like Glory: for he had upon his right Arm, a subsister. Sword fo well fet on, as if it had been drawn with 6.69. p.308 the pencil of the most curious and skilful Painter in the World.

2. Among the people called the *Dakes*, the *plin, Nat.*. Children usually have the Moles and Marks of them *tifl.* 1.7. 6. from whom they are descended, imprinted upon 11.9.161.

them even to the fourth generation.

3. Laodice the Wife of Antiochus, dream'd that Schnededfi, the received a Ring from Apollo; with an Anchor of engraven upon it: Selencus the Child that the 543. then went with (who afterwards was remarkable Fulgos.1.1. for his famous exploits) was born with an Anchor 6.6.9.191. impress'd upon his Thigh; and fo also his Sons and impress'd upon his Thigh; and fo also his Sons and impression carry'd the same mark upon the figure place from the first and the same place from the first and the same place from the same place f

fame place from the time of their birth.

4. In the Race and Family of the Lepid, it is faid there were three of them, not fuccellively one plin. Mat. after another, but out of order, and after fome Hill.1.7.c. intermission; who had each of them when the 12,0161, were born, a little pannicle; or thin skin growing over the eye.

5. It is observed by Plutarch, that the resem: Plut de st. blance of the Natural properties, or corporal ramminis vind. marks of fome Parents, are continued in their zuin. Pol. 2. Families for many Descents: yea, and sometimes 1.20,180, not appearing in the second or third generation, Fixed Rel, do nevertheless shew themselves in the sourch or and policy. fifth, or others, enfuing some Ages after; whereof p.283. he brings an example of one in his time, call'd Python, who being descended of the Spartane, the
Founders of Thebes, and being the last of that Race
was born with the figure of a Lance upon his body; which had been in former Ages a natural mark of those of that Family; and discontinued

in them for many years.

6. I have heard faith Camerarius when I was came how their large young, and it is at this day the common report blockless, and publick Fame, (although I have not met with fough! Asset it in any Authour) that the Counts of Habspurg Hill. Cl. have each of them (from the Womb) a golden 10.0.5. p. Cross upon the back, that is to say, certain white \$1340 hairs after a wonderful manner formed into the figure of a Cross.

7. Marcus Venetus who for forty five years tra. Canus hor, vell'd up and down in the Countries of Afia re [hibrid]. 13.6. ports in his Itinerary; that he came into the King- John R. Nats dom of the Corzani: the Kings of which place Hift. cl. (though subject to the Tartarian) boast themselves 10.6.5. P. of a Nobility beyond that of all other Kings of 340. of the Earth; and upon this account, they are born into the World with the impress of a black Eagle upon their Shoulder, which continues with them to the last day of their lives.

8. I have received it from the Relations of camer. Ibid. perions worthy to be believed, that the most po- <sup>b</sup>.1445. tent King of *Great Britain* now reigning (that was flift. cl. King James) brought with him from his Mothers 10. 6.5. p. Womb, certain Royal, and those not obscure 12. 340. natures: for as foon as he was born, there was beheld imprinted upon his body, a Lyon and Crown, and some also add a Sword, which impressions do undoubtedly portend great things; and would require a further explication.

o. That is a memorable thing and worthy of camer. thid, observation, which is set down by Abrahamus Bu- p.146.

Johnst. Anno 1503. and brought with him from his Mothers Womb, an omen of his future fate. For Mothers Womb, an omen of his future fate. For Just Veneration of the Wisdom and Bounty of the upon the twelfth day after his birth : I have noted | posure. this the rather (faith the fore-cited Authour) because no Man hath done it before; though worthy to be transcribed to Posterity, and withal because the event did declare and confirm the truth

of the prefage.

10. A Sifter of mine (faith Gaffarel) had the figure of a Fish upon her left Leg, caus'd by the de-fire my Mother had to eat fish when she was great, and it is represented with so much perfection and rarity, that you would take it to be drawn by fome excellent Master; and the wonder is, that when ever the Girl eat any Fish, that upon her Leg puts her to a fensible pain.

11. That which I now relate to the same purpose is very well known to all Paris, that are curious enquirers into these things. The Hostess of the Inn in the Suburbs of St. Michael at Bois de the Inn in the Suburbs of St. Michael at Bois de Vinceme; (who dy'd about two years since) had a Mulberry growing upon her nether Lip, which was smooth and plain all the year long till the time that Mulberries began to ripen, at which time hers also began to be red, and began to fivel more and more, observing exactly the season, and nature of other Mulberries, and coming at length to the just bigness, and reduces of other ripe Mulberries.

\*

\*\*There are some Families of that marvellous Plin. Nat. 4.5. Constitution, that no Serpent will hurt them, but \$\frac{11}{61}.28\$, inclead of that they sly their presence, the spirit \$\frac{29}{29}.208\$, of these Meg, or their sucking the place is Medi-Pasch. Leg. cinable to such as have been bitten or shound the some set of this kind are the Pfylli and Marss, those \$\frac{8}{29}.208\$, of these Meg, or their sucking the place is Medi-Pasch. Leg. cinable to such as have been bitten or should and Marss, those \$\frac{8}{29}.208\$, of these Meg, or their sucking the place is Medi-Pasch. Leg. cinable to such as have been bitten or should and Marss, those \$\frac{8}{29}.208\$, of these Meg, or their sucking the place is Medi-Pasch. Leg. cinable to such as have been bitten or should be a sucking the place is Medi-Pasch. Leg. cinable to fine and and the sucking the place is Medi-Pasch. Leg. cinable to fine share are the Pfylli and Marss, those \$\frac{8}{29}.208\$, of these Meg, or their sucking the place is Medi-Pasch. Leg. cinable to fine share are the Pfylli and Marss, those \$\frac{8}{29}.208\$, of these Meg, or their sucking the place is Medi-Pasch. Leg. cinable to fine share are the Pfylli and Marss, those \$\frac{8}{29}.208\$, of these Meg, or their sucking the place is Medi-Pasch. Leg. cinable to fine share are the Pfylli and Marss, those \$\frac{8}{29}.208\$, of these Meg, or their sucking the place is Medi-Pasch. Leg. cinable to fine share are the Pfylli and Marss, those \$\frac{8}{29}.208\$, of these Meg, or their sucking the place is Medi-Pasch. Leg. cinable to fine share are the P

2.12.11. Luft 12. A Woman in the feventh Month of her beprix. 4therit ing with Child, long'd to eat Rofe-buds in a time 133.9.251. when they were difficultly to be procur'd: She fom: In the night wonth she was happily deliverd of a fair babe; upon the Ribs of which there appear'd the representations of three Roses very red; upon his Forehead and on either Cheek; he had also depainted three other exact resemblances of a Red Rose, so that he was commonly hear it. call'd the Rosie boy.

Sutton inte 13. Offavius Augustus the Emperour, was jus vita. I. allipotted on his body, his Moles being dispers'd upon his Brest and Belly, in the manner, order, and number with the Stars of the Celestia

### CHAP. VIII.

Of the strange Constitution, and marwellous properties of some bumane Bodies.

(as I had it from persons of unquestionable credit)
he was born with a Cross of a splendid and golden
colour upon his back, upon the sight of which a
pious and very ancient Priest was sent for by the
dades of the Course with the Constitution of Child, shall carry a Cross Conspicuous to all the World; the Emblemof which is thus apparent in his birth. The truth is his Mother Sophia dy'd ker, and admiration of his own wonderful com-

Every Man is a moving miracle: but there are fome that may justly move the wonder of all

the reft. For,

1. Saint Austin saith, he knew a Man, who 1.14.0.23.

could sweat of his own accord as often as he Zuin.Theat.
Vol.2.1.5.

2. Avicema writes of one, that when he pleas'd p.419. could put himself into a Palsie; nor was he hurt Cal. Rhod. by any venemous creature, but when he forc'd and Ant. left. I. provok'd them to it; of which notwithstandconsideration to be a proving the service of the ing, themselves would die, so poysonous was his Med. l.i. body.

3. I knew one faith Maranta, who was of that Schnekobs frange conftitution of body; that he was made Med. lib.3. loose by astringent simples, and on the contrary obs. 3. p. bound up by those that were of a loosening Na. 384.

Exagon Emballadour from that Island, who by the norego commandment of the Roman Conful was put 787. ing with Child, long'd to ear Role-buds in a time, when they were difficultly to be procur'd: She had paffed two days thus, when after much fearch, there was a bough of them found in a private Garden; fle greedily devour'd the green buds of two Rofes, and kept the reft in her bolomy. The iffus was, the Serpents lick'd his body, in all parts, gently, with their Tongues, as if they had been little dogs, and he remain'd unhurt, to the great wonder of them who beheld

5. Those Men that are bred in Temyrus, an Plin. bid, Island lying within the River Nilus, are so terrible 1.28.6.3. to the Crocodiles, that they will not abide fo much 1. 299. as their voice, but fly from them as foon as they

ear it.
6. When Pyrrhus King of Epirus was dead, invitaPyrand all the rest of his body consum'd in the Fune rhip, 384. and all the reit of mis body comming in the rune 106,0324. ral Fire, the great Toe of his right Foot was Full. Alm. found entire, having received no damage at all by 151. 1.6. p. the flames, this Toe that was so able to preferve Dulin diff. it self, after his death, had also in his life time, a Magic 1.1. healing kind of vertue in it, against Diseases of c.3. Qualithe Spleen, which us'd to retreat at the powerful 4.5 19. touch of it. Kornman de Mirac. Mortuor. lib. 3. p.36. Donat. Hiff.

touch of it. Kernman as areas. Assessings, 192, 20. Donat. Hill. cap. 8, pag. 9.
7. I know a Family at Liege, in which all the 3, p. 306.
Perfons of both Sexes, fick and well, Summer and Huns. ob.
Winter, fleeping and waking, have their Noffrils Midd. 1.
extreme cold, whence it fellout, that administring obligate, p.
Phylick to two Brothers, felz'd with a burning 244. Fever, when upon the eleventh day there was no Crifis, nor any appearance that there would be, finding the Nostrils of both of them colder then "I Hat the original of Man's body is nothing else Ice, I adjudg'd they would die; and so did three besides the duit of the ground is a certain other Physicians with me, yet both escaped and and unquestionable truth. Yet as out of that are yet alive, being the 14th year after their Di

Natural Antipathies to feberal things.

fected his course in Philosophy, had studied Divinity for five years space in *Lovain*; by his over intense study, he arriv'd at last to be a very Fool. Five years fince he cam to the Spa, where he was purg'd and drank the Waters, but in vain. Without my confent he would bleed often in a month, and notwithstanding the clamours of all who were present, he would not suffer the vein to be clos'd. till above thirty and fometimes forty ounces of blood were flow'd out, this he continued for three years and more. When Itold him by this means he would incur the danger of a Cachexy and Dropfie, he was not mov'd at all; In the mean time he daily cat divers handfuls of Wheat, raw, and unground. When once he complain'd that his Potions did not work well with him; I at last gave him two grains of our white Elaterium, by which when he had been strongly purg'd, he took them unknown to me, more then twenty times, notwithstanding all which, he is well, nor can we observe or discern that his strength is in the least impair'd, by fo many blood-lettings and pur-

Danat Hifl. 1.6. 0.4.

9. Demophon the Steward to Alexander the Great, is reported to be of that strange Constitution, that standing in the Sun-shine, or being in a hot Bath, he was ready to freeze for cold, and on the contrary would fweat in the shade.

10. Quintus Curtius tells of Alexander the Great, Donat ibid. 10. Learning Control of the Control of Mir. Mort. all that were near him, the harmony of his Constitution was fuch, as occasion'd that natural Ballom to flow from him.

11. Not far from the City of Reme amongst the Falifei, there are fome few Families who are Solin. c.8. call'd Hirpie, who (in that annual Sacrifice that is p.206.207. made to Apollo at the Foot of the Mountain Soralle) use to walk upon the heaps of the live Coals of the burnt Wood, and yet receive no damage by the fire.

12. That is exceeding wonderful which is Alex. ab 1related by Jovianus Pontanus; concerning one Colan Die 1.2. c. of Catana in Sicily; firmamed the Fish, who liv'd Marcel. Do- conftrained every day to abide in the Water, and he faid that if he was long abfent thence, he could the greatest from and tempets, and in designs the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the Bed-chamber of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the Bed-chamber of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the Bed-chamber of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the Bed-chamber of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the Bed-chamber of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the Bed-chamber of the resisting Waves swim more then five humage of the Bed-chamber of the resisting Waves swim more then five humage of the Bed-chamber of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the Bed-chamber of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the Bed-chamber of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the Bed-chamber of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the Bed-chamber of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the Bed-chamber of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the Bed-chamber of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the Bed-chamber of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the Bed-chamber of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the Bed-chamber of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the Bed-chamber of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the Bed-chamber of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the Bed-chamber of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the Bed-chamber of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the Bed-chamber of the resisting Waves swim more then five humages of the Bed-chamber of the Bed-chamber of the Policy of t scarce breath or five, and that it would be his either devoured by a Fifth, or engaged in the Con-

caves of the Rock. 13. It is related of the Lord Ferulame, that he Lloyd's State had one peculiar temper of body, which was that he fainted always at an Ecliple of the Moon, though he knew not of it, and confider'd it not.

Professor. 14. Rodericus Fonfeaa Phylician of great repuirățiin de tation în Pifr, bought for his Houshold employtook burning Coals into her hands or mouth without any hurt at all; this was confirmed to me by out any hurt at all; this was confirmed to me by the dead Man, who was therefore advised by the 305 dead Man, who was therefore advised by the 305 by another of deferved credit, who told me he by another of deferved credit, who told me he by another of deferved credit, who told me he by another of deferved credit. Gabriel Fonfeca an excellent Phylician in Rome; and had frequently feen the trial, and red hot Coals his Life by going abroad while Roses con-36. held in her hand till they were almost cold, and tinn'd.

8. A certain Canonical Person who having per- | this without any impression of fire left upon her: and I my felf faw the faine thing done by a She Negro, in the Hospital of the Holy Ghost, to which I was Phytician.

15. It is familiarly known all over Pifa, of Peter Serve Martinu Ceccho a Townsman of Monelujo, that in dissint he us'd to take hot Coals in his hand, put them in de ung. drhis mouth, bite them in pieces with his Teeth, till mar. p.33. he had extinguish'd them; he would thrust them 34 . up as a sippository into his Fundament, and tread upon them with his base feet, he would put boiling lead into his mouth, and infer a burning Candle to be held under his Tongue, as he put it out of his mouth; and many fuch other things as may feem incredible: all this was confirmed to me by divers Cupuchins, and my worthy Friend Nicho-lans Accurfus of the Order of St. Francis.

16. Andrenicus Comnenus Emperour of Greece, Falla's prowas of that found and firm Conflictation, vigorous plane State Limbs, &c. that he us d to fay, he could endure 65, 612, the violence of any Discase for twelve Months 1.521. together, by his fole natural ftrength; without being beholding to Art, or any affillance of Physick:

CHAP. IX.

Of Natural Antipathies in some Men, to Flowers, Fruits, Fleft, Phyfick, and divers other things.

TE read in the Poet of one faying.... Non amo te Sabidis----&c.

> Thee Sabidis 1 do not love, Though why I cannot tell: But that I have no love to thee; This I know very well.

Thus the feeds of our aversion and Antipathy to this or that, are often lodged fo deep, that in vain we demand a reason of our selves for what we do or do not. The Enemies of our Nature work upon us (it feems) whether we are aware

done to death by the finell of them, faith Crowerus Hift. Med. de rebus Polon. lib. 8

2. The finel of Rofes how pleafing foever to 3. P-305. most Men, is not only odious but almost deadly to School Cool, others. Cardinal Oliverius Cardii during the Med. 1. 7. feasin of Rofes, used to inclose himself in a Chamber, not permitting any to enter his Palace, or come near him that had a Rose about him.

3. The finell of a Rose or fight of it at a di- pontituin.

A. Zacchias

Z sech. au.

12

4. Zacchias tells of himself, that the smell of | Pie; yet falls he down as one that is dead, nor Mid. legal. white Roses was such an enemy to him, that doth he return to himself, till the Eel is taken of 1.2. tit.2.7. though he lov'd it well enough, yet would it from the Table. forthwith cause his Head to ake in violent and extraordinary manner.

5. I know a front Soldier, faith Donatus, who Schench. obs. Med. 1. was never able to bear the finell or fight of the 7.7.891. 7.7. 891. Druthid. Herb Rue, but would evermore betake himfelf Mid. 1.6. c. to flight at his first notice of its presence.

6. Johannes e Querceto a Parifian, and Secretary Drut.Hift, to Francis the First King of France, was forc'd to Attid.Mir. ftop his Nostrils with Bread, when there were 1.6.6.3. P. any Apples at Table, and so offensive was the 327. finell of them to him, that if an Apple had been Med. 1.7. p. held near his Noise, he would fall a bleeding: fuch a peculiar and innate hatred to Apples had Par. Servi- the Noble Family of Fystates in Aquitain, we call fort. de odo them now the Fæsii.

for de odo-tention the regin.
7. Oladiflans Jegello, King of Poland, did fo schenel, abhor Apples, that he was not able to endure the ibid.p.890, finell of them, faith Cromerus.

8. I have feen, faith Braffavolus, the younger 7-7.85. Daughter of Frederick, King of Naples, that could not eat any kind of Flesh, nor so much as taste of | milv. it; and as oft as the put any bit of it into her mouth, the was feis'd with a vehement Syncope, and falling to the Earth, and rouling her felf thereupon, would lamentably shrick out: This the would continue to do for the space of half

an hour, after she was returned to her felf. 9. Guainerius tells of himfelf, that Hogs-flesh Quilt. Med. was fo very great an Enemy to him, that it proligit.1.2. duced the fame accidents in him that Poylon tili.2. p.73. would have done, although he us'd but any part of it in Sawces: as also that when his Mother (who was defirous to accustom her Son to all kinds of Meats) had prepar'd for him (without his knowledge ) a dish of that Flesh, mine'd into imallest bits, and offer'd it to him to eat; within an hour after he fell into a palpitation of the Heart, and thence into a Syncope, and thence into a vomiting, in which he brought up pure blood; fo that they look'd for no life of him.

10. Amonius Poficilus, a French Boy that tabled with my Father, would eat nothing that was roafted, boyl'd or fry'd; contenting himfelf with Bread, Fruits and Milk; nor could he cat the finer fort of Bread, but fuch only as had courfe brans in it. In the Winter time he eat dry'd Apples, Pears, Cherries, Nuts, &c. his Milk alfo warm. In the mean time he was of good habit wards.

11. I faw a Noble Countefs, faith Horfius Madd.7. p. who (at the Table of a Count) tafting of an Udder of Beef, had her Lips fuddenly fwell'd thereby; who observing that I took notice of it, told me that the had no diflike to that kind of Diffi, but as oft as the did eat of it, the was troubl'd in this manner; the cause of which the was utterly ig norant of.

12. A Learned person told me, faith the same Author, that he knew one at Antwerp, that would immediately fwoun'd, as oft as a Pigg was fet before him, upon any Table where he was

13. There lives a person amonst us of prime Quality, who at the light of an Ecl is prefently

14. The most Learned Johannes Heurnius writes Itmic. ab of himself, that as oft as he eat of any Pepper Hars. off, or Rhaddih, he was sure to be tortur'd with the cruel pains of the Colick.

15. The mildest Medicines create such di- schench.obs. stuarbances to some, as if they were of the most Med.l.7. p. vehement fort. Which Phylicians did frequently 891. observe in an illustrious Lady, who was the Light and Ornament of our Age: for while they endeavour'd to purge her but with Manna, she was fuddenly taken with torments, loathings, belchings, weariness, and involuntary sweats, and other worse and more dangerous symptoms did ever follow; yet with stronger Medicines, she was purg'd without any trouble. Also her Nephew (though of a bilious temperament) a man excellently well vers'd in the Art Military, and all other laudable Studies, could never be happily purg'd with Manna; fo that it feem'd to be a certain peculiar property of that Fa-

16. A whole Family of our City (faith Donat- Donat-Hell. us) were never able to bear the Electuary, called Med. Mir. Diaphamicon, though it was never fo privately 16.6.3. Peminc'd with other Medicines; but they would 308. streight reject it by vomit, as my felf have often feen.

17. There was even in your City (as modern Scalie, de Physicians report) faith Scaliger to Cardan, a whole subtil. ad Family, that would dye at the taking of a little card. Ex-Cassia Fistula.

18. A Noble Count of Arnstadht had such an P.513. antipathy to Oyl Olive, that all kind of Sawces School of that were prepar'd with it, and fet in the room 1.7.9.89:1. where he was, must suddenly be taken thence, or else he would immediately fall into deadly faintings.

19. Bernardus Bonius of a Patrician Family in Scheneb. Ragufa, a young man of about twenty years of obf. Med. age, caus'd his water to be brought to me (faith lib.7.2.891 Amatus Lustranus) with request, that if it portend- Amat Luste. ed any evil, I would administer to him. I found Cent. 6. Cur. he had a weakness in the Reins, and the seminary of the French Difease. I therefore prescribe him this and the other Syrrup from the Apothecaries: but he defir'd, I would not be fo forward to prescribe Syrrups to him, for he hated must be cold, for he could cat nothing hot or all sweet things; and as I afterwards found, Honey, Sugar, and all things made up with these, of body, fresh and well colour'd: this custom he are most immediate Poysons to him, he eat not kept many years, wherein he dycted with my Grape, nor Fig, nor Pear, Quince, Pomgranate, Father; and (as tis faid) he continued it afterly eats Nuts, Almonds, and Pine Kernels; he delights in Vinegar, fowr Sauces, and Water of Tamaried, and falt things; his usual drink is Water. These things exactly consider'd, I prefcrib'd fuch Medicines as the Difeafe did require, made up of things, whose taste tended to bitter. by which he was afterwards cur'd.

20. A Student in the University of Hafnia, Barthol. was fo overcome with Melancholy, that he had Hill Ansthoughts of laying violent hands upon himfelf; 5. Hill. 6.4. but before hand confulted Dr. Christianus Often- p. 134. feld, the Kings Professor of Physick, about that Case of Conscience: who with forcible Arguments labour'd to reduce him to more Christian resolves, promising that by Physick he would purge away those Melancholy Humours, which calt into a fwound; yea, though it be brought to occasion'd fuch black and evil cogitations. In the Table inclosed in Paft, after the manner of a the mean time, he prepares an infinion of An-

timony, and delivers it to his Chamber-fellow, to be drank off in the Morning, he upon the fight of the infusion, immediately found such a loathing arife, that he belought him to take away the Medicine, and foon after fuch abundance of humours were voided by him upward and downwards, that in a fhort time after ne was found and fafe, and with a chearful and lively countenance gave thanks to his Phylician.

Schenck.obf.

21. Rondeleties faith, he knew a Bilhop of France, who when he was by no means able to take any Phylick, as ofcashe had need, he us'd to have it prepar'd for himin a great quantity; that done, he caus'd it to be pour'd hot into a clean bason, where he us'd to ftir it to and fro with a finall itick, and to hold his Mouth and Nostrils over the steam of it, by which he was purg'd as plentifully as if he had taken any convenient Medicine for that purpose.

Schnelohf. 22. When I was at Pifs faith Falls is, and was sted bid. Phylician to the Nuns of St. Pauls in the Eaft; I often prefcrib'd Pills to the Abbefs of that place, who never swallow'd them, but crush'd them flat with her fingers, forming them as it were into little Cakes, then she moistned them on the one fide with her Spittle, and fo apply'd them outwardly to the Region of the Ventricle, binding them on with a fwathing band; and in the space of four or five hours, the would be as well purg'd, as if flie had fwallow'd down the Pills themfelves, this Iobserv'd in her for two years together, and it feemed wonderful to me.

Donat, Hift. 23. That is wonderful faith Donatus, which Med. Mird. was observ'd in a Boy, the Son of a Count; that if at any time he cat of an Egg, his Lips would swell, 305 in his Face would rife purple and black spors, and Schnielobs he would froth at mouth, after the same manner as cold swears immediately upon it.

20th Que 7.

20th Que 7. if he had fwallow'd psyfon.
24. Schnikuu tellsof a Norman Ruftick, who

Schenel. 1. had never tafted Bread, Fleft, or Fift, but fed only upon Eggs, by reason of which he was commonly House being acquainted with his temper (left he med.l.)

Schenel. 1. 25. I knew (faith Bruyerinus) a Maid born at her kitling in a Cheft, in the fame room where 7.9.899. Chamiacum in Flanders, who being naccon years Zash.Queft Age or more, had been brought up only with Chauniacum in Flanders, who being fixteen years of Mid. ligat. Milk, without any other kind of Food, for the was not able to endure fo much as the finell of | that quality of his temperament that had antipabread, and if the smallest particle of it was put thy to that creature, being provok'd, he sweat, into her Milk, even at a diffance fle would difco-

26. Jacobis Foroliviensis, the most excellent schenel. 1. 20. Javour revolucings, the most executed a specific state of the first state Med. Beal. was no lefs tormented then if he had drank Poy-be. This. fon, the very fame symptoms appearing in him, had eaten something that is bitter or sharp, and observe the pain in her teeth, nor was the freed from it before Med. It. as are usual in those that are poyson'd, and was hurt by the finell of it, as if it had been fomething Scherel. 1. Pestilential.

27. I know one (faith Amatus Lusitanus) who 7. p. 850. 27. I know one (latth Amatus Luptanus) who Amat. Luft. had never tafted of any fort of Fifth, and when cent.2. Cur. once a Friend of his had invited him to a Supper, Borat. Hil. and on purpose given him Fish, well prepar'd and wrapt up in Eggs, he immediately fell into 1.6. c. 3. p. fainting preffures of the heart, accompanied with Vomitings and feige, so that little wanted but that he had dy'd upon it. His Name was Stephanus Surdafter, a Spaniard of Toledo.

Schmil, I. 28. Germanicus could not endure the fight zin That, or voice of a Cock; and the Persian Magi were Pol.1.1.1. possess'd with an extream hatred to Mice.

20. There was faith Weinrichus a Person of a School L. noble Family, who was not able to bear that an 7-9-389.
old Wo.nan should look upon him, and being Korrnan de once drawn out by force from his Supper to look 4.6.35.p. upon one fuch, that which was only intended 34. for merriment, as to him, ended in death, for he fell down and dy'd upon it.

30. There is in Hafnia, a Man, in other re- Barth. Hill. pects frong, healthful, and of a good courage, Ass.s. Cont. who yet as oft as he fees a dog, (though it \$1.55. be never to finall a one) is not only affright ed, but also seiz'd with Convulsions in his left hand.

31. Ten years fince, I was call'd to Namur- Horris, ab cum to the young Daughter of a Noble-man, Hars obs. who as often as the heard the found of a bell, or Miller. any loud voice speaking or singing, so often observed was the cast into a bround to an even the diff. was the cast into a swound; so, as that she differ red not from one that was dead: this Perlon was cur'd by me by purgation, the Waters of the Spa, and Ani-Epileptical Medicines.

32. I know a Nun in the Monastery of St. Clare yet living, who at the fight of that infect we call Zac' Qual. a Beetle, is strangely assected. It fell out that hidden fome young Girls, knowing this disposition of 1.51. hers, cast a Beetle into her bosom, betwixt her breasts; which when she perceived, she presently fell into a fwound to the Earth, depriv'd of all fense, and remain'd sour hours in cold sweats: when the came to her felf, and that her Spirits were recreated by degrees; yet she recover'd not her former strength in many days after, but continu'd trembling and pale.

33. Marcellus Donatus speaks of a Noble man Med. Mir. of Martia, that could not endure the fight of a 1.5. ci3. p.

cold fweats immediately upon it.

34. Mathiolast cells of a German, who coming learning in Winter-time into an line to fup, with him and p.61.

fome other of his Friends; the Woman of the schereloof. inpoint eggs, by teating the which the Weafell; that Creature being fo very flowled depart angry, at the light of a young Cat, p.889. defirous of that Food.

Ministry that Creature being fo very flowled depart angry, at the light of a young Cat, p.889. which file kept, to breed up) had before hand hid we fate at Supper. But though he had neither feen nor heard it, yet after sonie time that he had fuck'd in the Air, infected by the Cats breath, and a fudden paleness came over his face, and to of which notwithstanding, I am able to confirm, as being an eye-witness of it.

35. There liv'd amongst us a young Lady, who yet it is the common opinion that we are nourifly only by fiveet things. This very Summer at the Spa, eating Anniteed Comfits in my prefence, the was taken both with pain in her Teeth, and a swelling of the Jaws, which the day following was discuss'd by Cathartick Pills administred to her.

CHAP.

Schene Colf.

Plateoblit.

1.7.238.

prefent.

### CHAP. X.

### Of the marvelous recompence of Nature in some Persons.

IN a Game at Tables, when the cast of the Dice does not answer the desire and hope of him that playes, the discreet Gamester mannages his ill chance to the best advantage; and by his skill in play, many times repairs those injuries, his perverse Fortune and the Dice have done him. Provident Nature takes the fame course, she ever defigns well; but if the chance to fail in her good intentions, the yet makes fuch after provisions to supply her former defects; or else prepares so fair a recompence in some other things, that we often see with admiration, that even her maimed Clients have as little cause to complain of her, as those upon whom she hath seemed more studiously to confer her favours: We have notable instances hereof in the following Examples.

xipbil, in 1. The Indian prefented Augustus with a Augustus py young man without Shoulders or Arms, who yet could perform with his Feet, what others did with their hands: he could bend a Bow, shoot Arrows, and found a Trumpet; how he did it, I know not, I only write what is in common discourse.

2. My felf and others (faith Camerarius) being once at Combourg in the House of Erasmus Neuror. jublicive cent. stetetur; he sent to a place, not far off, for one 16. 37. Thomas Schweiker, a young man of one and thir-169, 170. ty years age, descended of a worshipful House, Hift.manu- and born without ever an Arm, who did with his al Arts.c.4. Feet, all that a ready man could do with his Hands. Having feated himself in a place equal with the prax. Med. height of the Table, whereon the Meat was 1.4. part 2- placed; he took a Knife with his Feet, begins to \$6.0.7. p. cut Bread and Meat, which he carry'd with his 303.

John Ant. Feet to his Mouth; and likewife the Cup, with in every ones memory. At the time when Sir Atexander Cary was beheaded upon Tower-hill, Tayle Carly as indeed and a state of the word nave done with Atternator Cary was beheaded upon Tower-bill, 10:65.9 his Hands. After Dinner he wrote Copies in this Mr. Crife, having been long deaf before, 1335.

Latin and German Letters, so fair and so streight, that every one of us, desir'd to have some of them Mr. Hust, an Officer in the Train-bands, that kept that every one of us, desir'd to have some of them to keep, as a special Monument. Being requested, he did with a Penknise make Pens very good to write with, which he gave us. While he was thus doing, I observed the make of his Feet, and saw that his Toes were long, sit to lay hold of things. This sight, as it was pleasing to us, so was it, at another time, to the Emperour Maximilian the Second; who palling that way, desired to the people, who his Speech, which he so perfectly understood and to see the ment and having observed the strange carry'd way, that relating it to his Friends, they milian the Second; who pailing that way, defir'd his Speech, which he fo perfectly understood and to fee the man; and having observed the strange carry'd way, that relating it to his Friends, they recompence of Nature, difinified him with a Princely gift. Of this man Posthius thus in English':

> Thomas by nature wanting Arms, with's Feet Performs all things, you'd wonder for to fee't : With's Feet he eats and drinks full well, and then With's Feet he turns his Books, or makes a Pen. With's Feet to Write and Paint, doth understand, No man can do it better with his Hand.

· c.rrg. low. 3. Of late there was a man born without Arms, court. case Cuftom, turn'd into Art, to handle a Sword, and 37-1-17- flourish it about his Neck; to fling Javelins, and ther the duties of the Hands he perform'd with his Feet; he was after broken upon the Wheel, for fundry Robberies and Murthers by him com-

4. I remember I have feen a woman at Bafil, Plat. obf. 1. fpinning artificially with her Feet, fweeping the 3.7.593. House, and performing all other the Offices of a good Huswife.

5. I have also (faith the same Platerus) seen a Plat. obs. man, who with his Head and Shoulders; would Ibid. take hold of things, and handle them after various manners. I have feen him with Instruments and Weapons held in that fashion, to cleave, cut off, dig and strike with a wonderful force; and yet both he and the woman before mention'd were without Arms.

were without Arms.
6. A Swedish woman, call'd Magdalene Ru. Brithol. dolph Thuinby, was here of late at Hafnia, she was Historia and Commun. Soldier. tom.Cont. 30 aged forty two; marry'd to a German Soldier: Hift.26.9. She was born without Arms; and that there 61. might be no fufficion of fraud, by her confent I faw that she had nothing but Shoulders; yet though she thus was maim'd, she performs all offices with her Feet, with that dexterity and readiness, that she is deservedly the wonder of the Spectators, and may feem to have no want of her Hands. With her Feet she spins, and threds her Needle; she weaves, she charges and discharges a Gun: With Scissars and a Knife she cuts Papers into divers artificial Figures; fhe plays at Tables and Dice; fhe drinks, and fwathes her little Infant, she knows how to bring her Feet to her Brest and Head; fo as to take her Child to her Brest, as if she did it with her Hands. She feeds both her felf and her Child, she combs her hair; to conclude, without trouble she doth all, that is fufficient for her own necessity, and to gratifie o-

thers curiofity.

7. Mr. Criffe (Brother to Sir Nicholas Criffe) Clarks.

his dexterity in knowing the meaning of men by Mirror his dexterity in knowing the meaning of men by Mirror his dexterity in knowing to heapths. the motion of their Lips, is very well known to 156. Merchants upon the Exchange, and is yet fresh

much wondred at the way of his perception. '8. There was a Nobleman in Spain, the younger Brother of the Constable of Custile, born so deaf, clark's that he could not hear a Gun shot off close by his Mirror. that he could not hear a Gun fhot off close by his Mirror. Ear, and confequently dumb: Yet the lovelynes, 6x42-44. of his Face, vivacity of his Eye, comelines of his Fist, Petfon, and the whole compositive of his Body Digbys were pregnant figns of a well temper'd mind. Treatify of The Phylitians and Chirurgeons had long im-bodies. ploy'd their skill to help him, but in vain. At chapase, last a certain Priest undertoook to teach him to 254,255. 3. Of late there was a man born without Arms, that went about Germany, who had learn'd by himfelf, that others might understand him. This attempt was at first laugh'd at; but after some flourish it about his Neck; to sling Javelins, and do other things so nimbly, and withal so sure that he would commonly hit the Mark. All ounderstand so perfectly what others said; that

Plat.obf.l. 1.p.118.

10. There was one that was deaf and dumb from his Birth, who nevertheless could write his own thoughts, and note the Writings of others in a Table-book, which he continually carry'd about him for that purpose. My Father has told me, that when Oecolampadius preach'd, he used to their him with great zeal, and by the motion of his Lips, and the gesture he used, he could understand many things, and so also when

o. Edward Bone of Ladock in Cornwall, was

Servant to Mr. Courtney therein; he was deaf

from his Cradle, and confequently dumb (Nature

cannot give out where she hath not received) yet could learn and express to his Master any

news that was firring in the Country. Especially if there went speech of a Sermon within some

miles distance, he would repair to the place, with

the foonest; and fetting himself directly against the Preacher, look him stedfastly in the face,

while his Sermon lasted. To which religious

Zeal his honest life was also answerable. As

fifted with a firm memory, he would not only

know any party whom he had once feen for ever

after, but also make him known to any other, by fome special observation and difference. There

was one Kempe, not living far off, defected accordingly, on whole meetings there were fuch embracings, such ftrange often and earnest tokenings;

fuch hearty laughters, and other pallionate ge-flures, that their want of a Tongue, feemed ra-ther an hindrance to others conceiving them, than

to their conceiving one another.

Chap. 10.

·fhrill, than pleasing.

could understand many things, and so also when others preached.

11. We have at Nuremburg (saith Camerarius) a young Man and a young Maid, born of one factorists of ther and Mother; (of a good House and well 37. p. 171. known) that are of a singular quick conceit: For although they be deaf and dumb by Nature; yet the control of them read very well, Write, Cypher, and cast Account. The young Man conceiveth at first, by signs that are made him, what he is required to do. If his Pen be wanting, by his countenance he sheweth his thoughts, being the quickest and cunningest at all Games, both at Cards and Dice, that one can find amongst the Cards and Dice, that one can find amongst the Germans, although there they are very dexterous. His Sister passeth all other Maids, for working with her Needle, all kind of Sempstry, Tapeftry, Embroydery. But above all this is the most remarkable in them, that for the most part as foon as they feeones lips ftir, they under-ftand his meaning. They are oftentines at Ser-mons, and a man would fay, that they draw and conceive with their Eyes the words of the Preacher, as others do with their Ears. When the Preacher nameth the Name of Jesus; the young man is ready before any of the hearers to take off his Hat, and to bow his Knee.

Plat.obf.l.

12. There was one who was blind from the feventh year of his Age; that from his Youth had to accust om'd himself to the making of Organs; that with his own bands hie made Organs with that with his own mains he made Organs with Pipes of Wood and Tin, of great price: Frederick Duke of Wirtenburg flew'd me an Or-gan of this blind man's making; and I heard the

he could understandingly converse all the day with them. Prince Charles, when he was wooing the listanta of Spain saw, and oft made trial of him, not only with English words; but making some Welsh-men of the standard of th which he perfectly repeated : only for want of Argument: for that he wrought in the dark, and his hearing, his tone was rather vehement and they faid he could differn the feveral forts of Wood by the touch only.

13. Didimus of Alexandria, being blind, fpent Socrat. 14. all his time in hearing, in so much, that by his 6,29,9,331 diligent attention, he attain'd to that, which or camerar. thers obtain by reading, and became fo skilful in bor-heif.

Divine and Humane Learning, that he excell'd Cont. 1.6.37

amongst the Divines of his time.

14. Our Ancestors have seen John Ferdinand, camir. hor. borh in Flanders (his Father was a Spaniard) a sebeli p. blind and poor Soul; who yet happily over 171-came that, which most Learned Men find hard: For he was at once a very learned Poet and Philosopher; he was also an excellent Musician, he play'd skilfully upon divers kinds of Instruments, and was a great composer of Song for all

15. Uldaricus Schonbergerus, a Doctor of Phi- Barthol. fophy, in our time, begat the admiration of all Hill. Anomen, for though he was blind, yet with his fin. tom. Cont. 3. gular Wit and Industry he attain'd to that, that 87,88; few who had the advantage of their Eyes furpass'd him; he was learnedly skill'd in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Syriack Languages; an excellent Naturalift, an acute Disputant in Philosophy; skilful in Musick; studious both in Picture and Sculpture; he would discharge a Gun with that dexterity, that the Bullet should off his the Mosle, but he had the oft hit the Mark; he dy'd of late years at Regiomont, of which unufual Example, the excellent Si-mon Dachius hath left to Posterity an elegant

16. James Ulher, Lord Primate of Ireland, was clarks first taught to read by his two Aunts, who were Uvis. p. blind from their Cradles, and so never saw Let. 190,191. ters; yet were they admirably vers'd in the Scriptures, being able fuddenly to have given a

Scriptures, being able fuddenly to have given a good account of any part of the Bible.

19. Nicafius of Werd, born at Macklin, falling blind when he was three years old, and not being dt mirac. able to learn one Letter, he so profited in the viver.p.fc, knowledge of Philosophy, both Humane and camer.bor, Divine, that all men wete ravished with him. helds camer.bor, Having proceeded Master of Arts at Lovain, 1.6.37.9. le was atterwards made Principal of Macklin Colledge, where he disclarged his duty very well: he ascended afterwards to the degree of Licen. he ascended afterwards to the degree of Licentiate in Theology: And though he was blind, he read, and Preach'd openly: Furthermore, being made Doctor of the Laws in the University of colon: he read there, and expounded the Civil and Canon Law, rejeating by heart the Text which he had never read: He dy'd at Cologne. Anno Dom. 1402.

18. I was told (faid Antonius de Palermo) by Camer. hor. King Alphonfus of a Sicilan, born blind (then living Subcificent. Ning Alphonjus of a Sicilan, both blind (then living | hoch, cent. in the City of Gergemo, of old call'd Agrigentum) | 20.8.9.28. who had followed him often times on hunting: | hill. claff, fhewing to the Huntimen (who had their fight io.c.6. p. well enough) the retreats of the Wild Beafts: 337. He added further, touching the induffry of this blind man; that having by his sparing and scraping, gotten together about 500 Crowns, which my him to a great deal of Crown is a scraping. put him to a great deal of care; he refoly'd at last to hide them in a ground of his: As he was making a hole in the earth to that end, a Goffip of his, being his Neighbour efpy'd him; who fo

the Money, and carry'd it away. Two or three days after, the blind man returning to visit his with himfelf, he concludes none but his Golfip could have play'd him this trick. Having therefore found him out, he began thus to fay to I have 1000 Crowns, and the one half of them I know not what to do with them, having not my fight, and being very unfit to keep any fuch hide this other half with the reft in the fame place of fatety? The Gollip approv'd, and comniended his refolution; and going speedily to the place, carry'd back the 500 Crowns, he had be-fore taken away, believing he should have the whole 1000 together. A while after the blind man goes to his hole, and finding there his Crowns again, carry'd them home; and returning to his Goslip, with a cheerful voice, said to him, Goffip, The blind man feesbetter than he that hath two Eves.

bal. 19. It is reported of Count Mansfield, that though he was blind; yet with the touch alone, he was able to diffinguish white from black.

Scaliger tells of one Antonius, who (as him-tell laid) was born at Naples: This man, although he wants Arms, could tofs a Pike with Ex. his right Foot, mend Clothes, Write, Eat, 2344 Drink, and thred a Needle, he could drive a
NaI into a piece of Wood, up to the head with a Hammer; and then immediately pull it out a-gain with Pincers: Scaliger faw him in the Pro-Cirdan ) that there are fifty thousand persons alive, who faw and wondred at him.

21. That is next to a miracle, which is recordquality Mid. ed by Schenekins, of a certain blind man, who received visible species through his Nostrils; al-325. Schene Cobs. species of visibles might pass through his Nose to his Eyes, which were otherwise perfectly Organiz'd, and only impeded from without by the cloting of the Lids, or the light of the Eyes themselves, might through the conveyance of the Noie be conjoyned to the external Light to per-

ceive vifille things that way.

Norbol.

22. There is a woman of Britain, who was

talpitoof. born with Arms and Legs, difforted in fo ftrange Midd.3... and unufual manner, that flee might well feem terity, that the could fpin with her Tongue, with flip. the same she could thred a Needle of the smalloft fize, with great expedition: with the flexure of her Tongue only flie could readily tye that faft Knot, which we call the Weavers Knot; and with the same Tongue she would write, and that in a fair Character; amongst others, she so wrote the name of my Son Petrus Tulpius, which I yet keep

Sir Kindint 23. I have seen one who was so throughly Digby treat blind, that his Eyes could not inform him when the Sun finitd, for all the Crystalline Humour disease.

27,7253 was out in both his Eyes; yet his other fenses instructed him to esticationly in what was their office to have done, as what he wanted in them feem'd to be over-pay'd in other abilities. To well as most men, is rather a commendation of

foon as the blind man was gone, fearch'd, found his Memory and Fancy, than of any of his out-the Money, and carry'd it away. Two or three ward Senfes: but that he should play well at Bowls and Shovel-board, and other Games of cath, and finding nothing there, like one forlorn he frets and tumes; and after much debating and an exact level of the hand, according to the qualities of the Earth or Table, and to the Simation and Distance of the Place he was to throw at, feemeth to exceed possibility, and yet he did him: Goffip, I am come to have your opinion; all this. He would walk in a Chamber, or long alley in a Garden (after he had been a while used I have hid in a tafe place, and for the other half, to them) as ftreight, and turn just at the ends, as I know not what to do with them, having not any seeing man could do: He would at the first abord of a stranger (as foon as he spoke to him) things; therefore what think you, might I not frame a right apprehension of his stature, bulk, and manner of making. And which is more, when he taught his Scholars to declame (for he was a School-mafter to my Sons, and lived in my House) or to represent some of Seneca's Tragidies, or the like; he would by their voice know their gesture, and the situation they put their bodies in; fo that he would be able, as foon as they fisher, to find the would be able, as food as included, to judge whether they frood or fate, or in what potture they were, which made them demean themselves decently before him whiles they spoke, as if he had feen them perfectly; though all this be very ftrange, yet methinks his dif-cerning of light is beyond it all, he would feel in his body, and chiefly in his brain (as he hath often told me) a certain effect by which he did know when the Sun was up; and would difcern exactly a clear from a cloudy day. This I have frequently known him do without missing, when for trials sake he hath been lodg'd in a close Chamber, whereinto the clear Light or Sun, could not arrive to give him notice, by its actual warmth, nor any body could come to vince of the Allabrages; and supposes (as he tells him, to give him private warnings of the changes of the weather.

24. Pittorius Villinganus testifies, that he saw Keelerm. in a Spaniard born without Arms; so cunning with "Physical.i. his Feet, that he could spin, and use the Needle "44.9-1370". with great curiofity; even to an equality with Hift cl. 10. though it is not so very impossible, but that the most Women. He was also so dextrous in the 65.8.337. management of his Arms, that few Soldiers were able to vye with him in his agility therein; He shot from a Bow, in such manner, that he seldom did miss the Mark; and would with an Axegive

25. Keckerman alfo speaks of Scholar, that had Histel. 10. but one little Finger on each Hand, and his Feet 6.5.9.335. were triangular without any Toes; yet had he more force in one Finger, than others had with 54-P-273' unfit (to any man that fee her) to do any thing: Yet five; he wrote curiously and swiftly, and stood so had the acquired from officions Nature fuch a dex- firm, that in very flippery places, he would feldom

### CHAP. XI.

Of the Head and Skull, and the unusual structure of them in some Men.

THe Brain of Man is that vigorous and active thing, that infinuates it felf into all places and times; reaches the heights, fearches the fay that he would play at Cards and Tables, as depths, and pries into all those recluded Cabinets of Nature, wherein she hath stored up the

Chap. 11. Observations about the head and Skull of some Berlous.

ship, and these it contemplates and admires. No wonder then if Nature liath been folicitous to lodge to noble a guelt, in Santtiore hominis parte, all of a piece without any future, the mark of a sthe Philosophers call the Head, the most ho
ftrong brain, but withal the cause of the continual nourable part of Man, appointing its relidence where it may repose with the greatest fafety and and advantage, and be defended from casualties that vent which is so usual in others. by a wall of bone of that thickness and hardness in fome Men as is wonderful.

2. Some time after the Greeks had overthrown Herodot.l.9. Mardonius, and the Persians at the Battle of Platea, when the bones were freed of the flesh, by lying in the Field, and that the Platæans had gathered them together, to bury them in one place, amongst the bones there was then found a skull without any future, but fram'd of one folid and intire bone.

Mile who was otherwise so famous for his won-derful strength, is said also to have made this Trial, he would tie a Lute string or Bow-string, round about his Head, and then closing his Lips would keep in his breath with all the might he could and then as foon as the Veins of his Head were fwollen with blood, the ftring would burft

Barth. Hist. 4. The diligent Bartholinus, tells of a Religi-dust. cent. ous Person of forty years of Age, who had the 5. Hist. 44. hinder part of his skull so firm and compact (though Hippocrates affirm it to be the weakest thereabouts) that he was able to endure a Coachwheel to pass over it, without any sensible damage

5. Amongst the rarities of Pope Paul the columb. A- Fourth, there is to be feen (faith Columbus) the natch 15. P. Head of a Gyant (for it is the biggest that I ever beheld) in which the lower Jaw is fo connate and conjoyned to the Head, that it utterly wants all motion, and could not but do fo when the Perfon was living; for I faw with these eyes the first joynt of the Neck, fo fallned to the hinder part of the Head, that it is impossible it should ever

Zacut.Lust. 6. In the County of Transtagana in Portugal near prax. adm. the Town call'd Villa Amana; there liv'd a Rich 1.3. obj. 93. Man, whose Wife was brought to bed of a Manchild, which at his birth had a broad and hard knot upon his Fore-head : his Parents by the advice of the Phylicians made little of it, the child being arriv'd to five years of Age, it also was in that time much grown out: fo that the Physicians betook themselves to frequent purgations, but all in vain, for the knot (without any pain) grew out into a Pyramidical Horn, of the length of a Span broad at the root of it, and at the point the thickness of a Man's thumb end: being grown to Man's estate, he would not suffer it to be cut off, though both Physicians and Surgeons affirm'd it might be done without danger, he addicted himself to his studies, and made singular Zacat.Luft. progrefs therein.

prax. adm. 7. Hildanis reports, he faw a Man who came 1.3. obf. 93. into the World with a horn in the midst of his p.336. Fore-head, it was inverted like to that of a Rams, Hild.cm.2. and turn'd upwards to the coronal future; or the obs. 25. p. and to... top of his head.

Administ.of 8. Twenty eight years after the death of Car-Card. Ximen. dival Ximenes, the Grave wherein his body lay them. The Artificers taking that course to hide £:15.2.145.

choicer and abstrusest pieces of all her work-man- I was digg'd up, his bones taken out, and his rlead once the Palace of the greatest Judgement that ever appear'd in Spain, his skull was found to be

o. The Ægyptians have skulls generally of that hardness, that hardly can they be broken with Johnst. Nat. In folie Men as is wolder with Josoph Art Neil and Italian, had a Head of pinacolie.

Jan Neil 1. Nicolaus Ricardina an Italian, had a Head of pinacolie. an unreafonable bigness, and his skull was of that prima p-43. folidity and hardness, that he oftentimes brake they are broken with a finall and inconfiderable him. Mort. Nuts, or the stone of a Peach with one blow of force. The cause of this is believed to be, that paras case the Ægyptians from their Boyage, are used to P4. cut their hair, and their skulls are thus hardned by the heat of the Sun, which also is the reason that sew of them are bald; on the other side the Persians do not cut their hair from their infancy, and are accustomed to have their heads always co-

> 10. Albertus the Marquess of Brandenburgh, Kornman.de who was born the 24th, of November, Anno Dom. Mis Mot. 1414. and had the firname of the German A. 144.678. chiller, had no junctures or futures in his Skull, as P.32. is yet to be feen at Heilbronna, where it is

ver'd with their Shafnes or Turbants.

11. Nicholo de Conti faith, that in his time the purch Pile. Sumarians were all Gentiles, and the Man-eaters Tomother, amongst them, used the skulls of their eaten enemies instead of Money, exchanging the same for their necessaries, and he was accounted the richest Man, who had most of those skulls in his house.

12. In Theber amongst the Tartarians, the peo- Purch Pileple in times past, bestowed on their Parents no o- 70m.1.1.4.6. ther Sepulcher then their own Bowels, and yet in 16.9.480. part retain it, making fine cups of their deceased Fathers skulls, that drinking out of them in the midst of their jollity, they may not forget their Progenitors.

13. The Men of the Province of Dariene paint Purch. Pile. 13. The Mich of the Province of Darum paur Purch, Pilg. themselves when they go to the Wars, and they Tom. 1,9,1,9,1 fraud in need of no Helmet or Head piece, for 1. \$1.9,1 their skulls have such natural hardness upon them, Trench bill, that they will break a Sword, that is let drive upon improved. them.

14. Johannes Pfeil liv'd at Lipsia, and while he practis'd Physick there, a Citizen was his Patient, Milch. A-who was so vehemently troubled with a daily dam.in.vit. and introllerable pair in his head, that hy reason as Girm. Milch and intollerable pain in his head, that by reason of pair. it he could take no rest either night nor day, the Physician prescribed to him all things that might feem convenient for him, and procure other Medicines at his own charges, but all to no purpose, for the fick Man over-powred with the extremity, of his pain, and want of reft gave up the Ghoft.

Pfeil his Phylician (with leave of his Friends) difsected the Head of the Deceased; and in the brain found a stone, of the magnitude and figure of a Mulberry, (by eating of which fruit the Patient had faid, he had contracted his Dieafe) this ftone was of an Ash colour, and he afterwards shewed it unto many, as matter of singular admi-

15. Pericles the Athenian, was of a decent com- zuin Thrat; posure in respect of the other parts of his body; Vol.2. i. 2. but his Head was extraordinary great, and very p.291. long in the figure and shape of it, no way answering to the other lineaments of his body: Hereupon it is, that almost all the Statues that remain to be feen of him, have Helmets upon the heads of

Zain. Theat.

21. Aldomet that great Impostor, and the framer of the Alcoron, is faid to have a head of an unufual and extraordinary bignets.

#### CHAP. XII.

# Of the Hair of the Head, how worn, and other particularities about

Pulcius thought the hair of the Head to be A fo great and necessary an Ornament, that faith he, the most beautiful Woman is nothing cal. Antiq. without it, though the came from Heaven, be List. List. born of the Sea, brought up in the Waves, as a-6.10.7.838. nother Venus, though furrounded with the Graces, and attended with all the Troops of little Canids. though Venus girdle be about her, and the breath Cinamon and fiveet Ballom; yet if the be bald, the cannot pleafe, no not formuch as her own Vulcan. As a Beaft without Horns, a Tree without Leaves, and a Field without Grafs; fuch (faith Oxid) is one without Hair; It is without doubt a confiderable ornament and additional beauty: how some have worn it, and concerning other accidents about it, see the following examples.

1. Cardinas relates of a Carmelae that as oft as he kemb'd his head, fparks of fire were feen to fly out of his Hair, and that thereupon he was invited to fealts, that they who were prefent might

fee the trial and truth of it.

Hit. 33.

2. Scaliver mentions a noble Lady of Camont, fastil. ero- whose Hair while it is kemb'd ('tis his own exprescite 174. fion) feems to vomit fire.

rath. 11/4.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 7. Stars falling from Heaven; at which the was fo much affrighted, that the had fallen into a fwound, had they not difpell'd her fears by jefting with her about it.

Buth, Fild. 4. The Illustrious Prince Christian, the Fifth of that name, King of Denmark, and Norway; when he kemb'd his head, often faw and thew'd to them that were prefent, tparks of fire flying from his

5. St. Augustine speaks of some Men, who at their pleature, and without moving of their heads, would bring all the Bair of their Head forward 1872, to their Fore-head, and then put it all backward July to the hinder part of their Head.

6. TamberLine wore the Hair of his Head long "542" an learled, contrary to the manner of the Tartars, who thave their heads, having the fame alof the large, ways covered, whereas he contrariwife was for the most part bare headed, commanding his Son to be brought up to by his Tutors; his Hair was of a dark colour, fomewhat drawing towards a

that natural deformity that was in fc illustrious fout) commanded him to nourish, in token of his descent; this was one cause that made him to be more respected of his Men of War: most part of them believing, that in those hairs were some rare vertue, or rather some statal deltiny; an old Ages, to fill the Heads of their Soldiers with fome ftrange opinion conceived of them, as if

fonething was in them extraordinar;

7. Coation the Second, King of France, was John de called Le Chevelu or the Hairy, for that he made a first Hift.

Law, that none but Kings, and their Children, and p. 7.

the Princes of the Blood should wear long Hair, Court, offer. in token of command; this cultom confirm'd by [nocifi Cent. the Law of Clodion, hath been long time observed 1. 636. in France, fo as by this mark Clodamire, the Son of 2.166. Clovis being flain in a Battle by the Bourvignous. was known amongst the dead. And in token of a degrading or diffionouring, the French shaved fuch as they degraded from the Royal Dignity, as appears by numerous examples: Amongst which that of Queen Clotilda is memorable, who chose rather to cut off the heads of her young Sons, then to have their Hair poll'd or shaven; that is to fay, she prefer'd an honest death, before the dishonour of her Children, for in cutting off their Hair, they were deprived of all hope to enjoy their degree, and were confin'd to a bale estate unworthy of their greatness.

8. Lucius Martius being about to set upon the Liv. 1.23.
Caribaginians under the leading of Afdrubal their Val. Mard.
General, while he made a Military Oration to 1.664. 14. his Soldiers, his whole Head feem'd to be encompass'd with a flame; this was beheld by the Soldiers that stood about him to their great terrour, but himfelf had no fenfe of it, nor any damage

9. Herodian faith of the Emperour Comodus, Herodian

that his Hair was yellow and curl'd, that as oft as L... he walk'd in the Sun, it feem'd to sparkle with fire, infomuch that fome suppos'd, that he powder'd it with dust of Gold, others look'd upon it as an Argument of Divinity, and that he brought the early marks of it on his Hair into the World

non. 10. Offris going from Agypt upon an expedition into Athiopia, made a vow to nonrish his res. Antiq. Hair until his return into Agypt again; where lateached upon it hath been a custom and is continued upon. these times, that whensoever the Ægyptians tra-vel into any other Countrey, they also nourish their Hair till their return.

11. The Caribbians are black hair'd as the Chine-fic are, their Hair is not curl'd and frizzel'd as that Caribby of the Moors, but streight and long as those of the Islands 1. 2. Maddwefes, and the Women attribute the highest 6.9.9.252. perfection of beauty to this black colour as to what concerns the Hair.lt is reported also that the Indian Women of Peru, are fo enamour'd of black Hair, that to make their own of that colour by Artifice, when Nature does it not, they are willing to endure incredible pains and torments.

12. In Spain many Ladies to make their Hair Hill of car. feem to be of a golden yellow colour, perfume it iffingles, with Sulphur, steep it in Aqua fortis, and expose it 694.252. to the Sun, in the hottest time of the day, nay in the very Dog-days, and in Italy the same colour is much affected.

13. Ciefius faith, there is a race or kindred of the Indians named Pandore inhabiting certain plin. Nat. Valleys, who live two hundred years, and have Hill. 1.7.6. Violet, right beautiful to behold, which his Mother coming of the race of Samplon (ashe gave it youthful time their Hair is white upon their

Heads, but as they grow into Age, it groweth

purb. Pile. 14. They of Japan pluck off the Hairs from 20m. 11.5. their Heads; Children before, the common people half way, the Nobility almost all, leaving but alittle growing behind, which grows long, and is ty'd up in knots; to touch which, is by them conceived as great an indignity, as can be offered to a Man.

Camer. oper. 15. As Tacitus faith, it is of the Germans, for Jubeificent. Boethius writes it was a Custom in France, that if a-1. 6.36. p. ny Man accused his Wife of Adultery, and had lawfully convicted her thereof; he caused the ay man accured in write of Addition of the Caufed the Hair of her Head to be cut flort, and her garments to be also cut round in the middle, and then the tain'd of the Captain of the Swiffers (who are 1.3, 6.23).

this ignominious posture.

this ignominious posture.

tamer. oper 16. The use of long hair, both in Germany subside cent. and France, and other places by degrees, and in the memory of our Fathers, hath grown out of reputation, and many are of opinion, that the chief occasion thereof was this: About the year 1460. Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, fellin-to along and unknown kind of Difeafe, and a-mongst variety of other remedies made use of for his recovery: his Physicians advised him to cut off his Hair, which in those days the Nobility wore very long. When he had so done, finding that by reason of the novelty of the thing, he was laught at by his Friends, and the Nobility about him; he fent forth his Edict, that all his Courtiers and the Nobility in his Dominions, should turning in the Winter at Evening to his house, \$\begin{array}{l} \lambda\_1 \\ \ell\_2 \\ \ell\_3 \\ \ell\_4 \\ \e have their Hair cut in fuch manner as he himself | shut his Windows and doors, and by a Candle-light had. Five hundred noble Perfons were thus compos'd himfelf to fludy; when he faw a huge that all others should do the like, Petrus Vasquem- | finatch'd up a Staff, and laid it so lustily upon the that all others should do the like, Petrus Vasquem-bacchius, a Noble Person, was appointed to take the charge and care: by this means, both at Bruxels, and in all the Towns and Cities of his

### CHAP XIII.

# Of the Beard, and how worn by Some Persons and Nations.

brought him word, that all things were prepared and in readiness for the Battle; and demanded if he would have any thing further? Nothing said he but that the Macedonians cut off their beards. Parmenio wondred at this faying of his: What faid Alexander, know you not that there is no better handle to take a Man by then the beard? he meant they were to fight close, and their beards would be fome advantage to the enemy, when they flould grapple with them. It feems there fashions, not only differing, but quite contrary to is little use of a beard in War, less in a Woman, their ancient manners and customs. though she had none of the least who is next men-

da de Penheranda, the was Aged 60. years, the had

grow, so that in her Age it reached down to the Pit of her Stomach. My Ancestors who were Persons worthy of credit have seen this Woman, and Imy felf have beheld her Ficture. 2. Franciscus Alvarez Semedo a Portuguese, a Fa- Barth. Hill.

ther of the Society of Jefus; Procurator of Japan Anst. Cent. and China; upon his return thence to Rome, had a 1.Hift.43. beard of that length that it reached down to his p.61. Feet, fo that for convenience fake, he used to have it girt about him with a girdle, whoever defires to fee his Effigies, may behold it prefix'd to his Learned Book of the History of Coina.

Woman was to be lead from freet to ftreet, in this ignominious pofture.

16. The use of long hair, both in Germany had a red beard of that length and bredth, that it

cover'd his whole breft unto his knees, to that the Cover anis whole breft unto his knees, for that the Pope while he spake to him (as he presented himself before him upon his knees, and enquir'd of his Countrey, and the state of it) gave him the Title of Father-hood, (which the Italians give to Monks) for at the sirlt sight he thought it not a beard, but fuch a garment as Monks wear about their shoulders, which so fell from his Neck to his

4. A Person famous throughout the whole G. P. Schott. World by his Writings, being at Rome, and re-Post, carieties. Weafel creeping up the Wall, that the blood fpirted upon his Staff, and hand, he opened the Window and threw out the dead Weafel, and Dukedon, the Nobility were deprived of their long hair, and were thereupon functionally derided by the common fort of people.

Students, The day following as ioon as he came into the fight of his Colleagues, he was received with great laughter, for he had loft all the Hair on the right fide of his face, which himfelf had not observ'd; he therefore soon lest the company and got the other fide flav'd, and a Medicine to procure Hair apply'd: but when the Hair was grown he was receiv'd with no less laughter then at first, for those Hairs which were newly come, were like the fostest Wool or Down, and the other stiff as briftles, and it would require to small fpace of time, to have them match'd with any Hen Alexander the Great was about to fultableness, who would have thought the blood of a Weasel to have been (but for this accident) fo potent a depilatory?

5. The Turks in the Reign of Orchanes and long time after, used not to cut or shave their Knowl's beards, but did wear them long, so that if the p.183.

King would difgrace any Man, he would in his displeasure command his beard to be cut or shaven. The manner of cutting or shaving their beards, which they now use, they learned of the Italians of whom they have allo borrowed many other

6, The Lombards or Longobards as most think, Zuin.Theat had their name from the great length of their Pol.2. 1.2. beards, because they only (almost) of all the rest p.254. 2acut.Lust. 1. In a Town called Penheranda, which is 30. blad their name the control of all the prax. Adm. Miles distant from Madrid, the King of Spain's of the Germans did nourish their beards.

13.06/192. Court, there was a Countrey Woman called Brizing Court, there was a Countrey Woman called Brizing Countrey.

7. The Emperour Otho the Great, after the zwin ibidi manner of the ancient Germans, used to wear his p.254. a beard from her youth, which she suffered to beard down to the brest, and his custom was

Zwin Theat.

Book E

to swear by it, as oft as he spake of any serious | the payment of a debt, would not fail to

8. Adrianus the Emperour (faith Dion) was the first of all the Cafars, who nourished his Alex. geni- beard, and this he did on purpose to cover al.Dir.l.5. fome natural marks and fcarrs that were upon his 6.18.p.290. face.

Adag.

20

o. The Romans anciently wore their beards long, and a bearded Man, in a Proverbial fence amongst them, was as much as to fay, a Man of ancient fimplicity and vertue; for it was late ere fhaving came in use amongst them, Pliny saith, that Plin. Not. P. Ticinius Mena was the first, who out of Sicily had brought a Barber to Rome, which was in the four hundred fifty and fourth year from the building of the City.

10. The first amongst the Romans, who usually Alex. ab 4- Shaved his beard off, was Scipio Affricanus the Son lix.ginial. of Paulus Emylius; afterwards Augustus: the Divides. flaves and Servants might not do it, but were 18,9,299. commanded not to poll their hair, or shave off

Oleanius 11. Seach Sefi King of Persia had commanded Travelsales, the execution of Ugurlu chan, his high Steward, with a little Wand, and looking upon it said, it must be confess d thou wast a stout Man, it troubles me to fee thee in this condition, but it was thine own fault; 'tis pitty were it only for that goodly beard of thine: This he faid, by reason his Mustachoes were so long, that coming about his neck they met again at his mouth, which is accounted a great ornament in Persia.

12. The Caribbians wonder much to fee our Hift of the Europeans faffer their beards to grow fo long, and Carib.ifland think it a great deformity to wear any; as they account it a perfection in themselves to have none. The Brafilians and Cumanefes, and certain Nations Subject to the Empire of the Tartars, have always an Iron Instrument in their hands, wherewith they pluck out the hair of their beards, as foon as they come out, but the Caribbians are feldom feen to put themselves to that trouble, insomuch that it is conceiv'd they have a fecret to prevent the growth of Hair, when it is once gotten

Hist. of ca. 13. Anno 1652. the French Consul at Alex-vibby fland, andria, being charg'd with having done fome un-1.2.c.9. p. handsome things in his employment, had his beard shaven off as a mark of ignominy; his beard had fuch a natural graceful curle, and was of fo fair a flaxen colour, that fome Turks would have and kept it for a rarity, but he chose rather to bring it along with him into France. 14. At the Gymnick Games which Nero exhi-

confecrated it in the Capitol to Jupiter.

that who foever should be convicted of that crime he should have his beard publickly chopt off with a hatchet, and so be dismis'd as an infamous perfon. Besides this, it was esteemed the most pay it.

16. The Candiors or Cretans look'd upon it as Camer. oper. a punishment, to have the beard clipt off from heefs (cnt. them. And so of old amongst the Indians, if a p.167. Man had committed fome great crime; the King of the Country commanded that his beard should be shaven or cut off; and this was esteemed as the greatest mark of infamy, and ignominy as could befal them.

#### CHAP. XIV.

Of the Teeth, with their different Number and Scituation in Some.

NAture hath provided Mankind with Teeth upon a two-fold account upon a two-fold account especially; the one is to reduce his Meat and Food into fo foft when his head was brought him, he touch'd it and pliant a posture, as is most convenient for the Stomach to receive it, and this by Phylicians is call'd a first digestion. A second and principal use of the Teeth is, for the furtherance of Speech, without which the pronunciation of fome words cannot be so direct and express, but how it comes to pass, that some have come into the World with them, and others have had none, all the time they have liv'd in it, let others (if they please) enquire.

1. Some Children are born into the World Plin. Nat. with Teeth, as M. Curius, who thereupon was fir- Hift.l.7. c. named Dentatus. So also was Cn. Papyrius Carbo, 16.9.164. both of them great Men.

2. Pherecrates, from whom the Pherecratick Schmicholf.
verse was so call'd, was born Toothless, and so Middless.
obj. 1188. continued to his lives end.

3. The number of the Teeth are 32. fometimes Reald. Co-I have feen one over faith Columbus, as in a certain lumb, Anat. Noble Person, sometimes two or one under, in 1.1.c.10. p. fome also but 28. are found, which is the least 65. number that is ordinary, though I observed that Cardinal Nicholaus Ardinghellus had only fix and twenty in his mouth, and yet he had never lost

4. Pyrrhus King of Epirus had no Teeth in his Plut.in vit. upper Jaw, that is, diftinguish'd as others have one Pyrth.p.384 from the other, but one intire bone throughout

5. In the Reign of Christian the Fourth King Barth. Hist. of Denmark, there were brought by the King's Anat. Cen. 1. Satton. in 14. At the Cymme, Games Which every Games Which are seen and the Speid, during the following preparation of the great Sacrifice (Burbysia) he cut off the first beard he had, which he bestrow'd within a golden Hashia, that their language might be the better 148. Box, adorn'd with most precious Pearls, and then | understood by us. Amongst these Barbarians there was one, who shew'd to as many as had the there was one, who flowed to as many as had the curiofity to fee it, that he had but one continued to fibeif. Cont. nourifitheir beards, reputing it an infufferable in jury and ignominy, to have but one fingle hair jury and ignominy, to have but one fingle hair teltimony of Dr. Thomas Finchius a venerable perlaw to the other. For which I have the fufficient pluck'd out of it. It was therefore ordained as fon, in whose house the Barbarian did often feed the punishment of Whoredom and Adultery: upon raw flesh, according to the custom of his own Countrey.

6. Euryphaus the Cyrenian had in his upper Med. 1. 1. Jaw one continued bone instead of Teeth. obs. 6. p. So had Euryptolemus King of the Cypriots; So 188. facred pawn or pledge of any thing whatfo- faith Melanthon, had a Noble Virgin in his ever, a Man that had obliged his beard for time, in the Court of Erneftus Duke of Lu-

nebergh, and the Duke faid she was of great Gravity and Virtue.

Vil. Max. 7. Dripitine, ihe Daughter of King Mithridares by Laodice his Queen, had a double row of 1.1.c. 8.p. Golumb, A. Teeth; and thoughthis is very rare in Mankind, naton.l.z.c. yet faith Columbus of his Boy Phabus, that he had a triple row or order of Teeth.

8. It is constantly reported of Lewis the Thir-Hift. Andt. teenth, King of France, that he had a double row 359-48. fome hindrance to him in the readiness of his

Benediet.

6.37. 2.

9. There are Teeth found to be bred in the Palate of some men, faith Benedictus: Pliny propounds the Example of one fuch; And it happened that I faw the fame in a Roman Woman, faith Eustachius, which he caused to be cut out and burnt: He instances in another Youth of eighteen years of Age, who liv'd in a Monastery of the Holy Trinity at Eugubuin, in whom the same thing was to be feen

Arifforl. 10. Arifforle writes, that not only men in old lisdegener. Age, but also Women, sometimes at eighty years of Age, have put forth their-great Teeth: capult. Donat. His. her Age, put forth the furtherst fixth of Mud.l. 6.c. learned man tells of himself, that in the fortieth 6.8.9.351. his age, he had one of his Grinders that discover-

ed it felf. Plin.Nat.

11. Mutianus faith, that he faw one Zaneles, a him; feeing the Emperour at this. Line. Samothracian, who bred his Teeth again, after the seventy first year of hisage. he was now arrived to the hundred and fortieth

year of his Age.

Pal.Max.l. 12. Prufias, the Son of Prufias, King of By.
1. c.8.p.21. thinia, has inflead of Teeth one continued and
Plind.pc.
intire Bone in his upper Jaw, nor was it any way
unhandfome to the light, or inconvenient to him Solin.c.4.p. for use.

Herodot.l.

13. After the Battle at Plataa, wherein fo many thousands of the Persians fell, when the Bones were gathered together to be bury'd in one place, there was found amongst them a little Skull; which though it had distinct Teeth in

zuing.

Zuing. of Margarites than Teeth.

Barthol.de 15. Nicholaus Sojerus, a Belgian, a person of Lucchomin. Great integrity and prudence hasaset of Teeth, great integrity and projective has a fet of leetn, of fuch an unufual property; that being fittick upon with a fort of *Indian* Wood, they are feen to sparkle Fire, as if they were Flints: This was delivered me as a certain truth, by his own Brother Guilielmus Sojerus, a person well skill'd in the Greek Learning.

Bathol. 16. The Ancients had a great opinion of the biddp.103, Teeth, as the principles of their being, they therefore bury'd them with care, when they fell out through time or accident: nor was this respect done to them by the vulgar alone, but by the Law-makers themselves, as may appear by that Law in the twelve Tables; wherein, though it is forbiden to burn Gold with the Body; yet there is added, that fuch as have their Teeth fastned with Gold, may be bury'dor burnt

17. The Negroes of Mosambico are extremely

pleas'd to have their Teeth very sharp, so that History of some use Files to make them such. Among the the carible states to make them such. Among the threat to the states to the state some use Files to make them such. Among the stands, i.a. Maldivese, they are no less desirous to have 69, 9255. them red, and to that end, they are continually 254. chewing of Petel. Among the Japonefes, and the Howles Cumane fee, they are industrious to have them Travil's black, and they purposely make them fuch, be 1818. cause Dogs Teeth are white, whom they hate to imitate or be like.

18. Saint Augustine saith, he saw upon the camerar. shore of Utica, amans Tooth, one of those which opersubstitute call the Grinders, of that huge bigness; that p.384. if it had been cut into the form and inagnitude, Augustit. that is usual amongst us in our times; that Decivit. Tooth might eafily be judg'd to be an hundred Dai 15.0.9. times biger than any of ours.

19. Phlegon Trallianus remembers, that in the Kornman.de Reign of Tiberius the Emperour; in a part of Mirac. Sicily, there were digg dup fome dead Bodies; the Part 3.c.42.

Teeth were found to exceed in length the Foot p.22.

of an ordinary man.

20. In the days of Lewis Duke of Savoy, the Koraman de Lord Michael de Romagnano, being then aged a Miracvibove ninety years, calt his Teeth; and had almost a complete new set that succeeded in the place of those that were fallen out. And Anno 1372. when the Emperour Charles the Fourth, Abode above the Rhine; one night in his fleep he had one of his Grinders that drop'd out, and another immediately came in the room of it, which was the greater wonder to those that were about him; feeing the Emperour at that time was in

21. In the time of King Edward the Third, chawing there reign'd a great Pestilence over most parts Histocollest there reign'd a great Peltilence over most parts control p. the World, and from that time all that ever 283. have been born, have two Cheek Teeth less than they had before. Fullers holy State, lib. 3. cap. 2.

pag. 146.

pag. 146.
22. Eurydamas a Cyrenian was Victor in the Elisa.
Olympick Game at Whorl-bats: this man had his littles. Teeth stroken out by a blow that was given him p.275. by his Enemy, all which he immediately swal-lowed, left his Adversary being sensible of what had befallen him, should thereupon take fresh

## CHAP. XV.

Of the Tongue, Voice, and manner of Speech in Several Persons.

Some are of opinion, that Nature hath shut up the Tongue with a double Port-cullis of Lips and Teeth on purpose, that man by their man-ner of contexture, might have a constant and si-lent kind of admonition, that he should not be over halty to speak. It being too easie to pull great mischiefs upon our selves, by an unwary indulgence to this little member. I will not fay, that he that hath the longest Tongue is the greatest fpeaker. But

1. Donatus tells, that he knew one John Fagaci Hift. Med. nas, a Merchant of Mantua, who had so long and Mirab.l.6. flexible a Tongue, that as oft as he pleased, and 6.3. P. 3.4. with great falicity, he could lick his Noftrils with it as an Oxe doth.

2. Amatus Lusitanus, relates of one James;

Dorat-Hift that he had long hairs growing upon his Tongue, | rius thought himfelf betray'd; yet caus'd an And Aird. which he fometimes pull'd up by the roots with his own hands, to whom he also shewed them; tals, to stand upon the shore, and call to him as and adds, that although they were thus pull'd,

out, they would nevertheless grown again.

3. Schenkus propounds the Histories of di-Schenkins propounds the Hittories of di-hidd. obs. vers, out of whose Tongues were taken Stones; he came and delivered Darins of his fears. 1.9.182. from fome one only, from others more, fome of the bignets of a Peafe, others of a Bean, and fome that hindred the liberty of Speech, which upon

their removal, was again reftor'd. 4. The Wife of Nausimenes, the Atheniau, an incestuous copulation: struck with the horror of a thing to unexpected, the immediately became mute, and utterly bereav'd of the use of

her Speech. of Nature, he afterwards arrived not only to Speech, but also to Eloquence, the cause is suppos'd to be too great humidity, which in procefs of time was wafted and confumed.

6. Ægks a Samian wraftler was dumb from his Nativity, but when the Honour and reward of his Victory was taken from him, enkindled with rage, he brake filence; and fpoke ever

7. Anys, the Son of King Crafus, beholding a Persian Soldier rushing upon his Father to kill him, being before altogether dumb, struck with fear and anger, he cry'd out, Soldier do not kill Crafus, by this means the strings of his Tongue being loofned, he ever after had a free use of it.

8. Thrufybulus, the Admiral of the Athenian Navy excell'd all the Athenians of his time in the mighty strength and loudness of his voice.

Zairz. 9. Carneades the Cyrenian, an excellent, both than well. Philotopher and Logician, had from his Youth 2.1.5.5.382 fo full and strong a Voice, that his Master was Livili vii. conftrain'd to call to him, that he would not Phil. L. p. roar in that manner: Prescribe methen (faid he) the measure of my Voice. Your Auditors, said his Malter.

10. B.fil the Great, Bishop of Casaria, was Theath, val. ever of weak Smell, and difficult Voice: but at | divided their Tongues, fo that they are cloven 2.1.5.9.382 his last (formewhat before he dy'd) he spake more at the little end of them; by virtue of which loud and ftrong: And, faith Nazienzen, asdying Swans, with words of Truth he fell afleep.

· Zaing shid. 11. Michael Balbus the Emperour, was fo exceeding flow in naming of Letters, and compoling of Syllables; that another might with more eafe read over a whole Book, than he was able to pronounce all the Letters of his own

12. Pefeennius Niger, fo called, because though aig. Antiq. very white in all the rest of his Body, yet his het.1.19.2. Neck only was extremely black; he is faid to have had fo ftrong and loud a Voice, that when he fpake in the Camp, he might be heard at the distance of a mile, unless the wind was against

13. When Darius fled from the Scythians, he came to the Bridge upon the Ister, which he found broken down; he had left Histieus the Milesian there with some Ships to receive him at his coming: Histiceus had withdrawn himfelf as far as to be out of the Seythian darts: but could not differn any of his Ships, to that Da-

loud as he could; he invoked the name of Hificeus with that notable sufficiency, that he was heard by him in his Ship at the first call, so that

14. Johannes the Dumb had his Sirname given Nich, Tulpit him upon the occasion of his misfortumes, for in his obj. Mtd. I. Voyage to Italy, he fell into the hands of Turwith Pyrates, who upon his refutal to turn Turk, endeavour'd to pull out his Tongue by the Roots, having found her Son and Daughter in the act of at a wound they had made for that purpose under his Chin: but that cruelty not succeeding according as they defir'd; they cut offall the rolling part of the Tongue; and by that means depriv'd the young man of his Speech. In this flatche had remain'd three years, when he was much frighted schwilcohl dand the Third, was altogether mute and dumb, Medd. 1.69, to the ninth year of his Age, but by the benefit of Nanne. he afterwards arrived not only to Speech: When he found it reftor'd, he fcarcely .believ'd it himfelf; and this unexpected Speech of his fo wrought upon the whole Family, that a young Woman in the House did miscarry upon a young Woman in the Houle did mitcarry upon the fright of it. The fame of this accident difperfing it felf abroad, I my felf went to Wefopus, a little Town in Holland, on purpose to fee him, and found all things agreeable to the report that went of him. Him who three years before had loft the half part of his Tongue, I heard not only speak distinctly, but also accurately pronouncing any Letters, though Consonants; which the Learned fay, is not to be done, but with the fore-part of the Tongue, which he wanted. He told me ingenuously, that in the time of the Lightning, he perceiv'd a greater motion in the Muscles of the Tongue, but his swallow (to which the Tongue is not less serviceable than to Speech) did as he acknowledg'd remain impedited; fo that he then complain'd, no Food would pass into his Throat, but fuch as he thrust down it by the help

> 15. Diodorus Siculus writes of an Island found Diodor.sici out by Jambulus, in the Southern parts of the Revaluitation, Ocean, wherein, faith he, there are men whole 1226.13. Bones are flexible as Nerves; the holes of their Ears are far wider then ours; and Nature hath they not only speak, but imitate the Voices of sundry Birds, with great exactness: what he adds that they can ordinarily speak to two men at once, I leave to the liberty of the Reader to believe as he pleases.

> 16. Gomaratells that there were some in Mex- purchas. ico that understood each other by whilstling , Pilgr. tom: which was ordinarily used by Lovers and Thieves, 1.4.8. 6.13. a Language admirable even to our Wits, fo p.1002. highly applauded by our felves: while we defpile these Nations for their filliness and simplicity. Yea Captain Smyth, told me, faith Purchas, that in Virginia there are some Natives thereof, which the spacious divorce of the wide stream notwithstanding, will by hallowing and whoops understand each other, and entertain confe-

17. There were fome Orthodox Bishops, out Gaulter. of whose Mouths the Vandals had cut their talecthon.
Tongues; yet these were afterwards (by Mira. P-481. cle) heard to speak distinctly as other: The Mibeing dark, and at the dead of the Night, they racle hereof had also this increase, that one of these Bishops, growing proud of this gift, and carrying

carrying himself thereupon with an unusual in- the brighter Stars; so that one said, Oculorum tuostance, his Speech was again taken from him, and he remained dumb to the Day of his Death.

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. 18. Cajus Gracebus the Orator, a man by Naral. de ria ture blunt, rude in behaviour, and withal overcohibend. p. carnest, and violent in his manner of pleading; had a little Flute or Pipe made on purpose, such as Musicians are wont to rule and guide the Voice gently with, according to every Note as they would themselves, teaching their Scholars thereby to have a timeable Voice. Now when at any time Gracehus pleaded at the Bar; he had one of his Servants flanding behind him with fuch a Pipe; who observing when his Master was a little out of tune, would found a more mild and pleafant Note unto him, whereby he reclaim'd and call'd him back from that loud exclaiming and vociferation which he used, and gently took down that rough and fwelling accent of his Voice.

### CHAP. XVI.

Of the Eye; its shape, and the strange liveliness and vigor of it in Some.

Have read of a Painter, that having drawn the Picture of Venus lying with her eyes'closed and as one afleep, he wrote thus at the bottom of the Table.

> Cave viator excites fomno Deam : Sua adaperions, tua nama, claudet lumina.

Be fure you wake her not out of her fleep fo fine; For if she ope her eyes, she foon will shit upthine.

Eyes of fome, that others have not been able to look upon it.

Hift. Med. 1. Donatus affirms, that he faw the young Son mirat. 1.6. of a certain Baker, the fight or black of whose Eye, was fo extended and large, that none, or at most a very finall part of the white could be difcern'd. Jovii E-

2. Cafar Borgia, Duke of Valentia, had Eyes fo fiery and sparkling, that his very friends and familiar acquaintance, were not able to look upon them, though when he was disporting himfelf among the Ladies, with an admirable change he could convert his cruel looks into that of

De florib.

1 Ienity.

2 That History is strange, which is recorderablem.

3 That History is strange, which is recorderablem.

4 That History is strange, which is recorderablem.

5 That History is strange, which is recorderablem. tia's one Ey'd Servant, who with his Eye could make any Falcon or Sparrow Hawk in their flight of which we can give no more reason, than why the Loadstone draws Iron.

Sacton. in 4. Octavianus Cafar had clear and bright Eyes, Augusto. p. in which he would have it to be though that zaing. vol. there was a Divine vigor, and he was well pleas'd 1.1.3. p. if any that look'd earneftly upon him, cast down their Eyes as at the splendor of the Sun. Sextus Camer. oper. Aurelius writes of him, that he was beautiful in fabetif Cent. every part of his Body, but especially in his Eyes, 209. the light of which did shine, after the manner of

The Eye, and the uncommon thave and luftre of it.

rum fullen ferre non possum.

7. In the Eyes of Tamberlain fate such a rare Knowles
Majesty, that a man could dissipately endure to behold them without closing of his Eyes, and many p.235. in talking with him, and often beholding of him became dumb, which occasioned him often times with a comely modelty, to abstain from looking too earneftly upon fuch as fpake to him or difcourfed with him.

6. Malcotius, in the Reign of Mahomet the Se- Knowlis cond, adjoyned himlest to Aly-beg in the siege of Tord-Hill. Scodera, of him it is reported, that the Majesty of P-415. his countenance, with the resplendent beams iffuing out of his Eyes (as if the raics of the Sun) were of fach piercing brightness, that no man was able with immoved and fixed Eye, long to behold the fame.

7. Martin Luther had fuch a Lyon like vivacity zaing, of the Eye, that all men were not able to look theatr, val. directly upon them. Its faid that there was one 2. 1.2.7. fent, who under the pretence of private confe-295 rence with him, should Pistol him, that he was courteously receiv'd by him, but so amaz'd and affrighted with the vigor of his Eyes, that he foon convey'd himfelf away by flight.

3. Anastasius the Emperour was sirnam'd Di- zonaras in corus, because he had the Apples of his Eyes of Annal. toni. two different colours, for that of his right 3.9.126. Eye was fomewhat black, and that of his left was

9. Olo, the Son of Syward King of Norway; Zuing. by the Sifter of Harold King of the Danes, had fo Thath. vol. weapons, that did he with his Eye upon his Enemies, frighting the most valiant amongst them

SaxoGramwith the brandfiles of his Eye.

10. Apollonides tells that in Scythia there are Donat. Hill. a fort of Women, which are call'd Bythia, that Medimirib. these have two fights in each Eye, and that with hose 2, p. the Eye they kill as many as they look upon, 3022, when they result how they have the house him to be sold in the sold in the

when they are throughly angry.

11. Theodorus Beza (as was observed in him by Earthol. de Such a Divine lustre bath appear'd in the those of his Family)had Eyes of such a brightness, Excelorate, that in the night time, when it was dark, they line 14. p. fent out such a light, as form'd an outward Cir- 107. cle of it about the rounds of his Eyes.

12. Mamertinus, in his Panegyrick Orations Barthol. faith thus of Julian the Emperour, while he warr'd videline, upon the Barbarians. Old men, faith he, have 14 pins feen the Emperour (not without aftonishment) passa long life under the weight of Arms; they have beheld large and frequent sweats trickle from his gallant Neck: and in the midst of that horror of dust, which had loaded both his Hair and Beard, they faw his Eyes thining with a Star-like

13. The Soldiers of Aquileia, by a private fally camera. fet upon Artila; being at that time attended with opersubsis. a finall company, they knew not then that Attilu cint. 1.c.ap. was there, but they afterwards confeis'd, that no- 57. p. 252. thing was fo great a terrour to them, as those fall down to the ground, as if they were dead; fiery sparkles that scemed to break from his Eyes, when he look'd upon them in the fury of the

> 14. It may feem incredible, that there should Komman de be found a Nation, that are born with one Eye Minacounal alone: And yet St. Augustine seems not to doubt August. of it, but faith, That he himself did behold such sum. ad persons. I was now, saith he, Bishop of Hippo, fairs is when accompanied with certain of the Servains. Exercises. of Christ; I went as far as Ethiopia, that I might preach the holy Gospel of Christ to that people;

Val.Max. 1.1.c.3. p.

1.001.2. P.

195. Fil.Mix. 1.5.0.4. 2. 1.45. G.H.NoEld.

Towns.2. 273.

Zainz.

Zning.

H.vadat.L. 4. Zuing.vol.

Sandys in Ovid Met. 6.2.7.43

15. Julio de Este, bad such a peculiar sweetness; and alluring force in his Eyes; that Cardinal Hypolico de Este, his own Brother, caused them to be put out, because he had observed, that they had

been overpleasing to his Miltress.

Zulogir.

16. Miximus the Sophift, a great Magician, and
Thair. vol. of whom it was that Julian the Emperour learn'd 23.1.4.9.4 Magick at Ephefus: Of this man it is reported, that the Apples of his Eyes were voluble, and turning, and the vigor and agility of his swift and ready wit did feem to fine out of his Eyes, whether he was feen or heard, both ways he ftrangely affected fuch as had conversation with him; while they were neither able to bear the fparkling motion of his Eyes, nor the course and torrrent of his Speech; fo that even amongst eloquent persons, and such as were improved by long practice and experience; there was not one sound that did dare to oppose him, when he

Polyd.Virg.
17. Edward the First, King of England, is de17. Zuirge.
6. Grib'd by Polydor Virgit to be a Prince of a beautifull countenance; his Eyes were inclining to black, which when he was inflamed with anger, would appear of a reddiff colour; and sparks of fire feemed to fly out of them.

CHAP. XVII.

# Of the Face, and Visage, and admi-rable Beauty placed therein, both in Men and Women.

THe Anciects were fo great admirers of Beauty; that whereas Gorgon had fuch a loyeliness imprinted upon her Face, that she ravish'd the Eyes of her Spectators with it, and made them stand as men amazed and astonished: They hercupon fain'd in their Fable, that she convertted Men into Stone, with the fight of her. The barbarous Nations had also such veneration for it; that they thought no Man capable of any extraordinary action, unless his person was thus dignified by Nature: And further, the accidental ner. meeting of a beautiful person, was held as a special pallage of some future good; whereas, the fight of one deformed, was reputed a most un-lucky Omen. Thus Beauty hath found its favourers amongst all forts of persons; it hath done the Virtue of his Father. fo too in all places, not excepting fuch as are the very Theatre of Blood and Death: For

1. Parthenopaus, one of the feven Princes of hill, norld the Argives was so exceeding beautiful, that when 122.6.13. he was in Battel, if his Helmet was up, no man would offer to hurt him, or to strike at

Alian.var. 2. Tenidates the Eunuch was the most beauti-Hill.1.12. ful of all the Youth in Asia, when Artaxerxes King of Persia heard that he was dead, he commanded by his Edict, that all Mia should mouru for him; and he himself was difficultly comforted for his

3. Antinous of Chaudiopolis in Bythinia, was a young Man ex eedingly dear to Adrian the Empe- mongst thirty great Princes, though he had ne-

and in the lower parts of Athiopia, we saw men that had but one Eye, and that placed in the midst built a Temple at Mantinea, and another at 7e-619, 484.

The Last bod such a populiar sweetness. lus, and call'd it by his name: he caus'd his Coyn cin.l.2. c. too, to be ftamp'd with his Effigies.

4. Alcibiades the Arbenian, was a person of in- Platsych.in, comparable Beauty; and which is remarkable, the Alcib.p. comparable Beauty; and which is remarkable, the loveliness of his form, continued constant to him, Textor.offboth in his Youth, Manhood and Age: It fel-tin.l.a.c. dom falls out that the Autumn of a Man should 49.9.139 remain flourishing as his Spring; a thing which was peculiar to him with few others, through the excellent temper of his constitution.

5. Xerxes Army which he lead to Thermopyla Hirodot.1.7 against the Grecians is computed by Herodotus to 1.446. amount to the number of five hundred twenty the children children eight Myriad, three thousand and twenty eight 49.9.147. fighting men, amongst all which almost incredible number of Mortals; there was none found who could compare with Xerxes himself, for extraordinary handsomeness in person, or elevated Stature of Body; nor any who in respect of Majestick port and meen, seemed more worthy of that command than he.

6. Domerrius Poliorcetes, Son of Antigonus, King Dido. Sicul. of Afia, was tall of Stature, and of that excellent bibliothee. and wonderful Reputy in his Face, that no Dail 1.20, p.694 and wonderful Beauty in his Face, that no Pain- Plut. in ter or Sratuary was able to express the fingu- Demetr. p. gar Graces of it; there was Beauty and Gravity, 889.
Terror And amiableness fo intermingled, a young dilanear. and fierce Aspect was so happily confounded, 6.14-9.308 with an almost invincible heroick and kingly Majesty, that he was the admiration of all strangers; and was followed wherefoever he went on purpose to behold.

purpose to belious.

7. Maximinus the younger, was a most beautiful Prince: In the Letter of Maximinus the Father, in Maximito the Senate concerning him, is thus written: I fun p.6. have suffered my Son Maximinus to be faluted Emerative Officerous Conference of the Conference of th perour; as in respect of the natural affection I cind.2.c. bear him: So also that the people of Rome, and 49. 8. 145. the Honourable Senate may fwear they never had a more beautiful Emperour: His Face had fuch Beauty in it, that when it was black and disco-lour'd with Death, and flow'd with corrupt flesh; yet even then there was a loveliness upon it: To conclude, when the Head of the Father being, faltned to a Spear, was carry'd about, and there was a mighty rejoycing at the fight, there was almost an equal forrow, at the beholding of that of the Son, when it was born about in like man-

8. Conradus, Son to the Emperour Frederick the Zuingwi. Second, King of Sicily and Noples was so beauti. Intervol. ful, that he was commonly call'd Absolon; but of 21.2.9.285 a flothful disposition, and very degenerate from

9. Frederick Duke of Austria, in respect of zuing the elegancy of his form, had the stranme of the theatr, vol. Beautiful; he was made Prisoner in Battle, by 24.2.9. Lewis of Bavaria, and detained for some time in 225. fafe custody: being afterwards set at liberty, he returned to Vienna, with his Beard horridly overgrown, and with a fquallid Afpect, who in time past excell'd all the Princes of his age, in the Beauty of his Face and Lineaments of his Body.

10 Maximilianus, the first Emperour of that Zuingiriname, was of a just stature, a person in whom ibidp.285.

Cuspinian. shin'd the Imperial Majesty; there was no stranger but who knew him to be the Emperour arour, for the perfection of his Beauty: fo that when ver feen him before; fomething there was in his

Chap. 17.

Steph.in vo-

ca. p.10.

plexion, and of most Princely presence. When in the 14, year of his Reign a benevolence was devised towards his Wars in France, amongst others a rich Widow was call'd before him, whom he merrily ask'd what she would willingly give him towards his great charges: By my troth (quoth she) for thy lovely countenance thou shalt have even twenty pounds. The King looking for scarce half that sum thank'd her, and lovingly killed her, which so wrought with the old Widow, that she presently swore he should have twenty pounds more, and paid it willingly.

Hovedot 1.9.

16. Tigrams was left by Xerxes with fixty thousand Men for the defence of Ionia, and was thousand Men for the defence of Ionia, and was the most commendable Person for beauty and stature of all that multitude of Persians.

. 12. Abdalmuralis an Arabian, the Grandfather of Mahomet, so excelled in the beauty and linea-

ments of his face and body, that all forts of Wo

and ftrong Limbs, fair and amiable of Counte-

nance, and fuch a one as might well be the Son of a

benced with the delicacy of his Personage, so ab-

folute in all the lineaments of his body, that the

only contemplation of it might well make the Queen forget all other circumstances.

is. King Edward the Fourth (faith Comines) was the goodlich Personage that ever mine eyes beheld, exceeding tall of stature, sair of complexion, and of most Princely presence. When in

men who beheld him fell in love with him. 13. King Richard the Second was the goodlieft

Bakir's Chr. Perfonage of all the Kings of England that had

\$\theta = \text{222}\$. been fince the Conquest's tall of stature, of straight

14. Owen Tudor an Esquire of Wales, after the Baker's chr. death of Henry the Fifth, married Katherine his P<sup>2</sup> Widow, the meanness of his Estate was recom-

most beautiful Mother.

zuin. Theat. 17. Epheftion was preferred by Alexander a-Vol. 2.1.2. bove all the rest of his Commanders, he was of that noble Presence, that when the King and he fust entred the Tent of the Captive Princess of Persia he was by them adored, instead of Alexan-

18: Queen Suavilda is faid to be of that ex. SAVO. Gram. celling beauty, that when she was bound with Danie. Hist. thongs, and laid on purpose to be trodden in 18.9.121. pieces under the feet of Horfes, the delicacy of John Nat. her Limbs was fuch, that the Horfes feared to Hist.cl.10. tread upon her, nor could be induced to hurt c.7.p.347. her.

19. Anatis the Wife of Bagazus, and Sifter to Xerwes by the same Father, was the most beautiful, and also the most intemperate of all the Women of

20. Zenobia Queen of the Palmyrenians, was of Sabil. 1.7. fingular beauty; her eyes black, and sparkling with an extraordinary vigour, her voice clear, and she had Teeth of that whiteness, that divers fuspected, she had placed something else in their

Sait. p.62. 21. Cleopatra was the most beautiful of all the pleading for her self she beauties to the Eyes of closed some part of her beauties to the Eyes of closed some part of her beauties to the Eyes of the

countenance, so great and so august, that serv'd to distinguish him from others.

I fuch an eloquence, and peculiar grace in speaking; that the great heart of Julius Casar was subjected interest the great near of Junus Cafur was subjected by her after he had subdued Pompey. And after exquisite beauty, by this means he allured the eyes of very many illustrious Ladies, though without flared the Roman Empire betwirk them, she had

The Face, and Wonderful Beauty of it in many Persons.

Val. Max.l. design of his own, at length finding he was such as the state of the st that he lost his Kingdoms, his Honour, and his cin. 1.2. c. he made in it, chusing rather that his deformity Life. fhould be the evidence of his innocence, than that any comeliness of his should incite others to un-

22. Apostia the Daughter of Hernotimus the Alisa var. Phocentian, surpassed all the Virgins of her Age in Hill. 1.12. the elegancy of her form & Alian describes her 288, thus, her Hair was yellow, and had a natural curle, her Eyes large and full; her Ears sihall, and her Nose a gentle rise in the middle; her Skin was smooth, and her countenance of a Rose colour, for which cause the *Phocenses* (while she was yet a Girl) gave her the Name of *Miho*. Her Lips were red, and her Teeth white as fnow; her Foot was fmall, and her Voice had in it something so smooth and fweet, that while she spake it was like the musick of the Syrens: She used no Feminine Arts to render her beauties more advantageous, as being born and brought up by poor Parents; fine was as chaff as lovely, fo that allured by both, Cyrus the younger King of Persia made her his Wife, and after him the was married to Artaxerxes.

23. Agarifa the Daughter of Clifthenes the Si. Zuin.Theat. cyonian Tytant, was so beautiful, that to obtain Vol.2.1.2. her as a Bride there were instituted several solem. nities, wherein all forts of Masteries were to be try'd amongst her Suitors, that so he who was adjudg'd the most worthy Person night carry her a-way; and to this kind of trial the most Illustrious youths in Greece fubmitted themselves.

24. Timofa the Concubine of Oxgartes is faid 4thm dipot to have excelled all other Women in respect of her nospolities incomparable heavising and for that reason upon 19,009. incomparable beauties, and for that reason was fent by the King of Agypt as a present to Statista, Wife to the great King of Persa.

25. In the Fealt of Ceres Eleufina, near the Ri- lix disk di-ver Alpheus, there is a contest about beauty, in missless a which it is faid the Women of Tenedos used to ex. 8,2263. which it is taid the Women of I eneaso used to ex-cel, and to bear away the prize in this kind from all the reft of the Women of Assa; some admired most the Hypepe; and Hymer will have the most beautiful Women to be in Helldi.

26. Jane Shore Concubine to King Edward the stow's An-Fourth, and afterwards to the Lord Chamberlain nal, p.449. Hastings; by the commandment of King Richard the Third to the Bishop of London was put to her open penance, going before the Cross in procession upon a Sunday, with a Taper in her hand, in which the went in countenance and pace demure, to Womanly, and albeit she was out of all array, fave many, and albeit ine was our or an array, rave her Kirtle only, yet went fine fo fair and lovely, namely, while the wondring of the people caft a comely red in her cheeks, that her great flame wan her much praife, amongst those that were more amorous of her body, than regardful of her cant. Soul. Many also that hated her manner of Life, and were glad to fee fin corrected; yet they more pityed her penance, than rejoyced therein. She liv'd till she was old, lean, wither'd, and dryed up; nothing left but rivel'd skin and hard bone, and in fuch poverty, that she was constrained to beg of many, who had begg'd all their time if she had

27. Phryne was a most beautiful Woman, but Hidfeld in à Strumpet; it is said of her, that once at Athens sphing, c. fearing in a cause of hers to be condemn'd; in 15.8.349.

her Judges, who were to enchanted thereby, that I her; for if by your perfuation, I should yould to they pronounc'd her guiltless, though at the same time they ordained that thenceforth no Woman should be permitted to plead her own cause. The fame Phryne, being once at a publick Feast where it was cultomary to have a Queen amongst them, and the rest were bound to do what they saw her to begin; it fell out that Phryne was Queen, she therefore put her hand into a bason of cold Water twice, and therewith washed her Fore-head; the rest that had painted their Faces, had their Artificial beauties turn'd into deformity by the

Water, and so were exposed to the laughter of

the company, but Phryne whose beauty was native,

and beholden to nothing of Art, appear'd by this touch of the Water, to be rather improved then any way impaired.

Atalanta excelled all the Virgins of Pelopo Hill.12.c. nefus for beauty, the was tall of stature, her Hair 1. p.350. was yellow, not made to by Art, but Nature; her 351-352 face was Rose colour'd, and very lovely, yet was there fomething therein fo Majestick and severe, that no timorous or diffolute Person could love her, or fcarce endure to fix his Eyes upon her. Her appearance in company was very feldom, and even that render'd her vet more amiable and admirable in the estimation of all Men: She was excecding fivilt of Foot, and knew fo well how to use her bow, that when Hyleus and Rhacus, two diffolute young Men came with purpose to attempt her Chaftity in her folitudes, fhe fent two Arrows to their hearts, which made them refign up their luft, together with their lives. 29. Lais was a famous and renowned Curtizan,

that Mor. 60 beautiful that the enflamed and fet on fire all Greece, with the love and longing define of her.

After the love of Hippolochus had feized on her, the quitt the Mount Acrosorinthus, and flying fecretly from an army of other Lovers, the went to Mogalopolis unto him; where the Women upon very ipight, envy, and jealousie, in regard of her furpalling beauty, drew her into the Temple of Venus and floned her to death; whereupon it is called to this day, The Temple of Venus the

30. Helena that beautiful Grecian, who caus'd Districtive for much blood to be fixed before the Walls of ciditions. Troy, and ten years fiege to be laid to that City, is thus deferibed by Disser the Phrygian, who was prefent in that War: She was faith he, yellow hair'd, full Ey'd, exceeding fair of Face, and well shap'd in her body, a small Mouth, her Legs exactly fram'd, and a Mole betwixt her Eye-brows. As to her disposition it was open and ingenuous, and her deportment courteous and obliging to all

31. Polyxena faith Dares, was very fair, tall, beaulong, her Legs ftreight, her Feet as neat as could be wish'd, and in the whole such a one as for beauty excell'd all the Women of her time. Belides which the was plain hearted, bountiful, and affable to all Perfons.

32. Panthea was a noble Lady, taken Prifoner Plat Mor. I. by Cyrus King of Perfit, Araspes one of his Favorites and Minions, made a report to him that the was a Perfon of extraordinary and wonderful beauty, and therefore worthy to be looked upon and vilited; but fich was the Challity and gal-Jantry of that Prince: that he thus reply'd, if fo (faid he) Lought the rather to forbear the fight of

go and fee her, it may fo fall out that she her felf may induce me to repair unto her, even then when I shall not have such leifure, and to sit with her and keep her company, neglecting in the mean time the weightiest assairs of the state.

33. There were divers places, wherein there Cel. Thad. were famous contests amongst the Women, who Antiq Last. amongst them all should bear away the prize for 1.24.c.9. heauty. At the Feast of Ceres Eleusina, near the P.1122.

River Alphens, there was one of these contentions, cin.1.2. c. and there it was that Heredice was adjudged to be 49.9.143. the most beautiful of all the rest of the pretenders. Those Women that were the contenders were

called Chrysophora, the reward was a Crown of Myrtle to her, who was pronounced to have the prelation.,

### CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Majesty and Gravity in the Countenance and Behaviour of Some Persons.

The Sophii a people of India, have the stature and comelines of the body in such estimation, that in their infancy, they made fuch discrimi-nation of their Children this way, as to bring up none but fuch as they judg'd to have fuch a Nature and Limbs, as did prefignific a good flature of body, and a convenient flrength, as for the reft fuppoling their Education would prove but labour in vain they put them to death. And amongf them, and the Athiopians likewife, they made choice of fuch to be their Kings as were most remarkable for flature, and strength, e.e. Nor hath Nature it felf feemed to ordain it otherwife, seeing that for the most part, persons of Illustrious Fortunes, have a Character of Majetty imprinted upon them, very different from the common fort. We read

how,

1. Pyrrbus the King of Epirus affaulting Argos, Plut. in
was there flain by the fall of a huge frome caft up. Pyrrb. p.
on him from the top of an Houfe, his Soldiers be. AGS.

Also, L. C. Wille, L. C. William, M. C. Wille, L. C. William, M. C. Wille, L. C. William, M. William, ing retreated, he was found dead by Zorypus, who 5.p.277. taking off his Helmet, with the greater facility to cut off his Head, was so terrified with the Majesty of his Royal countenance (which even in death it felf had not forfaken him) that he went his way not daring to execute the villany he intended. But his covetoufiefs prevailing over his fears he at last returned, yet so timerously set his hand to tiful in her features, her Neck was long, her Body farkling, her Hair yellow and long, her Body exactly flaped throughout, her fingers finall and on his face, and with multiply'd ftrokes, had much ado at length to divide the head from the body.

2. One of the chief Men amongst the Gauls, confess'd to one of his Friends, that he had fully Sutt in Anrefolv'd, to pretend as he would have parlied with gufto, p. 102. Angustus, in his passage over the Alpes, and that at his coming within him, he would have tumbled him down headlong, but that Augustus when he fpake, and when he was filent fliew'd fuch an amiableness, and Majesty in Face and Voice, that he

relented, and was held back from his purpose.

3. When the Emperour Charles the Fifth went fabris cont. up to the top of the Temple of Pantheon in Rome; 1. 6:30. p.

#### The Majesty, Gravity and Princely port of some Persons. Chap. 18.

which is the highest part of it, but being amaz'd with the portly Majeity of the Emperour, he defifted from this mischievous Act, of which before he dy'd he made confession.

4. Gabriel Fondulo Lord of Cremona, confessed before his death, that he had once refolved with committed himself to throw down headlong from the high Tower of Cremona, the Emperour Sigismund, Pope John the 23. and Mocenigo the Venetian Emballadonr, who were gone up thither to fee the City and the Country thereabouts, but that he was

ces7.p.251. Agarenians in a certain City of theirs, and going Dior in vi- about the fame in a difguise that he might not be known, was yet noted for his gallant Age, and Majestical port, how well soever he sought to diffemble; fo that the Enemy making full account that he was the chief Commander of the Army, fhot many Arrows at him, one of which lighted upon him that followed the Emperour, and kill'd

6. Sir Thomas Egerton made Keeper of the Great Seal by Queen Elizabeth, in the 38. of her Reign, 1596, of him it is faid, that furely all Funding p. Christendom afforded not a Person, who carried est Enemies did revere his Visage, and the sediri-Christendom afforded not a Perion, who carried on the fight of the fig 177. chish. more gravity in his countenance and behaviour acceptable a spectacle.

Tark Hift.

7. Ferdinand King of Naples, being flut out both of Cipua and Naples, departed with twenty Galleys well appointed unto Anaria, an Island not far from Naples, having in it a commodious harbour, and a strong Castle, where Fortune never firm but in milery, feemed again to deride the poor remainder of his honour; for coming thither the Captain of the Cattle (unworthily named fultus) forgetting his duty towards his Soveraign (of whomhe had before received many extraordinary favours) most traiteroully now (in this his fo hard diffres thut the Gates of the Castle against him at his landing, with which unexpected ingratitude, the poor King was wonderfully per-plex'd and almost abased, yet with carnest entreaty and ample commemoration of the benefits and preferments which both his Father and himfelf had in times past bestowed upon him, he prevail'd fo much with this unthankful Man, that he was content to receive him into the Castle, fo that he would come himself alone: of which offer (when no more could be got) the King seemed to accept, so the Captain having opened a Port to receive him in, was in the very entrance thereof fuddenly stabb'd to the heart with a Dagger by King Ferdinand, and flain in the midft of his Armed Soldi ers, which was done with fuch a countenance and Majesty, that the Warders with their Weapons in their hands (dismay'd with his look) forthwith at his commandment opened the gate, and receiv'd him in with all his Followers: whereby it appears that in the countenance of Princes, refleth a certain divine Majesty in all Fortunes above the common course of Nature, which is of power to dannt the hearts of most disloyal Traytors in the performance of their unnatural Treatons.

8. Darius the Son of Hyft. spis, that some Per-

a certain Italian mov'd with defire of revenge, or transported with some other pathon, resolved to throw the Emperour headlong from a Window her may appealed at the news, commanded them to efficiently. take their Arms and Horses, then that they should Hist. 1.6.c. draw and assaulthim, and frowning upon them, 14. p. 156. why do you not (faid he) execute, that for which ye are come hither? But they observing the undaunted spirit and countenance of the King, not only relinquin'd their purpose, but were struck with sich a terrour, that they cast down their spears, adored Darius, and yielded themselves to be punish'd at his pleasure.

9. It is recorded of Alphonfus Efte the first carer open. Duke of Ferrara, that when the Traytors who subcilicent. and the Country thereabours, Due that he was frighted and terrified from his enterprife by the like means.

•. The Emperour Trajan having befieg'd the wards confessed they ward confessed with the trajectory of the Emperour Trajan having befieg'd the wards confessed they were to affrighted with the trajectory of the t Majesty of his countenance, that all the strength of their hearts and hands did forfake them. In this manner they delay'd till they were discovered by Hippolyum, and underwent the punishment of their designed (though not executed) Treafon.

10. The Emperour Maximilian the First, was Camer. open made Prisoner by the Men of Bruges, and treated [aber] 2.6.6.p.18. unworthily by them, yet in this folitude and ex- Fibrill, Nate tream danger of his Life, he retain'd the Heroick Hift.cl. 10greatness of his mind, and neither did nor spake 6.7.p.347. any thing that might misbecome him. His great-Rebels; there was in him a gravity that extorted adue reverence from the most refractory amongst them, all the lineaments of his body did fo lively express a Royal and Imperial Dignity; his habit and gate was so decent, his motion so temperate, and his words had fuch weight, that he drew the

11. Francis the First, King of France, after that cana. out. unhappy Battle at Ticinum, where he (with the fibril cond. chiefelt of his Nobility) was taken Prifoner, did 2.0.6, p.15. yet remain undaunted, carry'd himfelf with that Hill.Cl. ic. Princely behaviour, as if he being overcome had 1.7.0.347. triumphed over the Conquerour. He comforted the King of Navarr, Francis Burbon, Anne Mom. morance and other great Persons who were in the fame case with himself, saying it was no wonder if fome things fell out to Man contrary to his will; and that Mars above all the Deities of the Heathen vanity was most murable. His whole demeanour was fo perfectly Royal, that his enemies rever'd him with the greatest observance: His Illustrious Conquerours stroye with emulation to administer to him Royal Furniture, Provisions and Plate, and scarce could Burbon, Lanoy, and Danalus be perfwaded to fit down with him, though they had his command fo to do.

12. In the Person of the great Sfortia, all other canar. oper. things did so answer to that military reputation substitution, and glory he had acquired, that being oftentimes 3.6.41. so in the same habit with many of his Attendants, Zuis. Thes. 1. and at other times alone without any, retinue, yet Vol.2.1.2. was he cally differn'd and faluted as the chief P.286. and Prince of the rest, by the Countrey-men, and fuch Rufticks as had never before feen

13. Alexander the Great, though he took lit- Allan vin, tle care of his body, is yet reported to be very beautiful, he is said to have yellow har, and his

Chap. 19.

fomething fo great and august, as begat a fear in them, that look'd upon him.

14. Caius Marius, being cast into the depth and extremity of misery, and in great hazard of his life, was saved by the Majesty of his Person; Plut. in c. for while he liv'd in a private house at Minum, Mario,? there was a publick Officer a Cimbrian by Nation, that was fent to be his Executioner; he came to this unarmed, and at that time fquallid old Man, with his Sword drawn, but aftonifn'd at the noble presence of so great a Man, he cast away his Sword and ran away trembling and amazed. Marius had conquer'd the Cimbrian Nation, and perhaps it was this, that help'd to break the courage of him that came to kill him; or pollibly the gods thought it unworthy, that he should fall by a single person of that Nation, who had broke and tribushly down the high course the single person. umphed over the whole strength of it at once. The Minumians also themselves, when they had taken and bound him, yet moved with something they saw of extraordinary in him, suffered him to go at liberty, though the late Victory of Sylla was enough to make them fear, they should e're long repent it.

15. Ludovicus Pius King of France, had many c.mir.opiv. virtues worthy of a King and Heroe: This is also jubicif. cent. remembred of him; that upon the taking of Da-3. c. 41. p. miata, he was circumvented and taken by Melaxala, the Sultan of Agypt; when unequal terms were proposed unto him, he refused them with great constancy, and although he was in great danger amongst such as had slain their own Sultan, and though while he lay fick they rush'd upon him with their drawn Swords, either to kill him, or force him to subscribe to unequal conditions; yet with the Majesty of his Face, and that Dignity that was in his countenance, he restrained their fierceness, so that they desisted to assord him further

camer. oper. the like Majefty and Princely constancy, of whom after in a Naval fight he was taken Prisoner by the Genoans; Panulphus Collenatius, thus relates; that he bare such a countenance, was of that Majesty and conftancy, that as well by Sea as Land, at Millain and in all other places, he commanded and was obeyed, in no other manner than if he had been free and a Conquerour. For to omit other things when he was brought before Ischia, and the Captain of the Ship wherein he was, fpake to him that he should command that City to submit it felf to the Geneefes; he gallantly reply'd, that he would not do it, and that he hoped they should not gain a stone of his jurisdiction without Arms and blood, for he well knew that none of his Subjects would obey any fuch command while he remained a Captive; he fo confounded the Captain, that Blafius the Admiral was constrained to appeafe him with fair words, and to declare that the Captain had not spoken this by any order from him, but that it was the effect of his own imprudence. So that it was commonly faid, that Alphonfus alone, in whatfoever fortune he was, was defervedly a King, and ought fo to be called.

17. Philippus Arabs having obtained the Empire. Hist. Tom.2. in his Journey towards Rome, made his Son C. Ju-P-223. lins Saturnius co-partner with him in that honour. Of this young Prince it is faid, that he was of fo fevere and grave a countenance, and disposition, that from five years of Age he was never observed

locks fell into natural Rings and curles; befides to laugh, and thereupon was call'd Agelaftus; nowhich in the composure of his Face, there was thing how ridiculous foever could provoke him to a fmile : and when the Emperour in the fecular Plays brake out into an effuse laughter, he as one that was ashamed or displeased thereat, turned away his face from him.

18. Cuffander having made Olympias (the Mo- Pezel. Mall. ther of Alexander the Great) his Prisoner, and Tom. 1. P. fearing the inconstancy of the Macedonians that 423. they would one time or other create him fome trouble in fayour of her; fent Soldiers with express command to kill her immediately. She seeing them come towards her obstinate and armed, in a Royal Robe and leaning upon two Maids, of her own accord she set forward to meet them. At fight of her, her intended Murtherers stood aftonish'd, revering the Majesty of her former fortune, and the names of many of their Kings that were so nearly related to her. They therefore flood still, but the Kindred of those whom Olympias had formerly put to death; that at once they might gratifie Cassander, and revenge the dead, these slew the Queen, while she neither declin'd the Sword nor wounds, nor made any feminine out-cry, but after the manner of gallant Men, and agreeable to the glory of her ancient ftock, receiv'd her death; That Alexander himfelf might feem to be feen to die in the person of his

19. When Alexander the Great was dead, his Juft. 1161.6. Soldiers were in expectation of Riches, and his 139.153. Friends to fucceed him in the Empire; and they might feem the less vain in such expectation, feeing they were Men of that virtue, and Princely port, that you would have thought each of them port, that you would navefnought each of them a King; fuch Majefty and beauty in the countenance, fuch stature and talness of body, so great strength and wisdom, was conspicuous in all of them; that they who knew them not, would have concluded they had been chosen, not out of my one Nation, but out of all the parts of the World. And certainly before that time, neither Macedon nor any other Nation could ever boaft of the production of fo many gallant and Illustrious persons at once, whom Philip first, and after him his Son Alexander had felected with that care, that they feemed to be made choice of, not fo much to affift in the Wars, as to succeed in the Government. What wonder is it then that the whole World was fubdued by fuch able Ministers, when the Army of the Macedonians was conducted by as many Kings as Captains, who had never found their equals, unless they had fallen out amongst themselves; and Macedon instead of one, had had many Alexanders, unless Fortune (in emulation of one another's virtue) had armed them to their mutual destruction.

20. Guntherus Bishop of Babenberg died in the year of our Lord 1064. In his journey as he was Zuin. Thea?) travelling towards Jerufalem and the Holy Land, Pol.2.1.2.
This Prince besides the composedness of his Life, p.284. and the riches of his mind, was also remarkable for the ornaments and perfections of the body; for in respect of the height of his stature, the beauty and Princely gravity of his Face, and the frame and deportment of his whole body, wherein he fo excelled all Mortals; that as he pass'd along in his journey towards Jerusalem, the people flock'd out of the Cities and Fields, for no other purpose but to have a fight of him, fo great a Fame there went of his perfections both in body and mind.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the fignal deformity, and very mean personage of some great per-Sons and others.

He Philosopher advises young men frequently to contemplate their Faces in a Glass, that if they were fair, and well featured, they might thence be provoked to an endeavour, to make the Beauties of their Minds answerable to that of their Bodies: And if they were mishapen and disfigured, they might strive to recompence the difadvantagious appearance of their outlide, by the acquired Ornaments of Learning and Virtue. This advice has been followed so well by some of those that were none of the handsomest; that their dark Lanthorns have been provided with very glorious Lights; and they have outdone others in the accomplishments of their minds, as much as others have surpassed them in the lineaments of the Body: The rest have remain'd monftrous in both, with lamentable diffortions within and without.

p.256.

1. Of Richard the Third, once King of Eng-Pakers Ctr. 1. Of Kichara ene Third, once rong of Ling-1933. land, it is thus remembred, that of Body he was Dan. Hift. but low, crook'd-back, hook-fhouldred, fiplayfooted, and gogle-ey'd, his Face little and round his complexion fwarthy; his left Arm from his birth, dry and withered, born a Monster in Na-ture, with all his Teeth, with Hair on his Head, and Nails on his Fingers and Toes, and just such

List. monit.

2. Agestlaus King of Sparta, in his old age lize. 15: 9. went with succours to Tacchas King of Egypt: besering. 4. fore he landed, there was amighty number and concourse of the Egyptions upon the shore, to be brazeloper. hold the great Captain, of whom there went such 18.28. § 22 an extraordinary same. They had preconceived they should fee a glorious person in sumptuous below a superson and such as the sum of Ageillas, p. habit, a filendid retinue, and a countenance and stature comparable with that of the Ancient Heroes: when out-came he, in a short and course Cloak, nothing different from the meaner fort, his stature very small, and an aspect that pro mis'd little; he was therefore openly contemn'd and jests made upon him: Is this (faid they) the Anchor of our Hope? Is this the Restorer of a broken State? the Mountain was in travail, and Jupiter in a fright; and at last it was deliver'd of a Mouse: but ere long he that was thus defpifed, approv'd himfelf a Soldier and Leader no whit below but above the fame that went of

Lipl. monit. 3. The great Philopæmen was a person, of a ve-6.2.6. 15.p. ry mean presence, and one that neglected the 356, 357. Ornaments of the Body; for both which he fometimes did Penance: once going to Megara, he fent one before to tell his friend, he would Drextlloper be his guest in the Evening : who upon the news 1.3.c.8.§ 2. went ftreight to the Market to feek for provisions; Patrit. de leaving order with his Wife, to put the House Pairit. de reasung often with this wind to put the Alone vigno, 12. in facts often as might fuit with the entertainment of fo great a Gueft. Philopemen outfittip'd his retinue, and came fooner than was thought of: and the Woman supposing him by the meanness of his outside, to be one that was sent before, set him to cleave wood for the fire; which he was 10. When Crafis King of Lydia, a most wife

bufily about, when his friend returns from the Market, and amaz'd to fee him thus employ'd!
What, faid he, does *Philopomen* thus dishonour
himself and me? The other smiling, reply'd, I am now, faid he, doing Penance for my ill Face, and my bad Clothes.

4. Sorrates the Philosopher is faid to be flat. Znin.Theat, nos'd, bald headed, to have hairy Shoulders, and vol.2.l.2. p. crooked Legs: and therefore when his two 287. Wives, Xantippe and Myrto, in a jealous fit of each other were fcolding together: Why, faid he, do you two handsome Women fall out about a man whom Nature hath made to de-

5. Atila, King of the Hims (firnam'd the wrath of Zuin. ibid.
God, by reason of those horrible devastations he P.288. made) is thus describ'd: he was low of Stature, nead.8.9. broad and flat breaked; his Head greater than or-dinary: his Eyes very finall, his Beard thin, his Nofe flat; the colour of his body livid, and his Eyes were continually rolling about.

6. Haly, Baffa of Epirus, and a great Warriour Bushq. Enint the time of Solyman, Emperour of the Turks, pilis plus described by Bushequius. He was, faith he, 115. an Eunuch: but what was taken from his body, feem'd to be added to his mind: He was of low Stature, his Body was puffed up; of a yellowish colour, his Afpect fad; his Eyes had fomething of cruel in them; he had broad and high Shoulders, and his Head funk down betwixt them; he had two Tulhes like those of a Boar, that hung out of his mouth, and his voice was hoarfe. In a word, he feem'd to us the fourth Fury.

7. Gilliar, a rich Citizen of Agrigentum; the Diodor.Sic. fame who was called the very Bowels of Liberality, Bibl.l.137-in respect of his marvellous Hospitality; was sent Emballador to the Centoripines; and when he made his appearance amongst the multitude that were on purpose convened, his presence was so mean and despicable, in respect of what they had expected, that all the affisitants bake out into a student and unseasonable laughter at the sight of him which he absorber in the laughter as the sight of him. which he observing, told them, That they had theless cause to wonder at what they saw, seeing it was the custom of Agrigentum, to fend Embassadors suitable to the places they went to; mean Personages to mean and base Cities; and Men of

the most excellent form, to such places as were of

Reputation and Dignity.

8. A certain Emperour of Germany coming by clark smir-5. A certain Emperour of Germany coming by Clark mirchance into a Church upon a Sunday, found there vor. 684 p. a most mishapen Priest, Pend portenum Nature, 357, almost a monster in Nature, informuch as the Emperalise or rour scorn'd and contemn'd him, but when he policy, put heard him read those words in the Service; For it 1.68,959 heard nim read those words in the Service; Lori, is be that made us, and not we our felves: The Empe. Fullo. rour check'd his own proud thoughts, and made methory; enquiry into the quality and conditions of the p.38. man, and fluding upon examination, that he was a very Learned and Devout Person, he made him Archbishop of Colen, which place he discharg'd with singular sidelity, and much commenda-

9. Æfopus, that famous Apologist, and composer of Fables, is said to have had a body more de-dal. this. formed than that of Thersites: It is reported that 6.26.9.707 he was a Black, and thereupon had his name; Hidled in for that Efop, and Ethiope have the fame figni. Sphing. c. fication; he was also extremely crooked, hook 15.8-3356 shoulder'd; large and high belly'd, and flat nos'd; but Nature made him amends for this his defor-

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ritcherb. of Prince, invited Anacharfis the Philosopher to come Rulis. of to his Court; he wrote thus of himself: That although Nature had made him deformed, crook. policy, part although Nature had made him deformed, crookback'd, one Ey'd, lame of a Leg, a Dwarf, and as it were, a Monster amongst Men; yet he thought himself so monstrous in nothing; as in that he had no Philosopher in his Court and of his

Patrit. de ti:.3.p.89.

11. Xantippus a Lacedemonian, was the General of the Carthaginians, at fuch time as they took prisoner Actilius Regulus; this Man was of a horrid and truculent Alpect; his perfonage made no flew of dignity or comelines, and his stature was very small; but with these disadvantages, he had a sharp Wit, and a body so strong, that he was too hard for those, that were much taller than

Parrit, de

Burton's

12. Tyrteus, the Poet, who was appointed by the Oracle to be the Leader of the Spartans a-gainst the Messians, and under whose conduct they became victorious, after they had been three times overthrown by their Enemies; was of a foul and contemptible Aspect, and lame of one Foot; infomuch, as he was fcoffd at by those whom he came to affift; but they foon found how much fo deformed a perforwas able to contribute to their fuccesses; for he fo enslam'd their crest-fallen courages by his verses, that they refolved rather to dye, than return without conquest.

13. Beccharis was a most deformed Prince, as ever Egypt had : Yet as Diodorus Siculus faith of part 2.53. him, in Wisdom and Knowledge he went far beyond all his Predecessors.

14. Crates the Theban was a wife Philosopher, yet of a deformed Afpect, and crooked, info-much, that when he exercifed himfelf, he was commonly derided by all the by-ftanders. Then Lurt. vit. would be lift up his hands and fay, Courage Crates Philof. 65 in respect of thine Eyes, and the rest of thy 159,160 Body; for thou shalt shortly see those that deride thee consisted with diseases: and then detesting their own sloth, they will begin to applaud

him whom they fo lately fcorn'd.

15. As it is faid of Plato, that he was bunch-back'd, ral. in Sym- and of Aristotle that he did stammer and stutter pol-Quelt. in his Speech : So we read of Agamesor an Academick Philosopher, that amongst other deformities, he had a withered Leg, and nothing left thereof but skin and bone, yet a wife and prudent person: for being once met with some others at a Feaft, all the other by way of mockery infulted upon him, and made a law amongst themselves, that they should all stand upon their right Leg, and every one fo drink his Bowl of Wine, or else pay a piece of Money as a forfeiture. Now when it came to Agamesors turn to command, he charged all to drink in that manner, as they faw him drink : then call'd he for an earthen pitcher with a narrow mouth; into which, when he had thrust his poor communed the which, when he had thrust his poor communed Leg, he poured a cup of Wine and drank it off; and when all the relt had allay'd, and found they could not do as he did, they were all enforced appeared in the fore-head of Pompey.

4. The Father of Pompey call'd Strabo, had yet plindidg. which, when he had thrust his poor consumed of their fcoffing at him, return'd upon themfelves.

CHAP. XX.

Of the great resemblance and likenefs of some men in Face, Fedture, &cc. to others.

THe Faces of Men are little Tablets, which (though but finall in compass) the skilful Hand of the great Artificer hath wifely drawn over with fuch infinite variety; that amongst the millions of millions, wherewith this Globe of Earth is furnished, there is not any two of them to be found, that are in all points fo alike, but that they carry certain Marks upon them, whereby they are diffinguishable from each other; were it not for this, no man could know to whom he is indebted, by whom he hath been injured, or to whom he is beholden; the murderer would be concealed in a crowd, and the world would be full of incests and adulteries. As for those few that are extremely like, they are rarities that ferve rather to administer to our pleasure, than our fears, through any errour or militake, that may arise about them.

1. Nicholas and Andrew Tremain were Twins Fullers and younger Sons to Thomas Tremain, of Cole-northing, po comb in the County of Devonshire Esquire, fuch 266. Detheir likeness in all lineaments, they could not von hire. be diftinguished, but by their feveral habits, which when they were pleas'd in private confederacy to exchange for disport, they occasioned more mirthful mistakes, than ever were acted in the Amphitruo of Plantus; they felt like pain, though at distance, and without intelligence given, they equally defired to walk, travel, fit, sleep, eat, drink together, as many credible Gentry of the Vicinage (by relation from their Father will attest) In this they differ'd, that at Newhaven in France, the one was a Captain of a Troop, and the other but a private Soldier, here they were both flain, 1564. death being pitiful to kill them together, to prevent the lingering languishing of the furvivor.

2. Artemon, a mean man amongst the Commons, Val. Max.l. was fo like in all points to Antiochus King of 9.c.14. p. Syria, that Laodice the Queen, after that Antiochus 273. her Husband was kill'd, ferved her own turn by 12,0,161. him, and made him play the part of Antiochus, Soline, 5. until she had by his means, as in the King's per- p.185,186. fon, recommended whom the would, and made over the Kingdom and Crown in fuccession and reversion, to whom she thought good.

3. Vibus a poor Commoner of Rome, and Pub. Plin. 1.7.6. licius, one newly of a bondflave made a freed. 12.9.161. Max. man; were both of them so like unto Pompey the 1.9.c.14.p. great, that the one could very hardly be difcern'd 272. from the other. So lively did they represent that Solings sp.

the additional firname of *Menagenes*, which was 161. his Cobk and Slave, and this meerly, because he fo Vil. Max. much refembled him.

5. One of the Scipio's was firnam'd Secapius, for Plin.ibid. that a base Slave of his, no better than a Swine-p.161. herd of that name, did to nearly refemble him. Val. Max. Another of the Scipio's of the same House, ibid.p.273. after him was call'd Salutio, because a certain lefter of that name was so like unto

6. After the fame manner, one Spintber and Pamphilus, two Players, gave their names to Len-Val. Max. tulus and Metellus, who were both Confuls together in one year; and that because they refembled them fo much; contrariwife Rubrius the Stage-player was firnamed Plancus, because he was fo like unto Plancus the Orator.

Chap. 20.

7. Burbuleius and Menogenes, both Players of Interludes, fo refembled Curio the Elder, and Meffala Cenforius, that though this latter had been Cenfor, neither of them could avoid the being fir named after them.

8. There was in Swily a certain Fisher-man who refembled in all points Sura the Proconful p.162. who refembled in all points our the recommendations of the Face, but all points of the face, in fo in putting out his mouth when he spake, in drawing his Tongue flort, and in his huddle and

thick Speech. Plin.ibid.

9. Toranius, a Merchant Slave feller, fold unto Marcus Antonius one of the greatest Triumvirs, two most beautiful and fweet faced Boys for Twins, fo like they were one to the other; albeit, the one was born in Alia, and the other beyond the Alps: But when Antonius came after to the knowledge thereof; and that the fraud was bewray'd by the Language of the Boys; he fell into a furious fit of choler, rating Toranius that he had made him pay two hundred Sefterces as for Twins, and they were none fuch. The wily Merchant aufwer'd that it was the caufe, why he held and fold them at fo dear a rate: For, faid he, it is no marvel if two brethren Twins, who lay in the same Womb resemble one another; as they, he held it as a most rare and wonderful thing. Antonius at this was appealed, and well contented with his Bargain.

Plat.obf.1.3 10. Anno 1598. There were with us at Bafil two Twin brothers, who were born at one Birth in the feventh Month 1538. they were fo like to one another in the features of the Body, that I have often spoke to theone instead of the other, though both were very well known to me; and that they had been frequently converfant with me: Nay, they were fo like in their natural inclinations, that as they often have told me, what the one thought, has fecretly come into the mind of the other, at the same time; if the one was fick, the other was not well; as it fell out when one was absent and, fick in Campamia, the other at the fame time was fick at

MerCon. Queft. &

11. Martinus Guerre, and Arnoldus Tillius, in features and lineaments of the Face were fo ex-Gin.p.124, ceedingly alike, that when Martinus was gone Harric.

abroad to the Wars, Tillius by the near refem-Stephan A- blance of his form, betray'd the chastity of Martime his Wife; and not only fo, but impos'dup-on four of his Sifters, and divers others both Neighbours and Kindred, who were not able to discover the difference betwirt them, and which is the strangest of all, he liv'd with this Woman as her Husband for fome years together, the companion both of her board and bed.

12. Sporus the freed-man of Nero the Emperour, was very like unto Sabina, a most beautiful Lady, beloved also by the same Emperour; he so refembled her in all lineaments, that Nero caused ble to look upon, nor more worthy of a Prince) him to be cut, that so instead of Subina, he might that by the general consent of the whole Court, filthily use him as his beloved Lady.

13. Medardus and Gerardus were Twin-bro- Faleof Lis thers and French men, they were not only born c.6.p.188. one and the fame day, but also both of them in Romanada one day preferred to Episcopal Dignity, the one miss more to the Sec of Rhomonage, and the other to that of two.lle. 6. Noviodumum; and left any thing should be wanting to this admirable parity, they also both de-ceased in one and the same day: So that the Philosophers, Hypoclides and Polystratus, are no way to be preferred before these remarkable Twins; one of these Twins instead of Gerhardus, is call'd Chiladius by Kornmannus.

14. Lucius Otho, the Father of Otho the Em- Suctor. perour; (one of very Noble Blood by the Mo- Zning. vol. thers fide, and of many great Relations) was 6 2d.2.p. dear unto, and not fo unlike unto Tiberius the Emperour, that most men did verily believe he was lift. Hift.

begotten by him.

15. Even in our days we have heard of two 169. young Children, which were Brothers at Riez, Gaffwen. an Episcopal City of Provence in France, who be- risfuies, c. 5 ing perfectly like one another, if one of them was fick, the other was fo too; if one began to have pain in the Head, the other would prefently feel pain in the ricad, the other would preiently recit; if one of them was alleep or fad, the other could not hold up his Head, or be merry: and fo in other things, as I have been affired by Mr. Poitevin, a very honeft man, and a Native of that

16. At Meeblin there were two Twin bro Pives in thers, the Sons of Petrus Apostolius, a Prindent Se- Aug.do. cinator of that place (and at whose House Vives vit. dist. had friendly entertainment) the Boys were both 21.6.8.7. lovely to look upon, and fo like, that not only only frangers, but the Mother her felf often erred, in 2.1.24.289 but that there should be any found, born as these the distinction of them whilst she liv'd; and the were in divers Countries, fo like in all respects | Father as often, by a pleasing errour, calling Peter

for John, and John for Peter. 17. Babyrtus a Meffenian, was a man of the Polyb. Hiff. meanest degree, and of a lewd and filthy life; but 1.4.9.274.

was fo like unto Dorymachus, both in the countenance, all the lineaments of the Body, and the very voice it felf; that if any had taken the Diadem and Robe of State, and put it upon him, it would not have been easie to discover which was which; whence it came to pass, that when Dorymachus , after many injuries to the Meffenians had also added threats to the rest of his insolence; Sciron one of the Ephoni there, a bold man and lover of his Country; faid openly to him, Doft thou Babyeus suppose, that we matter either thee or thy threats? at which he was so nettled, that he rested not till he had rais'da War against the Meffenians.

like unto Augustus; that he not only resembled lied 6. En. him in the Face, but also in Speech, behaviour made 7. Perand flature. The Son of this man was exceed- 3d-Melliing like unto Pompey the Great, and the third of fic. Hift. the Gordiani, begotten by him immediately before 222. mention'd; had as near a resemblance to Scipio Affaicus, the Brother of Scipio Affricants the El-der: so that in one Family there were the lively pourtraiture of three illustrious persons, dead long before.

19. I have feen, faith Fulgofus, amongst the Fulgofus, Soldiers of Franciscus Sfortia the Duke of Millain, 1349. a young man who did fo refemble that counte- zuing. vo!. nance of his (then which nothing was more amia- 2.1.2.7.290 he was call'd the Prince. Franciscus himself, as

he was most courteous in all things, not without | man, and his likeness to the King; they perbeheld and acknowledged his own geftures and

Buing. vol.

20. Jo. Oporinus, the Printer at Bafil, was so like unto Henry the Eighth, King of England, in the Brandenburgh, that they might well feem to be natural Brothers: there was also this further similitude betwixt them; that as one fill'd all Germamy with Wars, fo the other replensh'd all the Chriftian World with Books.

Fulgof. 1.9. 21. Sigifmundus Malatesta, Prince of Ariminum, was fo very like in all the features of his Face to Marthelinus the Minick, that when he went to Millain, this Marchefinus was fent away elfewhere by Franciscus Sfortia, Duke of Millain, and Fatherin-law to Sigismundus (as being ashamed of him) for Marchefinus in his prattle, by reason of this resemblance, used to call Sigisfound his Son.

22. A certain young Man came to Rome in the shape of his body so like unto Angustus, that he set all the people at gaze upon that sight. Angustus hearing of it, sent for the young man, who being come into his presence; Young man, said he, was your Mother ever at Rome? he (discerning whither the Question tended) No, Sir, said he, my Mother never was, but my Father hath often, wittily illuding the intended fulpicion of his own Mother, and begetting a new concerning that of Augustus.

Plut. in 23. Pompey the Great, carry'd fuch a resem-Pompile. p. blance in his Visage to the Statues of Alexander Zuing.ibid. the Great, that fome called him Alexander; and Pompey himself seem'd not against it : So that Lucius Philippus, a confular person, one time pleading for him, faid that he did nothing abfurd in that action; for seeing he was Philip, it was no wonder, if he was a lover of Alexander.

24. Hybreas the Mylasenian, an Orator of a coplous and quick Eloquence, was fo like unto a 2.2002.ibid. fervant, that gather'dup what was featter'd in the Theatre, that the Eyes of all Asia design'd him for his natural Brother, although he was not in the least of kinto him.

Donat. Hift. 25. Amatus Lustranus tells of two Monks of mir.l.6. c. the order of the Predicators, who, though they were not of the fame Country, yet were most like one to the other, in age, temperature, and physiognomy; these two were in one and the same day feis'd with a Pleurifie, and both on the fame day re ftored to their health.

Tal. Max.

26. Polyfratus and Hippoclides, were both Philosophers; they were both born upon the same day, both followed the Sect of their Master Episurus; and as they were both School-fellows, fo they equally participated of one and the fame Estate; being both arriv'd to a very great age, they both dy'd in one and the same instant of time: Such an equal fociety both in fortune and friendthin who can think otherwife but that it was begot, nourith'd and finish'd, in the very bosom of a Heavenly Concord?

27. John Mandelen, a Priest, was Chaplain to King Richard the Second; and fo exceeding like him in all proportion and favour, that the one could not without difficulty be different from the other; Many a time (faith one) have I feen him in Ireland ride with the King his Master, so fair a Priest and goodly a person I had not lightly seen. When the Dukes of Excefter and Surrey conspired against Hinry the Fourth, they made use of this

he was most courteous in all timings, not without pleature did fometimes contemplate his own Image in him, as in a Glass; and in most things of Pomfree Castle, and was now amongst then, and to make them believe it the better, they put the Priest in Armour with a Crown upon his Helmet, fo as all men might take him for King Richunto Henry the Eighth, King of England, in the ard. This cost the poor Priest dear, for soon Face, but especially to Albertus the Marques of after he was executed for Treasonat London, by command of King Henry.

28. I have heard a Gentleman yet living fay, Sandys in that his Mother knew not his Brother from him, but by the treading of their Shoes; that when they were Scholars, both of them were ordinarily whipt for the offence of one; and that being bound Apprentices to two Merchants in London, they would ordinarily wait in one anothers rooms undifcovered by their Mafters, or any other of the Family.

of the ranny.

29. Cambyles, King of Persia, dream'd that his Justin.
Brother Smerdis sate upon the Throne as King of History.

Persia; troubled at this, he made choice of Co. 23:24maris, one of the Masi, from amongst the rest of
his friends, and sent him away with orders to kill his Brother: Cambyfes in the mean time by a fall upon his Sword receiv'd his death in Egypt. Comaris understanding the Kings death before the fame of it was arrived to Persia, executed his former order, and had privily made away Smerdis the Kings Brother, which done, he fet his Bro-ther Oropaftes (by some also called Smerdis) upon the Throne instead of Smerdis. Two things there were which served well to help forward his defign, one was, that amongst the Persians, the King is but very feldom feen, and the contrary is thought a diminution to his Majerty: A fecond thing that preserved the fraud from being detected, was, that Smerdis the Kings Brother, and this Counterfeit Oropafter were to extremely like both in the features of their Face, and the lineaments of their Bodies; that by these means, and the diligence of the Magi, he held the Kingdom, till fuch time as by the industry of a Nobleman, called Orthanes, the whole plot was revealed, and the defign overthrown.

#### CHAP. XXI.

Of the Heart; and in what manner it hath been found in some Bodies.

Cuch as are skilful in the way of Natures production and generation do affure us, that of the Embryo in the Womb, the first part that is formed is the Heart; which faith Galen is the first root of all the entrails and members of the Body, and the very fountain of Life, and of all innate and vital heat. It is (fay the Peripateticks) in a Humane Body, as the first intelligence is in the World, and as a kind of Monarch in the little World. The substance of it is therefore more folid and compact, both that it may be the less obnoxious to receive damage, or harm; as alfo, the better to preserve the vital heat and spirit, which would foon breath out and vanish away from it, were it of greater rarity and foftness. What curiofities have been found in this little Cabinet, upon the death of its owner, together

Chap 21. The heart, how found in the Bodies of some Berlons.

1. Richard London, of London, a person learn'd Perms survius in
the Greek and Latin Tongues; and an afdifferent de
fiftant Phylician in our Hospital of the holy Ghost;
feen in the hearts of two Polonians who were the departs
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Armania, p. hath fet down in Latin the Epitome of a Hilfory Brethren, the heart of the one was folid without written originally in English by Edward May: in 49,50. Written originally in Englin by Enwara vary

the Vessels were exceedingly dilated; and those

showls E- this manner, Anno 1637, Oslob, 7, in London, at the

showls E- this manner, Anno 1637, Oslob, 7, in London, at the

showls E- this manner, Anno 1637, Oslob, 1648, 16 was found globular, more broad than long, the right Ventricle of it was of an afhy colour, of it a remarkable glandule, wrinkled, and like a leathern Puric without Money; g. Anno 1644. The Body of Pope Urban the Bathol.

Eighth was opened (in order to the embalming Hill. 4942)

of it) By Jo. Trullus, an excellent Anatomitt, and tomoral as tomorals. tricle of his heart was three times bigger than in the left Ventricle of his Heart there was 211. the right, and feem'd as hard as a stone, upon incision the blood gush'd out, and in it was found a fleshy substance wrapt in various folds like a Serpent; the body of it was white, as the skin of a man, but flippery, transparent, and as it was painted over; it had Legs or Arms of a fleshy colour, Fibers or Nerves (call them as you pleafe) were found in it; the body of it were hollow, but otherwise folid; in length a Roman Palm of than usual, to the touch, which begat suspice the lesser site had a Gut, Vein, Artery, or on, that a Cartilage might be bred there, like to the lesser fort; it had a Gut, Vein, Artery, or somewhat Analogous, subservient to the uses of Nature) found in it.

Zacut.Ln-

2. There was a man, who at feveral times was exceedingly troubled with fainting fits, and a strange palpitation of the Heart, at last overcome with his Malady, he fudden dy'd: at the opening of his body, there was found flicking to the right Ventricle of his Heart a Worm, it was dead, the colour of it black, and in shape like to those Worms that are bred in Wood.

Zacut.T.kfit. prax. obf.131.p.

2. There was a bold Thief who had been of ten feis'd with a palpitation of the Heart, being apprehended, he was adjudg'd to the Wheel by the Magistrate; my self with two more of my dy'd. Collegues, defirous to fee the Heart of this Man (as foon as his Body was divided into four quar-(as foon as his Body was divided into four quarters) cut it open, yet beating; and in the right Ventricle of it, we found three ftones, of the bigness of a peafe, of an after colour, formewhat long, and of the weight of one drachm; these were not only seen, but wondred at, by divers persons of Learning and Curiosity.

In thrusk up for want of the Water in the person what long, such was the Heart of Cassimire Marquess of 69.5 p. Brandenburg, which was like unto a roasted Pear, 254 and shrives up in that manner.

13. The Body of a Noble Roman (who dyed schmid-obs. 13. The Body of a Noble Roman (who dyed schmid-obs. 14. a continual disease) being opened, 1.2.06/3. p. there was found in him no Heart at all, only the p-258.

Learning and Curiofity.
4. Upon the diffection of the Body of the Em perous Muximilian the Second; there were found in his Heart three stones of the bigness of a peafe, one bigger than the other, of a redish or rusty colour, by reason of these he had in his life time been much afflicted with the palpitation of the Heart.

Schneichbl, 5. Hieronymus Schreiberus leaving Italy came to Madda. Paris, Anno 1549. and under Sylvius, Fernelius, 69.1.9.259 and Hollerius studied Phylick: In March the year aforefaid, he fell into a violent and unknown Difease, and in May following dy'd of it, his body was opened, and when the substance of the heart was cut, therein was found a ftone, big as a Nutmeg, hard, fomewhat black colour'd, round, and weighing some drams, which his Masters and others taking in their hands, not only faw but wondred at. 6. In the diffection of the body of Cardinal

natom.l.15. P. 492.

a very hard tumour in the left ventricle of his Heart, which was of the bigness of an Egg.
7. Within the right ventricle of the heart

Gambara Brixianus at Rome, I found saith Columbus

near the orifice of the Vena Cava, in fuch persons

With other not unpleasant observations about it, lakes as followeth.

I. Richard London, of London, a person learn'd heart of the Bishop of St. Maloes.

any Ventricles; but towards the Balis of the Heart,

found a triangular bone in form of the letter (T) as also five stones in his gall, each of them of the bigness of an Hazel Nut.

10. Upon the diffection of the Body of a Ru- Rivelat. flick, who dy'd at Copenhagen, of a confirmation, Hill. Anti-his Heart was found to yalt, that oftentimes that Cent. Hills. of an Ox is neither bigger nor more weighty; 77.9.112. the left Ventricle(as yet unopened) felt more hard those that are found in the Hearts of Stags; nor were we miltaken; for at the Root of the Aorta, there was a three corned bone, refembling the figure of a Heart, or the Letter (Y) but the bone was fomewhat fpungy, and friable, not unlike to fonce of those stones that are voided by U.

11. I diffected a Scholar at the Academy at columb. A-Rome, in the presence of that excellent Physician natom. 1.15. Alexander Trajanus Petronius; the Heart or the P.489. miserable young man was found without its pericardium: by reason of which he fell into frequent Syncope's, and of this kind of difease he

12. We read of some Hearts quite dry'd and schenct obs. fhrunk up for want of the Water in the pericar- Med.l.2.

tunicle it was wrapt in, the Heart it felf, and every portion thereof, being dry'd up, and confum'd by an immoderate heat.

14. I remember when I was at Venice (faith Murt. 21. Muretus) there was a famous Thicf executed, viar. left. l. and when he was cut open by the Executioner, his 12. c.10. p. Heart was found all hairy.

15. Arifomenes the Missenian was a valiant val. Maxi person; he was several times taken by the Athe-1.1.4.8. p. mians, and that up in prison, from whence not- 32. withstanding by admirable subtilty, he made his escape; but at length, when they had retaken him, by reason of his craftines they resolved to make fure work with him; they cut out his Heart, and found it all hairy.

16. The Greeks write of that Hermogenes Cel, Rhod. (whose Books of Rhetorick are yet extant, and Antiq. left, compos'd with a great deal of wit) that his 1.4.6.16. P. Heart both for bigness and hairiness) was remarkable above those of all other mortals.

17. Leonidas, a Noble Spartan Captain, the same plat. in who kept the striats of Thermopyla against the paral. huge Army of Xerxes, where also he was stain. Xerves in revenge of the affront, caus'd his heart as die sufforate with sudden and unexpected death, to be pulled out, and found it all rough with hair; there are sometimes sound pieces of sleshy sub- he lived Anno Mund: 3470. Lyfwider

Plat. Lyfinder, a Lacedononian Captain, under whose down. After his death, the wound was found to extra overcame the Ashenians, he was L.l.4.c. 16. a crafty man, one that cared not for oath or truth longer than they ferv'd his turn; when he was dead, his Heart was found hairy: He liv'd

M. Mund. 3550.

Muleb. A
18. Zuinglins fighting valiantly in the foremost dam.vit.? ranks of his party against the Swiffers, was by them beaten down and flain: after which his Body was cut into four parts by the Enemy, and literar.p.1. cast into the slames to be burnt to ashes: three Than.Hift. days after some of his friends came to the place, full timp. p. and amongst the ashes found his Heart whole, and untoucht by the Fire. This was Anno Dom.

20. Upon the 14. of Febr. in the 30 year of Estiris chr. 20. Upon the 14. 01 Fevr. in the 30 Jenne Puty 33. Q. Marry, was Grammer Archbifliop of Camerbury was Crammer Archbifliop of thruft this things he first thrust his brought to the stake, where he first thrust his right hand into the fire (with which he had before (b)(cribed a recantation) till it first, and then his whole Body was confirmed, only (which was no finall miracle) his Heart remain'd whole, and not once touch'd by the fire. 21. I remember I have feen the heart of one

Hift. of life that was bowell'd (as fuffering for high Treason) and death that being cast into the fire, leap'd at first a foot Art. 15. tit. and half in height, and after by degrees lower and lower; for the space, as we remember, of seven or eight minutes.

z.uch.qu. 2.2. Profier Cetchinus a Roman Surgeon, related an accident above all admiration. A certain 5:44:2. Profier Cetchinus a Roman Surgeon, related an accident above all admiration. A certain 5:44:2. Prieft, in his madnefs had guelded himfelf, and perfifting in the fame fury, he thruft himfelf with divers fliff needles into the Breft, under the left Pap. At last, that is after five or fix days, as he Pap. At latt, that is after five or its days, as he had hated life; is one capily obtain'd death by these wounds. Upon the opening of his Body, it appear'd that all the Needles had piere'd the very substance of the Heart, with all which yet he could live as you have heard for several

23. A Student at Involftadhr was ftab'd into the Mid./.2. left fide by a Printer, the wound was made in the thia./.2. fubstance of the Heart, a cross each Ventricle of it, and yet being thus wounded, he ran the length of a prety long ftreet, and but only so, but for almost an hour, he was so perfect in his senses, as to be able to fpeak and to commend himfelf to God. His Body being opened after his death, all the Professors of Phylick, and not a few of other spectators beheld the wound, and by the form of it the bar.

lation of the Blood was uninterrupted for fo many | der them as he pleafed.

(for a good while) lay about him with his Sword, ceeding him two inches in height; but far beand walk'd two hundred paces before he fell neath him in equal proportion of Body, for he

be the breadth of a finger, and a great quantity of blood in the Diathragua.

26. I knew, faith Cardin, Anonius Benzius, a Schnickohf, man of 34 years of age; pale-fac'd, thin beard. Midd. Laced, and fomewhat fat, out of whose Paps, such a 11,9,290. bundance of Milk issued, as would almost fusifiee to fuckle a child.

27. I knew one Lawrence Wolff, a Citizen of schuck. Brifac , faith Conradus Schenckius, who from his ibid.p.299; youth to the 55th. year of his age, did fo abound with Milk in both brefts; that by way of mirth in their merry meetings, he would fpirt Milk into the Faces of his companions, who fate over against him. He was well known to all the inhabitants for this faculty; yet did he find no pain, gravity, or tension in those parts.

### CHAP. XXII.

Of Giants, and such as have exceeded the common proportion in Stature and height.

A S the tallest Ears of Corn, are the lightest in the Head; and Houses built many stories high, have their uppermost rooms the worst furnished: fo those humane Fabricks, which Nature hath raifed to a Giant-like height, are obferv'd not to have had so happy a composition of the brain as other men; so that like Pyramids of Egypt, they are rather for oftentation than use, and are remembred in History not for any accompliflument of mind, but chiefly, if not only for the Stature of their Bodies.

1. Artachaes, of the Family of the Achamenida, Hirodot, 1. a person in great favour with Xerxes, was the tal-719.4.419; left man of all the rest of the Persians, for he lacked but the breadth of sour singers of full five Cubits by the Royal Standard.

2. There was a young Giant, whom Julius Sca- Scalig. de liger faw at Millain, who was fotall, that he could fubril. in

liger faw at Millain, who was fotall, that he could be card. Exhibit and but lie along, extending his body the cit. 263, p. length of two beds joyned together.

3. Walter Parsons born in Staffordshire, was first Fullers was able to differn of the kind of weapon it Apprentice to a Smith, when he grew fo tall, worthin, was made with, and to speak to that purpose at that a hole was made for him in the ground to p.48.staffland therein up the knees, fo to make him ade. ford hire. Buthol.

24. An infolent young man here at Copenhagen

11th, this fellow workmen; he afterwards

24. An infolent young man here at Copenhagen

(table 26. It have a flabel a Pilot with a knite, betwixt the third and the fourth rib on the left fide. The wound reached nerally are higher than the reft of the Building; the right Venticle of the Heart, so that his Body so it was sightly that the Porter should be taller being afterwards opened, there was found therein around and crooked hole; yet thus wounded, he not only went out of the Suburbs on foot to valour to his ftrength, temper to his valour, fo his own house, but liv'd after it for five days. I that he disdained to do an injury to any single As far as I am able to conjecture (by reason of the | person; he would make nothing to take two of narrowness and obliqueness of this wound in the the tallest Yeomen of the Guard (like the Giz-Heart, the lips of it falling together) the circu- | zard and Liver) under his Arms at once, and or-

Action of the blood was uninterrupted for to many days.

Animot.

25. I faw, faith Parry, a Noble man, who in a Parrylese fingle Duel was wounded fo deeply, that the point of the Sword had pierc'd into the very fiblicance of his Hearty, yet did he, notwithflanding the point of the Sword had pierc'd into the very fiblicance of his Hearty, yet did he, notwithflanding the point of the sword had been succeeding Walter Parfors in his place, and exceeding Walter Parfors in his place, and exceeding Walter Parfors in his place, and exceeding Walter Parfors in his place.

Chap. 22. The extraogomary Stature and Talnels of sonie Berlons.

he a shift to dance in an Antimask at Court, where he drew little Jeffery the dwarf out of his Pocket, first to the wonder, then to the laughter of the beholders.

5. The tallest man that hath been scen in our 16.p.165. age, was one named Gabara, who in the days of Solin.c.5. Claudius the late Emperour, was brought out of Arabia: nine foot high was he, and as many

Barthol.

years of age, who was of a Giant like stature and tomic. cent. bigness; and though the descended of Parents of 1. Hift. 98. mean and finall stature, yet was her hand such as might equal the hands of three men, if they were joyned together. Zuin.Theat. 7. Jovianus the Emperour was of a pleafant

6. I faw a young Girl in France, of eighteen

vol.2.1.2.p. countenance, grey-ey'd, of a vast and huge stature; fo that for a long time, there was no Royal Robe that was found to answer the height of his

Zuing. vol. 8. Maximinus the Emperour was eight foot 2.1.2.9.276 and a half in height, he was a Thracian, barba-Capitolin. rous, cruel and hated of all men; he us'd the Bracelet or Armlet of his Wife, as a Ring for his Thumb, and it is faid, that his shooe was longer by a foot, than the foot of another

Plat.obf.l.

9. I faw a young man of Lunenburg, call'd Jacobus Damman, who for his extraordinary stature was carry'd throughout Germany to be seen, Anno 1613. he was brought to us at Bafil; he was then 22 years of age and a half; beardless as yet, ftrong of body; and in all his limbs, fave that at that time he was somewhat sick and lean; he was eight foot high compleat; the length of his hand was one foot and a third, he furpass'd the common flature of man two foot. zacch. qu. 10. Anno 1572. Martinus Delrius (as himfelf Med. legal. tells us) faw a Giant; the height of whose body

1.7.tit.1. p. was full nine foot: And in the year 1600 (faith 472. dif- Zacchias) I my felf faw another not inferiour to quif.Ma- the former in stature.

11. I faw (faith Wierus) a Maid, who for the Gigantick proportion of her body, was carry'd Schenck obs. from one City and Country to another, on purobj.6.p.716 pose to be seen, as a monstrous representation of humane Figure. I diligently enquired into all things concerning her, and as inform'd both by the Mother, and her mighty Daughter, that both her Parents were but of low stature, nor were there any of her Ancestors, who were remember'd to exceed the common stature of men: This Maid her felf, to the twelfth year of her age, was of a fhort and mean flature; but being about that time feis'd with a Quartane Ague, after she had wrestled with it for some months, it perfectly left her; and then she began to grow to that wonderful greatness; all her limbs being proportionably answerable to the rest. She was then when I beheld her about five and twenty years of age, to which time it had never been with her as is usual to women; yet was she in good health; of feature not handsome, her complexion fomewhat fwarthy, of a ftupid and fimple wir, and flow as to her wholebody: For

> The greater Virtue oftenest lies In bodies of the middle fize.

12. Firdmand Magellane (before he came to

was not only what the Latins call *compernis*, knocking his knees together, and going out fiqualling with his feet, but also halted a little; yet made ants; fome of these he enticed to come a Ship. Passide ants; fome of these he enticed to come a Ship. Passide ants; fome of these he enticed to come a Ship. to the Country of the Patagons, which are Gi-Minage, auts, some of these he enticed to come a Ship. Packy, and the part of the country of the Packy. board: they were of an luge flature; to that the pilgs, bet.

Spaniards heads reached but to their wafte. Two 1,935. of them he made his Pritoners by policy; who thereupon roared like Bulls: their feeding was answerable to their vast bulks; for one of them did cat at a meal, a whole basket of Biskets: and drank a great bowl of water at each draught.

13. As I travel'd by Dirnen, under the jurifdit Platoff, dion of Bafil, Anno 1565. I was show'd a Girl Mall's P. of five years of age, who was playing with the 583. Children; she was of as vast a body, as if the had been awoman of many years of age. After I had looked more nearly upon her and measured, I found that her thighs were thicker than the neck of my Horse: the calf of her legs bare the proportion of the thigh of a lufty and ilrong man. Her Father and Mother being fet together, might be compass'd within the girdle, which she commonly wore about her middle. Her Parents told me, that before she was a year old, she weight'd as much as a fack of wheat that held eight modii. Anno 1566. I faw her again, for Count Henry of Fustenburg, lodging at my house, she was brought to him, and there both of us admir'd at her wonderful bigness, but in few years after fhe dy'd.

14. That is a memorable Example of a Giant, Thurn Hill, reported by Thuans, Anno 1575, where dif Lat. Anno courling of an inroad made by the Tartarians 1575 upon the Polonian Territories, he there fpeaks of Highway. a Taria, of a prodigious bignefs, flain by a Polan-varia, pologe, adder, his words are thus translated, Amongt whom there was one found of a prodigious bulk, flain (faith Leonardus Gorecius) by James Niazabilovius : his forehead was twenty four fingers breadth, and the rest of his body of that magnitude, that the carcase, as it lay upon the ground, would reach to the navel of any ordinary person that stood by it.

15. There were in the time of Augustus Cafar Plink, 7. c. 15. There were in the time of Angujeus Cajar France, two persons, called Idustion and Secundular, each of 16,1155. them was ten foot high, and fomewhat more; p.187. their bodies after their death were kept and preferved for a wonder in a Charnel house or Sepulcher within the Salustian Gardens, vid. Kormun.de

mirac. vivor.25.

16. In the 38 Olympiad, by the admonition of Solings, 5,5; the Oracle, the body of Orestes was found at Te- 18e. gea by the Spartans, and we understand that the just length of it was feven Cubits.

17. The Son of Euthymenes of Salamina, in the Selin.c. 5.75 fpace of three years, grew up to three Cubits 188. in height; but he was flow of pace, dull of fense, a ftrong voice, and an overhafty adolescency; foon after he was feis'd with manifold diseases, and by immoderate afflictions of fickness, made an over amends for the precipitate celerity of his growth.

18. Anno 1584. In the Month of July, being at Plat. obf. Lucerne, I was there shew'd by the Senators the Med. 1.3. p. fragments of some bones of a prodigious great. 584,585. ness, kept in the Senate House. They were found in the Territories, not far from the Monastery of Reiden, in a Cave of the adjoyning Mountain, under an old Oak, which the wind had blown down: When I had confider'd them, and perceiv'd most of the lesser fort, and such as are thinnest (as the bones of the skull) to be wanting, whether neglected, or confinned by age, I know

not: I then turned over the greater fort, as well fuch as were whole, as the remainders of fuch as were broken. Though they were wasted, spungy and light, (yet as far as I could discern) lobferved, that they answered to the body of a man: I wrote upon each of them what they were; and I the rather concluded them to be the bones of some Giant, because I found amongst them the lowest bone of the thumb, a cheek-tooth, the heel-bone, the shoulder-blades, the Cannel-bone, which are only found in man of that form. Also the long and thick bones of the Thighs, Legs, Shoulders and Arms (the utmost ends of which with their from the bones of a humane body. Having afterwards all the bones fent me to Bafil (by the comupon them, and comparing them with a skeleton of mine own (as well the whole as the broken) I was confirmed in my opinion, and caused an entire skeleton to be drawn, of such greatness, as in some of those Examples hereaster mentioned. all those bones would have made, if they had been whole and together; it amounted to full nineteen foot in height: and fince no Beaft is found of that stature, it is the more probable they were the bones of a Giant.

19. We find it left in the Monuments and Wri-Solin. (ap. tings of the Ancients, as a most received truth, 5, 9, 188.
That in the Cretan War the Rivers and Waters Rivers and waters this de mi. roseto an unusual height, and made sundry breachmirac. zi- es in the earth: when the Floods were gone, in a great cleft and fall of the earth there was found the the fame thing. carcafe of a man, of the length of thirty and three cubits. Lucius Flaccus the then Legate, and Metellus himself allured with the novelty of the report, went on purpose to the place to take view of it; and there they faw with their eyes that which upon the hear-fay they had refuted as a fable.

20. While I was writing of this Book, (that is, in December, 1671.) there came to the City of Coventry one Mr. Thomas Birtles, a Cheshire Man, living near unto Maxfeild; he had been at London, where, and in his journey homewards, he made publick thew of himfelf, for his extraordinary stature: his just height, as himself told me, was somewhat above seven foot, although upon trial it appears to want fomething. His Father he faid was a man of moderate stature, his Mother was near two yards high: and he himfelf hath a Daughter, who being but about fixteen years of age, is yet already arrived to the height of fix foot

Theodofius, he exceeded the measure of humane flature; for he was five cubits high, and an hands breadth: but his feet did not answer in proportion to the magnitude of his body. He lived no longer than twenty five years, faith Nicephorus.

22. Vitellins fent Davius the Son of Artabanus in i . 115.18. hoffage to Rome with divers prefents, amongst which there was a man feven cubits high, a Jew born, he was named Eleazar, and was called a Clant by reason of his greatness.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of Pygmeys and Dwarfs, and men much below the common height.

IN the former Chapter we had some of the works of Nature written in Text Letters: here we are prefented with fome of her writing in Short Hand; wherein many times she hath been heads were found) and they differed in nothing fo happy to comprise much in a little compais. The Elephant, though to valt of Bulk, is not yet to great a marvel as the smaller fort of Insects, mand of the Magistrates) and looking diligently where we behold with equal pleasure and wonder how the Soul acts in those narrow and strait

> 1. Julia the Niece of Augustus had a little dwarfish plin lib. 7. fellow called Conopas, whom she set great store by, cap. 16.p. and made much of; he was not above two foot and 165.
> a hands breadth in height; and Andromeda a freed
> Maid of Julia was of the fame height.

2. Marcus Varro reporteth, that Marius Maxi- Plin. Ibid. mus and Marcus Tullius were but two cubits high; P. 165. and yet were they both Gentlemen and Knights of Rome: and in truth we our felves have feen their bodies, as they lie embalmed, which testifie

3. In the time of Theodofius, there was feen in A: camerar: gypt a pygmey, formall of body, that he refembled bor, fiba a Partridge, yet did he exercise all the functions of cifus cont. a man, and could fing tuneably; he lived to the 3.00. twentieth year of his age.

4. Have feen fome men of a very finall flature, Ecclifith not by reason of any crookedness in the spine of 12.cap.37. the Back, or Legs; but such as were so from their P-379. Birth, though streight in all their Bones: of this fav. lib.2. number was John de Estric of Mechlen, whom I 581. Saw when he was brought through Bassl to the Duka of Reput then in Estatus. Duke of Parma, then in Flanders, anno 1592, he was aged 35, he had a long beard, and was no more than three foot high; he could not go up stairs, much less could he get upon a form, but was always lift up by a fervant: he was skilled in three tongues, ingenious and industrious; with whom a while I played at Tables.

or two yards high: and he himleft hath a paughter, who being but about fixteen years of ge, is yet already arrived to the height of fix foot complete.

2.1. Antonius was born in Syria in the reign of the definition of his head of the measure of human arm'd capa-a-pee, gut with a short Sword, Johnston and with the like Spear in his hand, was put into a bife classification of the strength of the s on the table; at last raising the Lid, and breaking loofe thence, he stepped out, drew his Sword, and after the manner of a Fencer, traverfed his ground upon the table, to the equal wonder and laughter of them that were prefent.

6. M. Antonius is faid to have had Sifyphus a Dwarf, 6. M. Antorius is faid to have nad stypping a Dwall, who was not of the full height of two foot, and zuing. vol. 2. lib.2.p. yet of a vivid wit.

of of a vivid wit.

7. Anno 1610. I faw John Ducker an Englishman, Plater. obs. whom some of his own Countrymen carried up lib. 3. p. and down to get money by the fight of him. I P. 582. have his picture by me, drawn at full length; he was about forty five years of age, as far as might be differned by his face, which now began to be wrinkled; he had a long beard, and was only two foot and an half high; otherwise of streight and thick Limbs, and well proportion'd. A less than he I 8. Augustus have never feen.

Zuing. vol. 8. Augustus Cafar exhibited in his plays one Lucius, 2. lib.2. P. a young man, bornof honest Parents: he was not sution in the state of the stat voice.

9. Marcus Tullius Cicero had Quincus his own turnal. lib. Brother, and Lentulus his Son-in-law, who were Zuing. The- both of them men of a very low and finall stature, atr. vol.2. and he put a jest upon each of them for it: when he came into the Province where his Brother had been Prefect, and there beheld a statue representing his Brother, done only to the wafte, but huge, and a Shield in the arm of it: My half Brother, faid he, is much bigger than my whole. And feeing another time Lintulus girt with a long Sword: Who, faidhe, hastied my Brother to his Sword?

10. In the time of Iamblicus lived Alypius of Alexandria, a most excellent Logician, and a famous Philosopher, but of so small and little a body, that he little exceeded the stature of those Imblic.

Voll. instit.

Is beheld him would think he was fearce any thing. lib.1. cap. as beheld him would think he was learce any thing 5. § 19. p. but spirit and soul: so little grew that part of him which was liable to corruption, that it feemed to be confirmed into a kind of divine nature.

11. Characus was a man of exceeding finall stature, yet was he the wifest counsellour that was about Saladine that great Conquerour of the East.

12. Anno Dom. 1306. Vladislaus Cubitalis, that pygmey King of Poland reigned, and fought more part. 2. \$.3. Battels, and obtained more glorious victories therein, than any of his long-shanked predecessours. Nullam virtus respuit staturam : Virtue refuseth no stature : but commonly vast Bodies and extraordinary Statures have fotrifh, dull and leaden fpirits.

13. Cardan faith, that he faw a man at full age

in Italy, not above a cubit high, carried about in a Parrots cage. This would have paffed my belief tam. lib. 6. had I not been told by a Gentleman of a clear reputation, how he faw a man at Siena, about two years fince, not exceeding the fame stature. A French man he was, of the Country of Limosin, with a formal Beard, who was also shewn in a Cage for money, at the end whereof was a little hutch, into which he retired; and when the affembly was full, came forth, and played on an instrument.

14. C. Licinius Calvus was an Orator of that re-Zuinger. Putation, that he a long time contended with Gicero himfelf, which of them two should bear away the prize, and chiefest praise of eloquence; yet was this man of a very finall and low stature.

One time he had pleaded in an action against Cato; and when he faw that Afinius Pollio, who was the accuser, was compassed about with the Clients of Cato in Cefars Market place, he required them about him to fet him upon some turfs thereby; being got upon these, he openly swore, that in case Cato should do any injury unto Asimius Polliq, who was his accuser, that then he himself would swear politively to that whereof he had been accused. And after this time Afinius Pollio was never hurt either in word or deed, either by Cato, or any of his Advocates.

15. There were two of the Molones, who were re-Zuinger. Theatr. vol. markable for the noted brevity and shortness of 2.lib. 2. p. their flature, the one of them was an Actor in Plays and Interludes, the other was a famous Robber by the high way; both of them were fo little, that the name of them palled into a Proverb, men uling to fay of a little man, that he was as very a dwarf

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the mighty Force and Strength of some persons.

He Northern Nations have made frequent invalions and irruptions into the Southern parts, wherein as an irrelifible torrent they have born all away before them; yet it is observed they never established any durable Empire there: the reason is said to be, because the Southern wir in the upfhot hath always provid an overmatch for the Northern Strength. What might we not expect from an able body in conjunction with a fertile brain, when we see such wonders perform'd by each of them fingle? Admirable are the instances of bodily strength from the relations of most credible Authors.

1. A few years fince there was one Venetianello, wier.deprewell known throughout all *Italy*, a famous Dancer flig. den. upon the Ropes; a Venetian by birth, and called libitoep. Venetianello because of the lowness of his stature: 18. p. 57. yet was he of that strength and sirmness, that he broke the thickest shank bones of Oxen upon his knee, three pins of Iron as thick as a man's finger, wrapping them about with a Napkin, he would twift and writhe as if they were foftened by fire. A beam of twenty foot long, or more, and a foot thick, laid upon his shoulders, sometimes fet on end there, he would carry without use of his hands, and shift from one shoulder to another. My Son Theodorus was an eye-witness of all this, and related it to me.

2. George P Feur a learned German, writes, that Halewell in his time in the year 1529, there liv'd at Mifina Appl. lib.; in Thuring, one called Nicholas Klunber, Provost cap. 5, 54. of the great Church, who was fo ftrong, as with - p. 214, out Cable or Pulley, or any other help, he fetched 215. up out of a Cellar a Pipe of Wine, carried it out

of doors, and laid it upon a Cart. or doors, and nad it upon a carr.

3. I have feen a man (faith Mayolus an Italian Histervill
Bilhop) in the Town of Afte, who in the pre-Sandys or
fence of the Marqueiso Pefcara, handed a pillar ovid Auof Marble three foot long, and one foot in Dia-tam.tib.9.
meter, the which he cast high in the air, then re- P. 178. ceived it again in his arms; then lash'd it up again, sometime after one fashion, sometime after another, as eafily as if he had been playing with a Ball,

or some such little thing.
There was (saith the same Author) at Manua, Halen, it. Man called Rodomas, of little stature, but so p. 215. strong, that he brake a Cable as big as a man's arm, as easily as if it had been a small twine-thred. Mounted upon a Horse, and leading another by the bridle, he would run a full career, and stop in the midst of his course, or when it liked him

5. Froyfard a Man much efteemed for the truth and fidelity of his Hiltory) reports that about two Halen. In hundred years fince, was one Ornando Burg a Spa. P.215. niard, he was companion to the Earl of Foix: one time attending the Earl, he accompanied him into a higher room, to which they alcended by twenty four fteps: the weather was cold, and the fire not answerable; so that espying certain Asses out of the window laden with wood, as they food in the lower Court, he goes down thither, lifts up the greatest of them with his burthen upon his shoulder, and carrying it to the room from whence

together.

6. Lebelskia Polander, in his description of the tid. p. 215. things done at Constantinople in the year 1581, at the Circumcision of Muhomer the Son of Amurath Emperour of the Turks, writes, that amongst many active men who there shewed their strength, one was most memorable, who for proof thereo lifted up a piece of wood which twelve men had much ado) rolled thither: and this he made but a ieft of.

7. Many yet alive, know how ftrong and mighty
George of Fromberg, Baron of Mindlehaim was:
he was able with the middle finger of his right hand to remove a very frong man out of his place, fatche never fo fure. He stopped a Horse suddenly, that ran in a full carriere; by only touching the Bridle: and with his floulder would he cafily flove a Cannon whither he lifted. His Joynts feemed to be made of Horn: and he wrested twifted Ropes and Horfe-shooes in funder with his bare hands.

8. Cardan writes, that himfelf faw one dancing with two in his arms, two upon his shoulders, and one hanging about his neck.

o. Of later days, and here at home, Mr. Ri chard Carew a worthy Gentleman, in his Survey of cars, 64. Cornwal, affures us, that one John Bray well known to himself, as being his Tenant, carried upon his P. 216.
Fr. Manth, back at one time, by the space of well near a Butt's length, six bushels of wheaten meal, reckoning fifteen Gallonsto the Bushel, and the Miller a lubber of twenty sour years of age upon the whole: whereunto he addeth, that John Roman of the Chell the statements. Cond. fame Shire, a fhort clownish Grub, would bear ged with it when it was a Calf, as Milodid. .

10. Julius Capitolinus and others report of the Tyrant Maximinus (who murdered and fucceeded the good Emperour Alexander Severus ) 2011. Leap. 82. p. 377. that he was to ftrong, that with his hands he drew Carts and Wains full loaden: with a blow of his

and Alilo. twifted things.

making, that not only his Breaft, but his hands also and across, and fide-ways: fo that with

he came, cast both as he found them into the fire I took him up, and carried him to Pompey's Camp. Bruson. Facetiar.lib. 2. cap. 43. p. 152.

13. Flevius Vopifeus writes, that the Emperour Voviicus. Amelian was of a very high Stature, and marvel. Comean. lous ftrong: and that in the war against the Sar- bar subsismatians, he flew in one day with his own hands cent.1. eight and forty of his enemics; that in divers days 378. together he overthrew nine hundred and fifty: When he was Colonel of the fixth Legion called much ado to raife from the earth, and alterwards lying down flat upon his back, he bore upon his Franci, who forraged over all the Country of Gaul; breaft a weighty from, which ten men had ( with | for he flew with his own hands feven hundred of them; and fold three hundred at Port-fale, whom he himself had taken prisoners: so that his Soldiersmade a military fong in praise of him.

14. The Giant Another was born in Turgaw, a common

a Village of Suevia, he bore Arms under Charle- hor subcifmaign; he felled men as one would mow Hay, and Aventing fometimes broached a great number of them upon his. Batorshis Pike or Spear, and so carried them all on his fhoulder, as one would do little Birds fpitted upon

13. George Caltriot, for his valiant exploits, firnamed of the Turks Ifchenderbeg, that is, Lord \$\frac{\text{\ellipsi}}{\text{\ellipsi}} \text{lord} \frac{\text{\ellipsi}}{\text{\ellipsi}} \text{\text{\ellipsi}} \text{\text{\ell hands two thousand Turks, faith Jovins: three compar. thousand, saith Barletins; never using to give but hor subcisthouland, faith Barketins, never filing to give but wo specified one blow wherehe firnck: and whereas his Scimi (81.1.6. 82.). 378. ter was very great and maffy, he handled it with fitch force, that he never fpent blow in vain, but it his of fell fo right, that either he cleft them afunder scandirles; whom he met with, or cut them in two by the lib 129, waste, or whipped off their heads, and sometimes 456,457: all the top of the shoulders withal. He cleft steel Helmets and all forts of Harness with his Scimiter. This most valiant Prince was taken out of the world by a fever in the fixty third year of his age, Jan. 23. 1466. having defended his Kingdom the whole carcale of an Ox, though he never tug- twenty four years against two Turkish Emperours.

16. Thomas Farel reports of Galeot Bardasin a camerar. Gentleman of Catana, that he grew from time to hor fabeif. time to fuch a height and bigness of body, that he cent. 1.6. exceeded all other men, how great foever from the Religious de shoulders upwards. He was too hard for all others scorbuto brake his thighs: he crumbled frones of Tuph bein Justing, throwing a frone, tofling the Pike, and store 1.
brake his thighs: he crumbled frones of Tuph bein Justing; for he was frong and mighty accord\$\rho^{\infty}\$ twixthis fingers: he cleft young Trees with his hands; fo that he was firnamed Hercules, Ameus Calque on his head, a Javelin in his right hand, and holding the pommel of his Saddle in the left, 11. Trebellius Pollio writes of Caius Marius, a he would fpring into the feat without help of Stir-Cutler by his first occupation (and who in the ropor other advantages: sometimes he would betime of Galicaus, was chosen Emperour by the stride a great Courser unbridled, and having given tint.1. (27) Soldiers) that there was not any man who had him the cariere, would frop him suddenly in his Pronger hands to ftrike and thruft-than he; the voins of his hands feemed as if they had been finews: with his fourth finger he flayed a Cart drawn with Horfes, and drew it backward. If he weighted three Kintals. He ftruggled in the way gave but a fillin to the flrayed must her them. gave but a fillip to the strongest man that then of pastime, with two of the strongest men was, he would feel it as if he had received a blow that could be found, of which he held one fait on the forchead with an hammer: with two fin- with one arm, and threw the other to the ground, gers he would wrest and break many strong and and keeping him under with his knee, at last he pulled down the fecond, and never left till he had 12. Tritains a Samnite Fencer was of fuch a them both under him, and bound their hands behind their backs.

out any pain, and with the leaft blow, he over-threw all them that encountred him. The Son of King of Poland, at the instance of the Turkish Em. 2ning, vol. this Fencer, of the fame name and make, a Soldier in *Pompeys* Army, when he was challenged by an that he could as readily with his bare hands break *Rusper*, de enemy, let so flight by him, that he overcame him Horshooes new out of the Forge, as he could have send buto by the blows of his bare hand; and with one finger torn leaves of paper, or other fuch like thing eafily true. i. 18. Our 1.29.

scription of Zealand) relate that from Gulielmus Bonus Earl of Holland, unto the Marriage-Solemninatur. class. ties of Charles the Fair, King of France, was brought a woman of an unufual stature, born in Zealand, in respect of whom, very tall men seemed but Dwarfs: fo strong, that she would carry two Barrels full of Beer under both arms, each of them weighing four hundred Italian pounds: and

Chap 24.

19. Julius Valeys a Captain-pensioner, or Cen-Plin. lib. 7. turion of the Guard of Soldiers about the body of Augustus Cafar, was wont to bear up a Wagon laden with Hogheads or a Butt of Wine, until it was discharged thereof, and the Wine drawn out of it: he would take up a Mule upon his back, and carry it away: also he used to stay a Chariot against all the force of the Horses striving and straining to the contrary; and other wonderful masteries, which are to be seen engraven upon his Tomb-stone.

20. Fusius Salvius having an hundred pounds Plin.ibid. weight at his feet, and as many in his hands, and p. 166. twice as much upon his Shoulders, went with all this up a pair of Stairs, or Ladder.

21. My felf have feen (faith Pliny) one named Plin. ibid. Athanatus do wonderful strange matters, in the p. 166. open view and face of the world, he would walk upon the Stage with a Cuirace of Lead weighing five hundred pound, and booted besides with a

pair of greaves upon his Legs of the fame weight.

22. Mile the great wreftler of Crosona, was of that strength that he carried a whole Ox the length of a furlong: when he stood firm upon his feet no man could thrust him off from his standing; or if he graiped a pomegranate fast in his hand, no man 384. Solin.c.4. was able to stretch a linger of his, and force it out at length.

23. Tamberlane the Scythian was of a mighty body and exceeding strength; so that he would log.lib.2. draw the string of a Scythian Bow (which few were able to deal with) beyond his ear, and cau-Reusner.de fed his arrow to flie with that force, that he would exercit. I. shoot through a brazen mortar which the Archers p.29. used to set up for themselves as their mark.

24. Cumpertus King of the Lombards, was of Paul. Disc. that strength in his arms, that when a boy, he bilt. Longo-bid. Lib.; would take two Rams of wonderful bignets in his 6.40-\$\phi\$, 30-1, hands by the wool upon their backs, and lift them Zuing. vol. from the ground, which no other was found that 2. lib.s.p. could do.

Dinoth.

Memorah 240,241.

25. When the Emperour Frederick Barbaruffalead his Army to the Holy War: amongst divers other stood: as he sate he would struggle with two who not far from Iconium followed the Army at a great distance, leading in his hand a Horse by the them. He also would take a rope by both the Reins, which he had tired in the journey. About ends of it, and holding it thus in his hands fitting, fifty Mahometans footting up and down there a he gave the other part of it to four frong men to way, lighted upon this man, and fet upon him on pull against him; but while they could not move every fide with their Acrows, he couching under him from his feat, he would give the mile briefs. his broad shield, securely cluded their attempt upon him this way: at last, one bolder than the rest, put spurrs to his Horse, and assaulted him with his Sword; but the Almain at the first blow struck off the fore legs of his Horse, and redoubling his stroke, struck with that mighty force upon the head of the Mahometan, that dividing it in twain, the fword palled through part of the faddle, and left a wound upon the back of the Horfe. The Mahometans observing that terrible blow, provoked him no farther, but departed as they came.

18. Our Chronicles (faith Bertius in his de- | The Almain without mending his pace, came up fafely to the rest of the Army.

The almost incredible Strength of some Berlons.

fately to the reft of the Army.

26. John Courcy, Baron of Stoke Courcy in Somer-Full, worth, fetfbire, the first Englishman that subdued Offer in 19.26. Ireland, and deservedly was made Earl of it: he sometimes as a feterwards surprised by Hugh Lacy (corrivat camb. Arto his title) sent over into England, and by King nats of the John imprised in the Tower of London. A land, p. French Castle being in contraverse, was to be 184164. a Beam which eight men could not lift, file would the title thereof tryed by combat, the Kings of wield at her pleasure.

\*\*Total Cauca Design in Control of the Kings of England and France beholding it. Control being a French Castle being in controversie, was to have 153,154. lean, lank body with staring eyes, is sent for out of the Tower to undertake the Frenchman; and because enseebled with long durance, a large bill of Fare was allowed him to recruit his flrength. The Monsieur hearing how much he had eat and drank, and guefling his courage by his ftomach, or rather stomach by his appetite, took him for a Cannibal, who would devour him at the last course, and so he declined the Combat. Afterwards the two Kings desirous to see some proof of Courcy's frength, caused a steel Helmet to be laid on a block before him, Courcy looking about him with a grim countenance (as if he intended to cut with his eyes, as well as with his arms) fundred the Helmer at one blow, striking his Sword so deep into the wood, that none but himself could pull it out again. Being demanded the cause why he looked so sternly: Had I (said he) fail'd of my defign, I would have killed the Kings and all in the place. Words well spoken, because well taken: all persons present being then highly in good hu-

mour. He died in France, anno Dom. 1210.

27. Polydamus the Son of Nicius, born at Sco- znine vol. tuffa in Thessalia, was the tallest and greatest man 21th 5.9. tuffa in Thessalia, was the tallest and greatest man 21th,5,9, of that age, his strength was accordingly; for he 38,4 slew a Lion in the Mount Olympus, though un-115 p.212. arm'd: he singled out the biggest and fiercest Bull p. 270-from a whole Herd, took hold of him by one of Cal. Amiq. his hinder seet, and notwithstanding all his strug. 16th 1113-gling to get from 'him, he held him with that 634,4 strength, that he left his hoof in his hand: being itrength, that he left his hoof in his hand: being afterwards in a Cave under a Rock, the earth above began to fall, and when all the rest of his company fled for fear, he alone there remain'd, as supposing he was able with his Arms to support all those ruines which were coming upon him; but this his pre-fumption cost him his life; for he was there crush'd to death.

28. Ericus the second King of Denmark, was a zuing. vol. person of huge Stature and equal strength; he 2.lib.s.p. person of huge Stature and equal irrengen; ne would throw a Stone, or a Javelin, as he sate 384. down, with much greater force than another that maticalize notable persons he had about him, there was one an Alman, of a vast body, and invincible strength; there hold him till he had drawn the other to him, and then he would hold them both till he had bound

him from his feat, he would give them fuch girds now with the right, and then with the left hand. that either they were forced to relinquish their hold, or else notwithstanding all they could do to the contrary, he would draw them all to the feat where he fate.

29. The Emperour Tiberius had the joynts of his Sutton I. co Fingers fo firm, and ftrongly compacted, that he 633,7150, could thrush his Finger through a green and unripe Apple: and could give a fillip with that force, that thereby he would break the head of a lufty

Javii Elog. 285. Renfuer. de

cent. 1. c.17. 82. p. 380. Tall, worth.

Campan.

Tale f. H.

CHAP.

### CHAP. XXV.

Of the marvelous fruitfulness of Some; and what number of their descendants they have liv'd to see; also of superfectation.

IN the front of this Discourse, it will not be amiss to revive the memory of a Roman Matron, in whom there were fo many wonders concentred; that it would almost be no less to forget her: Aufonius calls her Callicrate, and thus Epitapheth for her, as in her own person.

Full. Worth. p. 138. Bucking-bamhire.

cis.5 7. p.

Viginti atq, novem genitrici Callicrateæ Nullius Sexus mors mihi visa fuit Sed centum & quinq; explevi bene messibus annos; Intremulam baculo non subeunte manum.

Twenty nine birth's Callicrate I told; And of both Sexes saw none sent to grave: I was an hundred and sive Summers old, Yet fray from fraff my hand did never crave.

A rare instance, which yet in the two former respects you will find surpassed in what follows.

1. There lyes a Woman bury'd in the Church five at a Birth two other times.

Full. 1877
2. Elionora Salviata, the Wife of Bartholomew thits, 119
Frescobald, a Citizen of Florence, was delivered of fifty and two Children, never less than three schenekobs, at a Birth.

3. One of the Maid-servants of Augustus the Emperour, was delivered of five Children at a fall. not. Birth; the Mother, together with her Children, atticd, to, were bury'd in the Laurentine way; with an In6-2-2-249 feription upon them, by the order of Augustus re-

Cel. Rhod. 4. Also Serapia, a Woman of Alexandria, Antiq. 14th. brought forth five Children at one Birth, faith 180. Culius.

180.

5. Anno 1553. The Wife of John Giffingera
Schreebolf, Tigurine, was delivered of Twins, and before the year was out, brought at once five more, three Sons and two Daughters.

6. Here is at Bononia One Julius Sentinarius, yet thid 9.563. living, and is also a fruitful Citizen himself, he came in the World with fix Births, and was himfelf the feventh, his Mother was the Sifter of D. Florianus de Dulphis my Kinsman, faith Carpus.

7. Thomas Fazel writes that Jane Pancica, (who hbis cont in his time was marryed to Bernard, a Sicilian of 20.65.p. the City of Agricenum) was so fruitful, that in John Nat. thirty Childbirths, the was delivered of feventy Hist. cl. 10. and three Children; which faith he, should not feem incredible, seeing Aristotle affirms, that one Woman at four Birchs, brought forth twenty Chil-

dren, at every one five. cannibid. 8. There is a famous flory of the beginning P 274.
of the Noble Race of the Welfs, which is this: schungleby Immentrudes, the Wife of Henbard, Earl of Altorf, Immentrudes, the Wife of Henbard, Earl of Altorf, 14.109.1. International Tenant Jenus A. Paris, 19.552. had unadvitedly accusé of Adultery a Woman Ritus, Rit. that had three Children at one Birth, being not

to the River; and accusing her in that regard John Na to the Earl her Husband. It hapned that the Historia next year the Countes felt her self with Child, 4.65-2.33. and (the Earl being from home) file was brought mage, to Bed of twelve Male-children; but all of them clark's very little: She fearing the reproach of Adulte. Mir. 0104 ry, whereof yet she was not guilty, commanded P.497.
that eleven of them should be taken and cast in life. 1973. to a River, not far from the House, and one only brought up it so fell out, that Isenbard met the Wobrought up: It to fell out, that I Jenbard met the woman, that was carrying the little Infants to their death; and asking her whither she went with her Pail; she reply'd she was going to drown a few baggage Whelps, in the River of Scherk. The Earl came to her, and in despite of her resistance, would see what was there; and discovering the Children, pres'd her in such wise, that she told him all the matter. He caus'd them to be fecretly educated; and fo foon as they were grown great, and brought home to him, he fet them in the Hall by him whom his Wife had brought up: Being thus by their Faces all known to be Brethren; there Mother mov'd in Conscience, confess'd the fact, and obtained pardon for her fault: In remembrance whereof the honourable Race of the Welfs (that is whelps) got that name, which ever fince it hath kept.

9. John Francis, Earl of Mirandula, tells of one
1.4.001.1.

Dorothy, a German by birth, who in Italy, at two p.563. feveral births brought forth twenty Sons, nine at the one, and eleven at the other; while she went with this burden, by reason of the mighty weight, Hilm. A. 1 liere types a woman only a in the Chindren at Dimflable, who as her Epitaph tefflifes, bore at 50.69. Pt. three feveral times three Children at a Birth, and neck and houlders, and with that to bear up her first first three feveral times three Children at a Birth, and fwollen belly, which fell down to her very knees.

Mathias Golancevius, was Bishop of Vladislavia Schinckof in Poland, in the time of Vladiflaus Loctitius the P.562. King; it is faid of his Mother, that she was delivered of twelve Sons at once, and that of all these he only liv'd, the rest dying as soon as they were born, faith Cromerus.

11. Alexander de Campo Fregoso, Bishop of Ven- schnese, timilium, prosess'd to me, saith Carpus, (upon the ibidonida). faith of a Bishop) that at Lamia, a woman of the Noble Family of the *Buccanigers*, brought forth fixteen humane births, of the bigness of a man's palm, all which had motion; and that besides these sixteen, which had humane likeness, she brought forth at the faine time a Creature, in the likeness of a Horse, which had also motion: All feventeen were wrap'd in one and the same secundine, which is Monstrous.

12. Anno 1217. Upon the 20th. of January, the Schines. Lady Margaret, wife to the Earl Virboflaus, was in ibid. 9.562.

Lady Margaret, which to he Earl Fibelians, was in www.502. Country of Cracovia, brought to bed of thirty living bodies, all at once, faith Cromerus.

13. In the Annals of Silesia, it is recorded, Scheele, that a woman at one birth was delivered of thirty ibid.2.563. and fix Children.

14. Count Flors the Fourth, of that name Governor of the Netherlands, had amongst others Hist. Netherlands, this Children one Daughter, call'd Mathild, some thertands, fig Margaret, the was marryed to Count Herman 1.7,922.
of Homeberg, William King of the Romans, and Cane. InEarl of Holland was her Brother; Otto, Biftop of fibel; Cras.
Orrecht, her Uncle by the Fathers fide; and Henry 2.6.66. p. Duke of Brabant her Uncle by the Mothers fide: Fulgof.l.i. Alix Countess of Henault her Aunt; Otto of Gel- c.6. p. 188. had unadvifedly accus'd of Adultery a Woman that had three Children; and man could at one time get fo many Children; adding with all, that she deferv'd to be sow'd up in a Sack, and thrown in-deferv'd to be sow'd up in a Sack, and thrown in-Alms : P.187.

# Chap. 25. The fecundity of some Persons, and their numerous Assic.

Alms: the Countels rejected with reproachful words, faying, That it was a tung against ture (in her opinion) for a Woman that is honeft ture (in her opinion). schot. Phy- to conceive by her Husband two Children of one ficeriof birth; and therefore that this her deliverance 13.6.29% had bewrayed that the had lewdly abandoned her 547. Guiceard. felf to fome others. The poor Woman having her heart full of discontent for her bitter speeches, listed up her eyes to Heaven, and said, O great and mighty God, I beleech thee for a testimony of mine innocency, that it will please thee to fend colleg. this Lady at one burden fo many Children as their pilles val. are days in the year. A while after this Counpillts vol.1 are days in the year. A wine after this county of the large with Child by her Husband, and for her lying in the went into Holland to fee the Earl Stows And of Holland her Nephew; lodging in the Abby of Religious Women at Lofancer, where the grew fo exceeding great, that the like was never feen. Her time being come the Fryday before Palm-Sunday, in the year 1276. She was delivered of three hundred fixty and five Children, half Sons and half Daughters, the odd one being found to be an Hermaphrodite, all complete and well fafhioned, of the bigness of Chickens new hatch'd, faith Camerarius: These were laid in two Basins and Baptiz'd by Guidon Suffragan to the Bishop of Virecht, who named the Sons John, and the Daughters Elizabeth in the presence of some great Lords, and notable persons; as soon as they were baptiz'd, they all dy'd together with their Mother. The two Basins are yet to be seen in the faid Church of Loldunen, not far from the Hapue, with an Epitaph, both in Latin and Dutch, which at large express the whole story.

Camer, hor. 15. Albertus Magnus writes, that a woman of sub-if cent. Germany, made abortion of twenty two Children 2.c.66.p. at one time, all having their perfect shapes; and another Woman feventy: and that another Woman delivered into a Basin, an hundred and fifty; every one of the length of ones little finger.

16. In the Hiltory of the Acts of Augustus Ca-Plin.l.7. 6. far, we find upon Record, that in his twelfth Confulship, upon the eleventh day of April; C. Crispinus Helarus a Gentleman of Fesula; came with folemn pomp into the Capital, attended upon with his nine Children, feven Sons, and two Daughters; with feven and twenty Grand-children, that were the Sons of his Children; and nine and twenty more, who were his great Grandchildren, the Sons of his Sons Sons: and belides these with twelve Females, that were his Childrens Daughters, and with all these he folemnly facrificed.

Zuin Theat.

17. There was a Noble Lady of the Family of the Dalburges, who faw of her race, even to the fixth degree; whereof the Germans have made this Distich.

Hakewel.

Mater ait Nata, die Nata, Filia Natam 5 Ut moneat Nuta, plangere Filiolam.

Which because I have not found already tran flated, I shall venture at it in this Tetra

The aged Mother to her Daughter Spake, Daughter, faid she, arise, Thy Daughter to thy Daughter take, Whose Daughters Daughter cries.

18. In the memory of our Fathers (faith Vives) Vivis in there was a Village in Spain, of above a hundred Comment. Houses; whereof all the inhabitants, were islued fightly defined to from one certain old man, who then liv'd, when lig.c.15. as that Village was so peopled; the name of pro-Entervills. pinquity, how the youngest should call him, could Apole 1.3: not be given; for our Language (faith he) mean- 6.5.5 7. P. ing the Spanish, affords not a name above the great Grand-fathers Father.

19. In the place and parish where I was born, viz. in the Burrough of Leicester, in the Church of St. Martin, I my self have seen; (and it is there yet to be feen by others) a very remarkable Epitaph: which is this:

Here lyeth the body of of John Heyrick of this Pa-rish; who departed this life the second of April; 1589, being about the age of seventy six years; he did marry Mary the Daughter of John Bond of Wardend, in the County of Warwick Esquire. He liv'd with the said Mary in one house full sifty He liv'd with the fatal Mary in one houle full fifty two years, and in all that time, never buried Man, Woman nor Child, though they were fonctimes twenty in houlhold. He had Issue by the stud Mary five Sons, and seven Daughters: The stud Mary mass Mayor of the Town, 1850. And again, Anno 1872. The said Mary liv'd to ninety seven years, and departed the eight of December 1611. She did see before her departure, of her Children and Childrens Children, and their Children, to the number of one hundred sorty and two.

20. In St. Innocents Church-yard, in the City of Hillewil. Paris, is to be seen the Epitaph of Toland Baily, Possies, is to be seen the Epitaph of Toland Baily, Possies, Widow to Monnseur Dennis Capel, a Proctour at 11st Decayd, the Chastelet, which doth shew that she had lived building. eighty four years, and might have feen 288. Ver- 3fegan faith, 295 of her Children, and Childrens
Children, she dy'd the seventeenth of April 1514. Imagine how she had been troubled to call them by a proper denomination, that were distant from

her in the fourth and fifth degree.
21. In Markshal Church in Essex on Mrs. Honywoods Tomb, is this Inscription:

Here lyeth the body of Mary Waters, the Daughter and coheir of Robert Waters of Lenham in Kent Efquire, wife of Robert Honywood of Charing in Kent Efguire, her only Husband, who had at her deceafe, lawfully descended from her 367, sixteen of her own body, 114 Grand-children; 228, in the third Generation, and nine in the fourth. She liv'd a most pious life, and in a Christian manner dyedhere at Markshal, in the ninety third year of her age, and in the forty fourth of her Widowhood, May 11. 1620.

22. Dame Esther Temple, Daughter to Miles Fallers Sands Efquire, was born at Lamos, in Bucking. Worthise, p. hamshire, and was marryed to Sir Thomas Temple Backing. 138. Backing of Stow Baronet: She had four Sons, and nine hamshire. Daughters, which liv'd to be marry'd; and for exceedingly multiplyed, that this Lady faw feven hundred extracted from her body. Reader, I fpeak within compass, and have left my felf a referve, having bought the truth hereof by a wager I loft, faith Dr. Fuller. Besides there was a new Generation of marriageable Females just at her death. Had the Off-Ipring of this Lady been contracted into one place, they were enow to have peopled a City, of a competent proportion, though her Iffue was not fo long in fuccef. fion, as broad in extent: I confess very many of

her descendants, dy'd before death: the Lady

42

Temple dy'd, Anno 1656.

Falls was 23, John, Florry and Thomas Palmer, were the Sons of Edward Palmer Efquire in Suffex. It happened that their Mother being a full Fortnight inclusively in labour, was on Whitfunday deliver'd of John her Eldelt Son; on the Sunday following of Henry her fecond Son; and the Sunday next after of Thomas her third Son: This is that which is commonly call'd fuperfectation ( ufual in other Creatures, but rare in Women) the cause whereof we leave to the difquifition of Phylicians. Thefe three were Knighted for their Valour and fucces, as in their Nativities.

as in their Nativities.

2.4. Another Example of fuperfectation, I will

M. M. M. fet down for the flories fake, in the year of our

e.g. 1.9.542. Lord 1584. dyed the Noble Lord Philip Lewis

of Hirfborne, at his manfion House in the Padai
nue, three Miles from Heydelberg, he left no Heir,

but his Lady was with Child; his Kindred forthwith enter upon the Rents and Royalties, and to gain the more full and perfect knowledge of them (foon after the death of her Lord) they pluck from her walte the Keys of all private places (and that not without violence) the better to enable them for the fearch they intended. This ourrage redoubled the grief of the poor Lady; so that within few days after the fell in travel, and brought forth a Son, but dead and wanting the Skull: Now were the next Heirs of the deceased Nobleman exceeding jocund, as having attained to their utmost hopes; and therefore now us'd the Effare as their own. But it pleafed God as our of a frone) to raife up a Son to that defolate and disconsolate Widow: For though the was not speedily deliver'd of him, after the fielt, yet the remained fornswhat big after her delivery, suspecting nothing but that it was some practional humour, or fome difficult that was remaining in her body: Sae therefore confulted the Phylicians, who all thought, any thing rather together with the Princes his Wife; as also many other Princes and their Ladies; by which means all lodgings were to foretaken up, that the could not find entertainment in any Inn: especially being not known of what quality the was, coming thither with fo private a retinue as a fingle Maid. At last discovering to the Governour of the place, who she was, and her last misfortunes (not without fome difficulty) fhe procured lodging in his House for that night, wherein she came thither. But that very night, when it was the tenth week Town. The Elector of Monz made her a noble provition for her Lying in. The Elector of S. Avo- ay also fent her by way of Present one thousand Dollers: Also all the Rents and Royaltics before feiz'd upon, were reftored to this lawful Heir of her Husbands, and Child of hers; who also is yet alive, faith Cofpur Banbinus.

Superfectation is by the diffant Births of divers 6.11. Me not varely confirmed. A Dutch Woman in Southtradition wark, fome twenty years fince, having invited di-

vers of her Neighbours to her Uplitting, found her felf not well on a fudden; and riting from the table, was forthwith brought to bed of another. This falling on a time into our difcourfe, one then present reported, that the like befel a Sister of his; who three months after the birth of her first Son, was delivered of a fecond.

#### CHAP. XXVI.

Of the strange Agility and Nimblenefs of some, and their wonder-ful feats.

HOmer in the commendation of the activity of Meriones calls him the Dancer; in which Art he was fo famous, that he was known not only amonght the Greeks, but to the Trojans also, his e-nemies; probably because that in time of Battel, he made shew of an extraordinary quickness and nimbleness of body, which he had acquired unto himself by the practice of this Art, some of these who follow (though they wanted an *Homer* to recommend them to posterity) have excell'd not only Meriones in point of agility; but have attained the utmost of what a humane body (in this

tain'd the utmost of what a humane body (in this kind) is capable of acquiring.

1. Amongst those shews, which were presented zuin.thiat; to the people of Rome, in the time of the Casurs, vol.2.1.5. there was exhibited them a man; who was of 1.386. that strange agility anathe would skip from place Ex.l. 10. 6. fame manner, as a Cat uses to do.

practifiation in her body: She therefore confinited the Phylicians, who all thought, any thing rather to be the caute of her discase, that that in the least they suspected, a second Birth io long after the field. They therefore advis'd her to go to the Bathsby the Rhine; she accordingly did, as a significant that they suppose the content of the suppose the suppose the suppose that the amaz'd all that saw him. He shew'd his c.8.9.352. agility, nor fanding, but walking upon his Feet one Maid; came thither, July 1584, where (it found) the found Augustus the Elector of Saxony, ble up by the Coyns towards the roof of the Hall; in such manner as an Ape could scarce do; though otherwise he was a rustical Fellow, heavy and of a gross making. I saw him twice (adds he) as I was at the Princes Table, leap upon the shoulders of one of the Guests; and from thence upon the Table, without overturning Dish or Cup, and then cast himself with such a spring upon the Floor, that one would have said it had been a Squirrel or Wild-cat. He did use to skip as fast from place to place, upon the tops of Towers and Houses built point wife, as our House Cats from her former delivery; it pleafed God to fend her (in her affliction, and amongst strangers) a lovely Boy. The same of which came to the ears of the Illustrious Princes, who were then in him about as a Horsescencising him in divers leaps. and fundry postures; but whenfoever he pleas'd (with one leap) he would calt his Rider, though he endeavour'd to fit never fo furely. I would not have made any mention of this ffrange man, in this Book, faith the forenamed Author, if I had not feen with my eyes his tricks of activity, as many others yet living have done; when I wrote this Chapter, he was alive with a Wife he had marry'd.

3. The great Sfortia, was of that notable a- zuin.vol.2. gility 1.5. p.385. gility, thar (without the leaft affiltance from a nother, or any advantageous rife of the ground) his hands unemploy'd, his body upright, and his forchead immoveable, although he bore upon it, though his Helniet was on, and all the reft fides the weight of the boyes. of his Body complete arm'd; yet would he neatly put himself into the Saddle of his great

4. The Lapones, are of a moderate Stature, but of fuch agility of Bodies, that with a Quiver at their back, and a Bow in their hand; they will at a leap transmit themselves, in such a round or circle, whose Diameter is but one Cubit.
5. Totilas, King of the Goths, being to enter

zuing. vol. battle with Narfer, and his forces; came into the 2.1.5. p. midft of the Field, mounted upon a brave Horfe, his Arms of Gold, and his Purple Royal Robe upon them, where he shew'd his rare Horsemanship; excercifing his Horse various ways, with strange agility, casting his Head upon his Crupper, at others upon his Belly; then turning himself on this, and streight again upon his other side, in performing of these feats; he industriously wasted a great part of the Day, from the first break of it, on purpose to amule the Enemy; till fuch time as two thousand Horse were come up to him, whom he expected before he

would begin the fight.

6. Antonius Nebriffensis tells, that he saw aman at Hispalis, who was born in the Canary Islands, wor.p.256. that would keep the of his feet in the same footsteps continually, and suffer a man to stand at the distance of eight paces from him, to throw stones at him: He in the mean time, by an artifical de-clining head, by wirthing of his body this and that way; and fometimes by the change and finiting his legs, would avoid the blow and hurt that was aimed at him. To this danger he would Kornman.de readily expose himself, as oft as any man would

nivac, vi- give him a bras farthing.

100.p.256. 7. I faw, faith Simon Maiolus, in the Cifalpine France, an Affatick Rope-dancer, that danced fefast to the inside of his legs; in which condition he must keep his legs at a great distance, or be wounded with the sharp points of the weapons he arried. After this, the same man had two round his feet loose, and shot also at once three Arpieces of wood; of the breadth of three fingers, and fomewhat more than a Cubits length, faltned to his feet, with these he danced, standing upon them end ways. Many other feats of activity he performed, that will difficulty be believed by Rornman.de any besides such as were eye-witnesses there-

vor. p. 257.

8. Luitprandus, no contemptible Author writes. that Anno Dom. 950. at foch time as he was Amballador from Beringarius, to the Emperour at Constantinople, he saw a strange sight: A Stage-player, saith he, without any assistance from his hands, bore upon his forehead a streight piece of wood in a pyramidical form, the length of which was twenty four foot, the breadthat the bottom two cubits, and one cubit on the top of it. Two maked hovs (except a modest covering) climb'd up to the top of this piece of wood, which the man kept in affreight and even poife from turning this and that way, as if it had been rooted in his forchead: having mounted the top, the boys play'd upon it, the wood remaining inunoveable; after this one of the boys came down, while the other remained playing, to the great content of the spectators; the wood standing fast all this while. 'The Stage-player continued all this space of time (which was no fmall one) with fixed feet,

10 great and to ponderous a prece of mood, of fides the weight of the boyes.

9. Anno 1507. The Soldan of Ægypt made Parchal offentation of his magnificence to the Turkish Ent. Pilgr. ton. baslador: There were 60000 Manualskes in like 59.748. Danador: I here were occoo visualings in the habit affembled in a spacious plain, in which were three heaps of Sand, fifty paces diffant, and in each a Spear erected with a Mark to shoot at; and the like over against them, with space betwixt for six Horses to run a brest: Here the younger Mana-Horfes to run a brett: Here the younger Mama-lukes upon their Horfes running a full carreer, yield ftrange experiments of their skill, Some flot Arrows backwards and forwards: Others in the midlt of their race, alighted three times, and their Horfes fill running, mounted again, and hit the mark nevertheles: Others did hit the same, standing on their Horfes, thus swiftly run-ning. Others there times upber their Boye care ning: Others three times unbent their Bows, and ning: Others three times unbent their Bows, and thrice again bent them whilst their Horses ran, and missed not the Mark: Neither did others, which amidst their race, lighted down on either side, and again mounted themselves; no, nor they which in their swiftest course, leaped and turned themselves backwards on their Horses, and then their Horses fill running transactions. then their Horfes fill running, turned themselves forward. There were which while their Horfes ran, ungirt rheir Horfesthrice; at each time shoot ing, and then again girting their Saddles, and never milling the Mark. Some fitting in their Saddles, leaped backwards out of them, and turning over their heads, fettled themselves again in their Saddles, and shot as the former three times. Others laid themselves backwards on their running Horses, and taking their tails, put them in their mouths, and taking their tans, part aim in their mouths, and yet forgot not their aim in thooting: Some after every floot drew out their Swords, and flourished them about their heads, and again sheathed them; Others sitting betwixt three Swords on their right, and as many on the his fect 100ie, and inot allo at once three Arrows before, and again three behind him. Another fitting on a Horfe, neither bridled nor fadled, as he came at every Mark, atole and stood upon his feet, and on both hands hitting the Mark, fat down again three times. A third litting on the bare Horle, when he came to the Mark, lay upon his back, and lifted up his leg, and yet missed not his shoot: One of them was kill'd with a fall, and two fore wounded, in these their feats of activity. All this is from Baumgustens re-

fit down; and in the fame race would take up stones laid in order upon the ground, and leap down and up at pleafure.

154.

### CHAP. XXVII.

# Of the extraordinary swiftness and footmanship of some Men.

The news of the overthrow of King Perseus, by L. Paulus Amylius, is said to be brought from Macedonia to Rome in a day; but then it is fuspected to be performed by the minifration of Spirits, who free from the burden of a body, may well be the quicker in their intelligence. We here have an account of fome fuch, who may feem to have divested themselves of slesh, and almost to contend with Spirits themselves, in the quickness of their conveyance of themselves from place to place.

1. Philippides, being fent by the Athenians to Sparta, to implore their affiftance in the Persian War, in the space of two days, ran one thousand two hundred and fixty furlongs, that is one hundred, fifty feven Roman miles and a half.

Plin.l.n.c.

Lipfibid.

2. Euchidas was fent by the fame Athenians to Delphos, to defire some of the holy Fire from pin.59. P. thence; he went and return'd in one and the same day, having measured 1000 furlongs, that is, 125

3. When Fonteins, and Vipfanus were Confuls, there was a Boy of but nine years of age, (Marti-Plin.1.7. c. al calls him Addas) who within the compass of one Fulgof. l.1, day, ran 75 miles outright.

Fulgof. 1.1. (14) 140 175 inters out 1910. (15) 146. 4. But that amazes me (faith Lipsins) which Pliny fets down of Philosoides the Courier, or Footpost, that he dispatch'd in nine hours of the day 1200 furlongs, even as far as Scycione to Elis, cent.3.Ep. and returned from thence by the third hour of \*\*Ethi.3.Ep. and tetuined from theme by the drink from 59,9-259. the night: And the same Flny speaks of it as a solina.6.p. known thing; We know those now a days, saith he, who will dispatch 160 miles in the Cirque up-

5. There was one Philippus, a young man, a Soldier, and one of the Guard to Alexander the Great, who on foot and arm'd, and with his weapons in his hand, did attend the King; for 500 furlongs as he rode in his Charriot. Lysimachus often profer'd him his Horse, but he would not accept him; I wonder not at the space he meafured, as that he perform'd it under fuch a weight

Baker's chr. 6. King the Henry Fifth of England, was so swift p.256. in running, that he with two of his Lords, without Bow or other Engine, would take a wild Buck

or Doe in a large Park.
7. Harold, the Son of Canutus the Second, fuc-

7. Ethus, King of the Scots, was of that fwift-Zuing.ibid. ness, that he almost reached that of Stags and

> 9. Starchaterus, the Succian was a valiant Giant, excelling in strength of body, and of incredible swiftness of foot; so that in the compass of one day he ran out of the upper Suecia into Denmark, a journey which other men could hardly perform, in the compass of twelve days, though on borfeback.

10. The Piechi are a fort of Footmen who at-

tend upon the Turkish Emperour, and when Lipf. Epist. there is occasion, are dispatch'd hither and thi- Cent. 3.Ep. ther, with his Orders or other Messages: They 59.9.271. run with fuch admirable fwiftness, that with a little Polaxe, and a Viol of fweet Waters in their hands, they will run from Confrantinople to Hadrianople in a day and a night, that is about 160 Roman miles.

11. Luponus a Spaniard was of that strength 24ing.ibid. and swiftness, that with a Ram laid on his shoul. P.388. der, he equall'd any other in the Race, that was to be found in his time.

12. Under the Emperour Leo, who fucceeded Camer.hor. Marcian, there was a Greek named Indacus, a valiant man, and of a wonderful footmanship; he 34.3. would run faster than any other of the Athenian Zuing. vol. or Spartan Footmen before mentioned. One might 2d.5. Pefec him at parting, but he vanished presently like the Lief. Epife. lightning, feeming as if he flew over Mountains cent.3. Ep. and steep places, rather than run; he could ride 59.9.270. more way in one day, without being weary, than the best Post could have done with so many Horses of release, as he could take without staying in any place; when he had made in a day much more way than a Post could do with all his speed; the next day he return'd to the place from whence he departed the day before, and went again from thence the next day for fome other place, and never left running, nor could ftay long in any place.

13. Julin tells how the Daughter of Gargoris Julin.1.44 King of the Cureres, having suffer'd her self to be p.321. whom the Grand-father (defrous to hide his Leaf-52-2. Daughters shame) caus'd to be exposed, and in 344. a folitary place left to the mercy of the wild Beafts; but an Hind brought him up tenderly, as if he had been a Fawn of her own; fo that being grown somewhat great, he would run swiftly like the Stags, with which he leap'd and skip'd in the Mountains: Finally, he was taken in a snare, presented to Gargaris, and by peculiar marks upon his body known, and owned by him to be the Son of his Daughter, who admiring the strange way of preservation, left the Crown to him, as his Succelfor.

12. Polymnestor, a Boy of Milesia, was set out Solin.c.64 by his Mother, to keep Goats, under a Mafter p.190. who was the owner of them, while he was in this imployment; he purfu'd a Hare in fport, overtook and catch'd her, which known, he was by his Master brought to the Olympick Games, and there as victor in the Race, gain'd the Crown, in the forty and lixth Olympiad, faith Bocchus.

15. The news of the defeat of the Persians Socialis Zuing. vol. 7. Harold, the Son of Camutus the Second, fuc2.1.5.p.38 ceeded his Father in the Kingdom of England;
he was firnamed Harefoot, because he ran as fwift
as a Hare.

The King of the Country, was quickly needs they brought unto the Emperour Theodosius the youn1.7.c.19.p.
ger, by a man he had, whose name was Palladius, 385ger, by a man he had, whose name was palladius, 385ger, by a man he had, whose name was palladius, 385ger, by a man he had, whose name was palladius, 385ger, by a man he had, whose name was palladius, 385ger, by a man he had, whose name was palladius, 385ger, by a man he had, whose name was palladius, 385ger, by a man he had, whose name was palladius, 385ger, by a man he had, whose name was palladius, 385ger, by a man he had, whose name was palladius, 385ger, by a man he had, whose name was palladius, 385ger, by a man he had, whose name was palladius, 385ger, by a man he had, whose name was palladius, 385ger, by a man he had, whose name was palladius, 385ger, by a man and inwardly in mind; he was able in three days 4. \$5. p. to ride in fuch Post as was to be wondred at, un. 407. Grey-hounds; he was therefore vulgarly call'd Aliper, wing'd foot; though otherwife unfit for Government, cowardly and a flave of pleafure.

9. Starchaterus, the Suecian was a valiant Gimary and Starchaterus, the Suecian was a valiant Gimary days to Confinninoph. Moreover, he went with marvelous great freed throughout the World, whither foever the Emperour fent him. So that a wife man faid once of him, This fellow with his celerity, maketh the Empire of Rome, which is very wide to be narrow and strait. When the King of Persia heard of him, he could not chuse but wonder.

16. They have Cufquis or Posts in Peru, which

Purch. Plig. are to carry tydings or Letters; to which pur- | nights to Adrametum, which is about three huntom.1.1.9.6 pose they had Houses a league and a half asunder, and running each man to the next, they would run fifty leagues in a day and anight.

Purch.Pilg. 17. The Ruche are a Tribe of the Arabians fun.1.6. not rich, but in agility of Body miraculous; and 6.12.p.798 account it a shame, if one of their Footmen be vanquished by two Horsemen; nor is any amongst them fo flow, that he will not out go any the fwiftest Horse, be the journey never so long.

18. Brifon was a famous runner of Races; and reputed of great swiftness, with this man Alex-der the Great contended one time for the Victory in Footmanship. Brifon, intending to please the King, seem'd to saint and to lag behind, and thereby to yield the honour of the course unto him; but the King being advertised hereof, was mightily offended, and displeased with him about

Col.Rhod.

19. Iphicius, the Son of Phylacus and Clymenes.

Antiq. 161.
hath wonderful things fjoken of his fwiftness of
15.6.5 p.
Foot, especially bythe Poot Hessel, by whom he
204.
is faid (I suppose by an Hyperbole) to run over
the Ears of standing Corn; and by Demaraus, to be able to walk upon the Sea.

### CHAP. XXVIII.

# Of Men of Expedition in their Fourneys, and quick dispatch in other Affairs.

He English Ambassador had prevailed with the Turkish Sultan, to introduce fome of our Musicioners into the Seraglio, that he might hear amore excellent fort of Musick, than as yet he had been acquainted with: but they were fo long in tuning their Instruments; that whether he thought that the best they could make, or that he would not allow himself any further feiture, up he rose and departed. He who made fuch hafte in his Recreations, was no doubt as empedite in his business, as the following in their Journeys and other Affairs.

1. Titus Sempronius Gracebus, a finart young man, fet out from Amphissa, and with change of Horses upon the third day arriv'd at Pella.

2. M. Cato, with wonderful speed came from cent. 3.Ep. Hidruntum to Rome upon the fifth day.

272. Internation to Roma upon the internation, 559 p.232.

3. Julius Cafar, with incredible expedition, made often fisch journeys, that in his Litter he would travel at the rate of one hundred miles a day : He came from Rome to Rhodanus, (faith Plu-

Lipfibid. news of Nero's death, and to congratulate his arrival to the Empire, he went from Rome, and upon the feventh day came to Clunia, which is almost the middle of Spain.

5. Methridates (faith Appianus) with change of Horses measured one thousand furlongs in one day, that is one hundred twenty five Roman

6. Beyond him went Hambal, (as faith the fame Appianus) who being overthrown by Scipio, with one in his company, came in two days and two dred feventy and five miles, that is, in a day and a night one hundred eighty feven miles and a

7. Yet was he also outstrip'd by that Messen- capitel. ger; which was fent by Maximus to the Senate of Rome, to carry news of Meximuus his death: He ran, faith Capitolinus, with that post haste, that (changing Horses) upon the fourthday from Aquileia he got to Rome, feven hundred ninety feven miles, which is almost two hundred miles for day and night.

8. Triberius Cafar, when his Brother Drufius Sutton. in lay fick in Germany, changing his Chariot Horfes, 127, only three times, in a night and a day difpatch'd Pal.Max.l. a Journey of two hundred miles, and dead, he 5.6.5.p. accompanyed his Corps out of Germany to Rome 145. all the way on foot.

9. John Lepton of Kepwick, in the County of Full wor-Tork Equite; one of the Grooms of the privy Tork. Chamber to King James, undertook for a wager Sander, to ride fix days together betwirt Tork and London, Hill. of being fevenscore and ten miles, and he perform'd K. James, it accordingly to the greater praise of his strength p.333. in acting, then his discretion in undertaking it. Fayibs. He first let forth from Aldersgate, May the 20th. Annalist p. being Munday, Anno Dom. 1606. and accompilité 2016. Avail being Munday, Anno Dom. 1606. and accompilité 2016 his journey every day before it was dark. After he had finité dis Journey at York to the admiration of all men, Munday the 27th. of the fame Month, he went from York, and came to the Court at Greenwich to his Majesty upon Tuesday, in as fresh and chearful a manner, as when he first be-

gan.
10. In the year 1619, the 17th, of July of King Billo's chr.
James his Reign, one Bernard Calver of Andover P.605,
Stown schr. rode from St. Georges Church in Southwark to Do- p.1032. ver, from thence passed by Barge to Callice in Evance, and from thence return'd back to St. Georges Church the same day; fetting out about three a clock in the morning and return'd about eight a clock in the evening fresh and lusty.

11. Ofterly House in Maddlesex was built in the this,9.17.

Park by Sir Thomas Gresham, who there magnificently entertain'd and lodg'd Q. Elizabeth; her Majesty found fault with the Court of this House as too great, affirming that it would appear more handsome, if divided with a Wall in the middle. What doth Sir Thomas, but in the night time fends for Workmen to London, (Money commands all things) who so speedily and silently apply their business, that the next morning discover'd the Court double, which the night had left fingle before; its questionable whether the Queen next day was more contented with the conformity to her fancy, or more pleas'd with the fur-prize, and fudden performance thereof.

day: He came from Rome to Rhodanus, (faith Plusarch) upon the eighth day; that is about 800 miles.

1.2. Sir Thomas More was Lord Chancellor of Full, upon the eighth day; that is about 800 miles.

4. Icelus, the freedman of Galba, out went him far; for (as Plusarch faith) to bring his Patron the pows of News's death, and the conversable this.

for the next cause, it was return'd unto him, there are no more to be heard; all fuits in that Court depending, and reading for hearing, being finally determin'd; whereupon a Rythmer had

> When More some years had Chanc'lor been. No more suits did remain : The same shall never more be feen, Till More be there again.

13. In Fabius Orsinus, a Child but of cleven

nold's Beat tion and memory, that he could unto five or fix feveral persons at the same time distate the words and matter of fo many feveral Epistles, fome ferious, some jocular, all of different arguments; re-turning after every short period from the last to the

as if it alone had been intended.

14. Philip de Comines, Knight and Lord of Argenton, Privy Counsellour to Lewis the eleventh King of France, was a person of those rare and prifixed to quick parts, that he often indited at one time to bis History. Four Secretaries, several Letters of weighty assairs, with as great facility and readiness, as it he had but one matter in hand.

15. Anthony Perenot, Cardinal Granvel, was of fo nimble a wit, that he fornetimes tired five Secretaries at once, with dictating Letters to them, and that in feveral tongues, for he understood feven languages exactly: none of that age surpassed him for eloquence; he was Bishop of Arras at twenty sour years of age, and had audience in the Council of Trent, for the Emperour Charles the Fifth, where he made a quick and elegant Oration.

16. Sir Thomas Lakes was born in the Parish of Fall, Worth.

16. SIF Thomas Largs was born in the Tanan C.

19. 9.

10. Siff Thomas Largs was born in the Tanan C.

S. Michael in Southhampton, and through feveral undividual development of the Control of the Contro King James: incredible his dexterity in dispatch, who at the same time would indite, write, difcourfe more exactly than most men could severally perform them. Men resembled him to one of the Ships Royal of Queen Elizabeth, called the Swiftfell at last (for the faults of others), into the

17. For vigour and quickness of spirit, I take it that Cains Cafar Dictatour went beyond all men besides: I have heard it reported of him, that he was wont to write, to read, to indite Letters, and withal to give audience to fuiters, from other greater business, he would other whiles find seven of them work at one time.

Howice ab fourteen years of age, whou feel to did at to four tests, obj. of his School-fellows four different Veries, and at 132.131. the lame time made a fifth himfelf. He was called the youth with the great memory: he afterwards applyed himself to Physick, wherein he is a Pra-

Citioner (faith he) this year, 1630.
19. It is faid of Adrian the Emperour, that he Spartian, p. 19. It is faut of Zearning to there diffcourfe, and used to write, dictate, hear others diffcourfe, and talk with others at the fame time; and that he fo comprehended all publick accounts, that every diligent Mafter of a Family understood not fowell the affairs of his own private house.

20. King Henry the Seventh had occasion to fend a Messenger to the Emperour Maximilian, about a butiness that required haste, he thought none more till of life lit for this employment, than Mr. Thomas Woolfey, wild ath of then his Chaplain, he call'd him, gave him his cr-Are, Caren. Woolfey departed from the King at Richmond about corpulent, that by reason of his fat he was pressed Var. bift.s.

years of age, there was for are a mixture of inven- and from thence by noon next day was come to Calis, and by night was with the Emperour, to whom declaring his mellage, and having a prefent dispatch, he rode that night back to Calis, and the night following came to the Court at Richmond: the next morning he presented himself before the first, and so in order, and in the conclusion, every King, who blamed him for not being gone, the Epistle should be so close, proper and coherent, matter requiring halte. To whom Woolfey anmatter requiring hafte. To whom Woolfey an-fwered, That he had been with the Emperour, dispatched the business, and shewed the Emperour's Letter. The King wondred much at his fpeed, bestowed presently upon him the Deanery of Lincoln, and foon after made him his Almoner. This was the first rise of that afterwards great Prelate, Cardinal Woolfey.

### CHAP. XXIX.

Of the Fatness and Unwieldiness of some Men, and the Lightness of the Bodies of others.

E Rasmus tells us of the Gordii, that whereas o- Eras. in At ther Nations were used to make choice of dag. their Kings for some real excellency or virtue they had in them above others, these people had a custom to advance him to the Throne of their Kingdom, who was the fattest and most corpulent that could be found: perhaps being of a peacefure, fuch his celerity and folidity in all affairs. He able disposition of themselves, they would have their Princes (whom they could no otherwise restrain) thing's displeasure; yet even then (when outed to be clogged at least with Fetters of fielh, less of his Secretairies place) King James gave him this publick Eulogy in open Court, That he was a than was conducing to their quiet. I know not Minister of State sit to serve the greatest Prince in what ease can be expected from him who is become a burden to himself, as some of the sollowing persons were.

1. Zacutus speaks of a young man who was grown to that huge thickness and fatness, that he fit, prax. could scarce move himself, much less was he able Adm. 13. to go or fet one step forward : he continually fate obj. 108. and hear their causes all at one time. And being in a Chair, oftentimes he was oppressed with that \$\frac{p}{4}\$16. difficulty of breathing, that he seemed to be important affairs, he ordinarily indited Lettersto four Secretaries at once: and when he was freed focated, or that he should fine difficulty of the strength of the model of an Apositive greater believes. plexy, Convulsion, Afthma, or Syncope. How he was afterwards cured by Zacutus himself, may 18. Henricus ab Heers mentions a young man of be feen in that observation of his cited in the

2. Polyeuctus Sphettius was a man of great cor- Plut. in 2. rosyeucrus speerius was a maii of great cor- plut. in pulency: he one time made a long Oration a rbocions. monght the Athenians, to perfivade them to enter p. 746- into a war with King Philip of Mucedon. In the Trensfittat fpeaking of which, by realon of the heat and his history improved the own fat, he had frequent recourse to a Bottle of 42.

Water which he had about him for that purpose. When he had ended, Phocion rose up: And my Masters (said he) is it sit to give credit to this man concerning the management of a war? What think you would become of him in the midst of a Battel when his Helmet and Brest-plate were on, feeing he is in fuch danger of death with the bare

labour of speaking?
3. Dionysius (the Son of that Clearchus who Athereus was the first Tyrant in Heraclea) by reason of his 1.12. c.12. rand, and bade him make all the speed he could. voluptuous life, and excessive feeding, became so elian. noon, and by next morning was got to Dover, with difficulty of breathing, and in a continual 90013.

fear of suffocation; whereupon his Phylicians appointed, that as oft as he fell into any profound fleep, they flould prick his fides and helly with very long and tharp Needles; he felt nothing while they passed through the sat, but when they touch'd upon the sensible slesh, then he awaked. To such as demanded Justice he gave answers, opposing a Cheft betwixt him and them, to cover all the rest of his body, so that nothing but his face did appear without it. He died in the fifty fifth of his age, when he had reigned thirty tree years, excelling all the Kings his Predecessours for humanity and eafiners of accers.

Donat.ib.

Chap 30.

4. Santtius King of Spain, Son of Raminirus, carried fuch a heap of fat, that thence he was called Craffus, being now grown a burden to himfelf. and having left almost nothing untried to be quit of it. At length by the advice of Garsia King of | The Guard that went to convey him thither were Navarre, he made peace with Miramoline King of to haften back, to affift in the torturing of fome o-Corduba, went over to him, was honourably receiv'd, and in his Court was cured by an herb prefcribed by the Phylicians of that King.

5. Gabriel Fallopius tells, that he faw a man, who being extremely fat, his skin was fo thickened, that he loft all feeling, by reason of the over im-

col.l.11.6. paction of the Nervesthereby.

6. Philetas of Cos was an excellent Critick, and Gyrat hift a very good Poet, in the time of Alexander the poin tom. 1. Great, but withal hehad a body of that exceeding. he is as fat as Pope Heo. Athen. 1.12. Great, but withat hehada body of that exceeding. 6.13,9.552. leannefs and lightness, that he commonly wore zuing, vol. shooes of Lead, and carried Lead about him, left 2.1. 7.p. at some time or other he should be blown away with the wind.

bift.1.9.c.

7. Prolomeus Euergetes the seventh King of Agypt, by reason of his sensuality and luxurious life, was grown (faith Possidonius) to a vast bulk, his 1.12. c. 12. Belly was swollen with fat, his waste so thick, that fcarce could any man compass it with both his arms: he never came out of his Palace on foot, but he always lean'd upon a staff. His Son Alexander ( who killed his Mother) was much fatter than he, fo that he was not able to walk, unless he supported himfelf with two Crutches.

8. Azatharcides telk of Magan, who reigned fifty years in Cyrene, that living in peace, and flowing cated with his own fat, which he had gained in part by his idleness and sloth, and partly by his Epicurism, and excessive gluttony.

9. Panaretus, the Scholar of Arcecilaus the Phi-

losopher, was in great estimation with Ptolomaus Euergetes, and retain'd by him with an annual ftipend of twelve Talents. It's faid of this man he
was exceeding lean and flender, notwithstanding
the Cathedral of J which, he never had any occasion to confult any Physician, but passed his whole life in a most entire

and perfect health.

10. Cynesias was called (by Aristophanes and others)
Philyrinus, because he girt himself round within boards of the wood *Philyra*, and that for this rea-fon, left through his exceeding talness and slen-derness he should break in the waste.

Donat.bifl. 11: I have feen a young Englishman, who was mirab.1.5. carried throughout all Ir.1/9, and fuffered not him-6-2.9. 274. felf to be feen without the payment of money: he was of that monstrous both fatness and thickness, that the Duke of Manua and Montferat, commanded his picture to be drawn to the life, and naked, as of a thing altogether extraordinary.

Dona. bid. 12. Vius a Muera was a learned Philosopher

and Divine, but to fat, that he was not able to get

culty; nor could he fleep lying along without pre-fent danger of fuffocation. All this is well known to most of the Students in Naples.

The extraordinary Age some Persons have attained unto.

13. Alphonfus Avalus being dead, his body was opened, and the carcafe taken care of by Phylici- Kornwin. ans, and dried as much as might be with falt, and de mirac. fand, and other things; yet for all this the fat of more, 1-6-6. his body ran through his Cheft of Lead whereinto 23.9. 11. he was put, and larded the stones of the Vault upon which it stood.

14. Ann 1520, there was a Noble Man born in Zuieg.

Diethmarsia, but living sometime in the City of than Not. Stockholm in Sueden; this man was fent to prifon by 2.1.2.9. the command of Christierne the Second, King of Denmark: when he came to the prison door, such was his extreme corpulency, that they who condusted him were not able to thrust him in at ir.

ther persons; so that being extreme angry to be thus delayed, they thrust him aside into a corner thereabouts, and by this means the man escaped being put into prison as was intended.

15. Pope Lee the tenth of that name, had fo zuing. mighty a Belly, and was fo extremely corpulent, Theatr. vol: that to this very day, his fatness is proverbial in 2-1-2-9. Rome; fo that when they would of a man that is extraordinarily well fed, they use to say of him that

### CHAP. XXX.

Of the Long evity and length of life in some persons.

H<sup>E</sup> who hath but dipped into Anatomy, can eafily apprehend that the life of man hangs upon very tender filaments; confidering this, with the great variety of difeases that lie in analysis of the state of the stat bush ready to surprise us, and the multitude of acin luxury, he grew to a prodigious corpulency in his latter years, infonuch that at laft he was fuffohave his life drawn out but to a moderate space: Sunt quos saliva crassior male lapsa per sauces subito strangulaverit, saith Seneca: Their very spittle has ended them: fo little is sufficient to thrust us out of this earthly tenement, the nearer the felicity of

1. There is a Memorial entred upon the wall of the Cathedral of Peterborough for one, who being Full worth. Sexton thereof, interred two Queens therein, Ka- P.293. tharine Dowager, and Mary of Scotland, more than toughire. fifty years interceding betwixt their feveral fepul-tures. This vivacious Sexton also buried two Generations, or the people in that place twice over. The instance of his long life is alledged by fuch who maintain, that the finelling to perfect mould made of mens confumed bodies is a prefer-

vative of life: 2. Richa d Chamond Esquire receiv'd at God's hand an extraordinary favour of long life, in serving in the office of a suffice of Peace, almost fixty commutations, he saw above fifty several Judges of the We-cater's serving ftern Circuit, was Uncle and great Uncle to three farry of hundred at the leaft, and faw his youngest childa13. bove forty years of age.

3. Garsias Arctimus lived to ahundred and four up a pair of stairs; he breathed with great diffi-years in a continued state of good health, and de

Balgr's

1005.

death.p.

Fulgof.18. ceased without being seised with any apparent disease, only perceiving his strength somewhat weakened. Thus writes Petrareh of him, to whom Garcias was great Grandfather by the Fa-

4. A while fince in Herefordshire at their May-Haken. A. 4. A while fince in Herefordpure at their may-pold 3. c.1. games (faith my Lord of S. Albana) there was a \$ 6.p.165. Morrice Dance of eight men, whose years put tobiftlift and gether, made up eight hundred, that which was wanting of an hundred in fonce, fuperabounding in

5. I have been credibly inform'd, that William Paylet Marquels of Winchefter, and Lord Treasurer of England twenty years together, (who died in the pol.l.3, 6.1) tenth year of Queen Elizabeth) was born in the 5 6. p. 166. lalt year of Henry the Sixth: he lived in all an hun-§ 6. p. 166. lar year of Herry the Sixth: he rived in an antime Faith. At-dred and fix years and three quarters, and odd days, nat.p. 118. during the Reign of nine Kings and Queens of Full. torth. Engl. and. He faw (faith another) the children of that hire. his children's children, to the number of an hungs. p.8. his children's children, to the in sandrion's dred and three, and died 1572.

Stataspars Greet and tribes, and tribes, and 1372.

bill, Ma. Q. 6. Georgias Leonimus a fammous Philosopher liv'd Scots p. 75. in health till he was an hundred and eight years of the state of the stat bill-lift and age: and when it was asked him by what means he attained to such a fulness of days, his answer was, by not addicting himfelf to any voluptuous

> 7. Most memorable is that of Cornarus the Venetian, who being in his youth of a fickly body, began too cat and drink first by measure to a certain weight, thereby to recover his health, this cure turn'd by use into a diet, that diet into an extraordinary long life, even of an hundred years and better, without any decay of his fenses, and with a constant enjoyment of his health.

8. Hipporvines Cons the famous Physician, lived an hundred and four years, and approved and credited his own art by folong a life.

Ind. w. d. 9. Mr. Circui in his Survey of Cornwal; affures us polytal, upon his own knowledge, that fourflore and place, and in most persons accompanied with an able use of the body and their senses. One Polezew (faith he) lately living, reached to one hundred and thirty. A Kinfinan of his to one hundred and twelve. One Beauchamp to one hundred and fix. And in the Parilh where hintleff dwelt, he profiled to hundred and seasons of the profiled to hundred and fix. fessed to have remembred the decease of four within fourteen weeks space, whose years added together, made up the fum of three hundred and forty. The fame Gentleman made this Epigram or Epitaph upon one Brawne an Irish Man, but a Cornish Beggar.

> Here Brawne the quondam Beggar lies, Who counted by his tale Some fixfcore winters and above, Such Vertue is in Ale. Alewas his Meat, his Drink, his Cloth, Ale did his death deprive: And could he still have drunk his Ale, He had been still alive,

bift.lifeand to an hundred and nine years.

brought upon the Stage as a Novice, in what year of herage is not known, but ninety nine years after, at the Dedication of the Theatre by Pompey

not now for an Actress, but a wonder. Neither was this all, for after that, in the Solemnities for the life and health of Augustus, she was shewn upon the Stage the third time.

12. Simeon the Son of Cleophas, called the Bro Vardan ther of our Lord, and Bilhop of Jerufulem, lived ibido, 116; an hundred and twenty years, though he was cut 117. fhort by Martyrdom. Aquila and Prifcilla, first S. Paul's Hofts, afterwards his fellow-labourers, lived together in a happy and famous Wedlock at least to an hundred years a piece, for they were both alive under Pope Christus the First.

13. William Posted a Frenchman lived to an Worldmib. hundred and well night twenty years, and yet the p.134. top of his beard on the upper lip was black, and not gray at all.

14. Johannes Summer-Matterius my great Grand- Plateri obli father by the Mother's fide, of an ancient and ho- 1.1,233, nourable Family, after the hundredth year of his 234. age, marryed a wife of thirty years, by whom he had a Son, at whose wedding, which was twenty years after, the old man was prefent, and lived fix years after that; fo that he completed an hundred and twenty fix, without complaining of any more grievous accidents than this, that he could not prevent escapes, by reason of wind. Six years be-fore his death my Father his Grandchild discoursing with him, he told him, that there were in that Diocess ten men yet left who were more aged than

15. Arganhonius was the King of the Tartessians, and had been so for eighty years, when the Pholosoft evensians, (who were the first of all the Greeks Harodos. I. who opened the way into the Adriatick Sea, and 4,567,68. visited Tyrrhenia, Iberia and Tartessus) came to Plin. 1-7.6. him. He lived to an hundred and twenty years, 48. faith Herodorus.

16. In the last Taxation, Number and Review Plin.1.7.6. of the eighth Region of *Italy*, there were found in 29, the Roll (faith *Pliny*) four and fifty perfons of an *Verul. hift*. hundred years of age: feven and fifty of an hun-life and dred and ten: two of an hundred five and twenty: least, joint of an hundred and thirty: as many that were 108,109, 100 of an hundred and thirty: as many that were 108,109, 100 of an hundred and thirty: of an hundred five and thirty: or an hundred of feven and thirty years old: and laft of all three men of an hundred and forty. And this fearch was made in the times of Vefpafian the Father and

17. Galen the great Phylician, who flourished a- Fulgofd. 8 bout the reign of Antonius the Emperour, is faid c.149, to have lived one hundred and forty years. From 1096. the time of his twenty eighth year he was never feifed with any fickness, fave only with the grudge of a Fever, for one day only. The ruleshe ob-ferved, were, not to eat nor drink his fill, nor to eat any thing raw, and to carry always about him fome one or other perfume.

18. James Sands of Horborne in Staffordshire, Full Worth. near Birmingham, lived an hundred and forty years, 447, and his Wife one hundred and twenty; and died staffindabout ten years past. He out-lived five Leafes, fire. of twenty one years a piece, made unto him after pld.3.6.1.

10. Democritus of Abdera, a most studious and learned Philosopher, who tpent all his life in the contemplation and investigation of things, who lived in great foliance and powersy very distance. liv'd in great folitude and poverty, yet did arrive lince, who was marryed in Edward the Fourth's p. 166. time, and held her joynture from all the Earls of Full worth. an inducted and refine years.

11. Galeria Copiolica Player and a Dancer, was Defining find neither positive from all the Earls of Patients

Northern and Noble Men in Munifler can witness, without fine then, and that this is true, all the Patients

Southern and Noble Men in Munifler can witness, without the positive of the patients. The Lord Bacon calls up her age to be an hundred and forty at the least, adding withal, Ter per vices the Great, the was thewn upon the Stage again | dentiffe, that the recovered her teeth (after the casting them ) three feveral times.

Chap. 31. The memorable Alibacity and Libeliness of some old Bersons. 49

1.5 6.p.

20. Thomas Parre, Son of John Parre, born at Alberbury in the Parish of Winnington in Shropshire, them one from another. Also his age was so great the was born in the Reign of King Edward the that the good man had lost his sight, and could fourth, amo 1483, at eighty years he married his not speak one only word without exceeding creat he was born in the Reign of King Edward the Fourth, amio 1483, at eighty years he martied his first wife Jane; and in the space of thirty two first wife Jane; and in the space of thirty two lyears, had but two children by her, both of them short lived, the one lived but a Month, the other but a sew years. Being aged an hundred and tweny he sell in love with Kaherine Millen, and with remarkable strength got her with child. He lived to above one hundred and fifty years. Two months hefore his death he was brought un by Thomas Earl Earl striking upon their thighs he specied him and for the space of the company of Indians, and striking twice upon his chigh, and laying his hands upon two of them, he shefore his death he was brought up to the space of the company of Indians, and species him the space of the company of Indians, and species him to souther the space of the company of Indians, and species him to south the space of the company of Indians, and species him to south the space of the company of Indians, and species him to south the space of the company of Indians, and species him to south the space of the company of Indians, and species him to south the space of the company of Indians, and species him to south the space of the company of Indians, and species him to south the space of the company of Indians, and species him to south the space of the company of Indians, and species him to south the space of the company of Indians, and species him to south the space of the company of Indians, and species him to south the company of Indians, and species him to south the company of Indians, and species him to south the company of Indians, and species him to south the company of Indians, and species him to south the company of Indians, and species him to south the company of Indians, and species him to south the company of Indians, and species him to south the company of Indians, and species him to south the company of Indians, and species him to south the company of Indians, and species him to south the company of 5.6/f. 28. years, had but two children by her, both of them hort lived, the one liv'd but a Month, the other before his death he was brought up by Thomas Earl gain friking upon their thighs, he flewed him of Arundel to Westminster: he slept away most of these not so old, which were the children of the his time, and is thus characterised by an eye-witness of him.

#### From head to heel his body had all over A quick fet, thick fet, nat'ral hairy cover:

Spectators rather, are conceived to have accelerated his death, which happened, Westminster, November the fifteenth, anno 1634, and was buried in the Abbey Church there.

21. Titus Fullonius of Bononia, in the Cenforship now lived to the four hundreth year of his age. of Claudius the Emperour (the years being exactly reckoned, on purpose to prevent all fraud) was found to have liv'd above one hundred and fifty vears. And L. Tertulla of Arminium in the Cenforship of Velpasian was found to have liv'd one hundred thirty seven years.

22, Francifeu Alvarez faith, that he faw Albuna Marc. chief Bishop of Æthiopia, being then of the age of one hundred and fifty years.

1.5 6.p.

23. There came a man of Bengala to the PortuPurch, pile, gals in the Eaft Indies, who was three hundred
hirty five years old; the aged men of the CounBarthel.

Hirty five years old; the aged men of the Country tellified that they had heard their Anceltors

155. fpeak of his great age. Though he was not Book learn'd, yet was he a speaking Chronicle of the forepassed times: his teeth had sometimes fallen Camerar.

Forepailed times: his teem had ionicimes raisen out, yet others came up in their rooms. For this his miraculous age, the Sultan of Cambaia had alfolia.cata. timed by the Portugal Governour there, when they had difposses of the Sultan aforesaid.

342. Vincent. le 24. Johannes de temporibus, or John of times, so called because of the fundry ages he lived in : he was Armour-bearer to the Emperour Charles the Great, by whom he was also made Knight. Being a man of great temperance, fobriety and contentment of mind in his condition of life, refiding Reflit, of de- partly in Germany where he was born, and partly

6.9.165. 25. That which is written by Monsieur Besan-Fulgos 1.8. neera (a French Gentleman) in the relation of Captain Laudonneireis second voyage to Florida, is Veryl, bill. very strange, and not unworthy to be set down at large. Our men, faith he, regarding the age of their Paracouffy, or Lord of the Country, began to question with him thereabout, whereunto he made answer, that he was the first living original from whence five Generations were descended, 169. 167. flewing them withal another old man, which far exceeded him in age; and this man was his Father. who feemed rather an Anatomy than a living body, for his Sinews, his Velns and Arteries, his Bones and other parts appeared fo clearly through his

ner to the fifth Generation. But though this old man had his Father alive more old than himfelf, and that both their hairs was as white as was poffible, yet it was told them, that they might yet live thirty or forty years more by the course of na-Change of air and diet, better in it felf, but worfe ture, though the younger of them both was not for him, with the trouble of many Vilitants, or less than two hundred and fifty years old.

leis than two nundred and nitry years old.

26. Guido Bonaius an Aftronomer, and a man of great Learning, faith, he faw a man whole name 6.14.9. was Richard, in the year 1223, who told him, 1098, that he was a Soldier under Charlenain, and had

now ived to the four numbers if year on insage.

27. That is a rarity which is recited by Thuanus, Johns. nat, that Emanuel Demerius, a man of obscure birth and historically breeding, lived one hundred and three years, his 10.6.6.9. wife was aged ninety and nine; she had been married to him seventy five years, the one supervivid the other but three hours, and were both buried

together at Delph, 103.

28. In the Kingdom of Cafubi the men arc of good flature, fomething tawny: the people in the blanc's tra-

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the memorable old age of some; and such as have not found such sensible decays therein as others.

THe Philosopher Cleanthes being one time reproach'd with his old age, I would fain be gone, faid he; but when I confider, that I am c the strain of the Emperium France, liv'd unto the ninth year of the Emperium France, liv'd unto the ninth year of the Emperium France, and died at the age of three hundred backs, and three fore and one year, anno 1128 (1146 for nin-73; faith Fulgofus) and may well be reckoned as a minimum france of the first the like year of the first the like year of the Emperium France, liv'd unto the age of three hundred to flay. This man was fo free from the common infirmities of Age, that he had nothing whereof to accuse his; the like year of the like year of the like the first the like year of the like the first the like year of the like year of the like the like year of the like year. fufficiency, both in body and mind, as to all forts

futficiency, both in body and mind, as to all forts of Affairs, by a rare indulgence of Nature, is fometimes granted to extremity of Age.

1. Sir Walter Raleigh, in his discovery of Guiana, taken Areports that the King of Aromaia, being as humper political dred and ten years old, came in a morning on 1.56.9, foot to him from his House, which was fourteen 166.
English miles, and returned on foot the same

2. Buchanan in his Scottish History, towards camerar the latter end of his first Book, speaking of the horsabeis. Orcades, names one Lawrehee, who dwelling in central one of those Islands, marry'd a Wife after he was 68.9.277 one hundred years of age and more, and that political the was the company of the company

not to go a fishing alone in his little Boat, though in a rough and Tempestuous Sea.

schnel, obf. old age, he bury'd four Sons, the Eldeft of which could want to feventy years age he marry'd again, and by this feventy years age he marry'd again, and by this feventy day and which could describe the few distributions. called Amonius, he faw dignifi'd with a Degree in both Laws. Jerome, another of his Sons, had his Cap fet on his Head, by the hand of his aged Father, who trembled and wept for joy; not long after which the old man dy'd, aged minety four

Plat.obj.l.1 years.

4. To fpeak nothing, faith *Platerus*, but what is yet fresh in memory, and whereof there are many witnesses. My father *Thomas Platerus*, upon the death of my mother, his first wife, Anno 1972. and the 73d year of his age, marrying a fecond time (within the compassof ten years) he had fix children by her, two fons, and four daughters; the youngest of the daughters was born in the 81st year of his age, two years before he died; who, if he was now alive in this year, 1614, would be aged 115 years, and would have a Grand-daughter of one year old by *Thomas* his fon: And which is memorable betwixt two of his fons; I Falix was born, Anno 1536, and Thomas, 1574. the distance betwixt us being thirty eight years; and yet this brother of mine, to whom I might have been Grandfather, is all gray, and feems elder than my felf; possibly, because he was gotten when my father was stricken in years. t'al.Max.l. 5. M. Valerius Corvinus attained to the fulfilling 8.013. p.1 of an hundred years; betwixt whose first and fixth

236. Sabellic. 6.7.2.48.

Confulfhip there was the distance of forty seven Sabellic. Exempl. 1.1. years, yet was he fufficient (in respect of the entirenels of his bodily strength) not only for the most important matters of the Commonwealth, but also for the exacteft culture of his fields; a memorable example, both of a Citizen, and Master of a Fa-

Val. Max.

6. Metellus equall'd the length of his life, and ibid 9.238 in extream age was created Pontiffe, for twenty Cal. Rhod. two years he had the ordering of the Ceremonies; lett. Antiq. in all which time his tongue never faultred in fo-l. 19.6.20 lemn prayers, nordid his haud tremble in the offering of the facrifices.

Mileb. A.1 7. Nicholius Leonicemus, famous in the Age he dimin vit. lived, and an Illustrator of Diofeorides: He was Comested, in the ninety fixth year of his age when Langius heard him at Ferrara, where he had taught more than feventy years. He nied to fay, that he enjoyed a green and vegete age, because he had delivered up his youth chaste unto his man's estate.

\*\*\*Pal.Max.\*\* 3. \*\*Massachuseth was the King of Numidia for list. 13-P fixty years together, and excelled all other men, in research of the despute of the green the formation of the second of the second

236,237 intry years togerner, and extert an order man, plin-Hill. in respect of the strength, of an admirable old age; 1-7.614, p. appears by the relation of Cieero; that for no Solin.c.4.9. head: they fay of him, that for fome hours tozuing, vol. gether, he would continue standing in one and 2.4.4.7.337 the fame place, not moving a foot, till he had tired 2.1.4.5.337 the fame place, not moving attorned to the like, statillar, young men, who endeavour'd to do the like, Eximple. It when he was to transact any affair fitting, he

when he was fevenfeore years old, he doubted the matter of Venus, that after the eighty fixth nor to go a fifthing alone in his little Boat, though year of his age, he begat a Son, whose name was Methymnaus; and whereas his Land was wafe and defart; he left it fruitful by his continual en deayours in the cultivation of it; he liv'd tilf he was above macty years of age.

9. Appius Claudius Ceens, was blind for the space val. mar.l.

o. Appius Claudius Caeus, was blind for the space val. Mar.l. of very many years; yet notwithstanding, he was sens, p. burden'd with this mischance, he govern'd four 236. Sons, sive Daughters, very many dependants upon him; yea, and the Common-wealth it felf, with abundance of Prudence and Magnanimity. The same person having liv'd so long, that he was even tired with living; caus'd himself to be carry'd in his Sedan to the Senate, for no other purpose than to person heave for me ability. than to perswade them from making a dishonou-

rable peace with King Pyrrhus.

10. Gorgias Leoninus, the Mafter of Iserates, and divers other excellent persons, was in his less can own opinion a very fortunate man. For wheth and the handled and Generally was 46 kin 237. he was in the hundred and feventh year of his Plin.1.7. c. age, being ask'd why he would tarry fo long in 48,9,14.
this life: Because, faith he, I have nothing where: Sabettic.
of I can accuse my old age: being entred npon Example.
another age, he neither found cause of complaint in this, nor left any in that, which he had

11. Xenophilus the Pythagorean Philosopher, was Val. Mar. R. two years younger than the former, but not a 8.c.13. P. whit inferiour inrespect of his good fortune; for 237, as Arifoxenus the Musician faith, he dy'd free of Plin. 1.7. c. all those incommodities that attended upon humane Life, he enjoy'd a very perfect health; and left the world when he was in the highest splendor and reputation for a person of the most per-

fect and exact Learning.

12. Lemnius tells of one at Stockholm in Sweden, cample?

in the Reign of Gulfavus, Father of Ericus, who hibrif came at the age of one hundred marry'd a Wife of thir 2.638. P. ty years, and begat Children of her; and faith Lemilus de moreover, that this man (as there are many others occultarate in that Country) was of fo fresh, and green old Mir.l.4.c. age, that he scarce seem'd to have reach'd more 24. than fifty years.

13. Horrates in the ninety fourth year of his zuin. Thear. age, put forth that Book of his, which he intitles vol. 24.44. age, pur forth that book of his, which he hiertes volumely. Panathenatus; he liv'd fifteen years after it, and 37:in that extreme age of his, he was sufficient for Sabeli I. s.g. any work he undertook, both in Strength, and 7.4.47. Judgement, and Memory.

14. Agefilaus, King of Sparta, though he had Zuinvoles attained to a very great age, yet was often feen 1.4.p. 337. to walk without Shooes on his Feet, or Coat on his Back, in Frost and Snow; and this for no other cause than that being now an old man, he might give those that were young an example of patience and tolerance.

in respect of the strength, of an admirable old age; in respect of the strength, of an admirable old age; in respect of the strength, of an admirable old age; in the strength of George; that for no rain or cold he could be induced to cover his claim, if ever he should be sick of any Disease St. 1. The strength of the having liv'd to old age, without alteration in his 337. health; he at last fell headlong down a pair of Stairs, and dy'd of the fall.

16. Mithridates, King of Pontus, who for forty Cel Rhod. would in his Throne perfilt oftentimes the whole day without turning his body on this or the other-fide, for a more eafeful politine: when he was on to ride, to throw Javelins, and on Horfes disposed 1365. Horfeback, he would lead his Army, for the most part, both a complete day, and the whole night one day; and also could drive a Chariot, that was part, both a complete day, and the whole inglife day, and and confidence and action and afform which he had accultoned to do when he was young. He was also ever so able in a foor yorks are first or famous Than of the part of the state of t CHAP. XXXII.

Of Some Such Persons as have renew'd their Age, and grown young

T is the fiction of the Poets, that Medea was a Witch, that she boyled men in a Cauldron, with I know not what powerful ingredients, till fuch time as she had restored the Aged unto Youth again. The truth was, that being a Prudent Woman, by continued Exercife, and hard Labours in hot places; the restored those to health, who were fost and esseminate, and had corrupted their bodies by idleness and sloth. Much may be done this way to preferve the body in its useful vigor and firmnes; and to prevent those Dilapidations and mines; which an unactive life usually brings upon a man; but what is this to the following wonderful relation?

1. Concerning Machel Vivan , Dr. Fuller hath Borthies, p. fet down a Letter sent him from Alderman Atkins his Son thus:

> There is an acquaintance of mine, and a friend of yours, who certified me of your desire of being satisfied of the Truth of that Relation I made concerning the old Minister in the North. It fortun'd in my Journey to Scotland, I lay at Alnwick in Northumberland one Sunday by the way: and understanding from the Host of the House, where I lodg'd, that this Mmister liv'd within three miles of that place; I took my Horse after dinner, and rode thither to bear him preach for my own fatiffaction. I found him in the Desk, where he read unto us some part of the Common Prayer, some of holy David's Pfalms, and two Chapters, one out of the Old, and the orber out of the New Testament, without the ufe of Spetacles. The Bible, out of which he read the Couplers, was a very small printed Bible. He wast afterwards into the Pulpit where he Pray'd and Preach'd to us about an hour and a half; his Text was, Seek ye the Kingdom of God, and all things shall be added unto you. In my poor judgement, he made an excellent good Sermon, and went clearly through without the help of any Notes. After Sermon, I went with him to his house, where I propos'd these several following Questions to him : Whether it was true, the Book reported of him, concerning the Hair? whe-ther or no he had a new fet of Teeth come? Whether or no his Eye-fight ever fail'dhim? And whe-ther in any measure he found his Strength renew'd unto him? He answer'd me distinctly to all these, and told me he understood the Newsbook reported years since he could not read the buggest print withread it without them: For his strength, he think himself as strong now as he hath been these twenty years. Not long since he walked to Alnwick to

He is now one hundred and ten years of age, and ever fine lift May; a hearty body, very charful; and froops very much; he had five Children after he was eighty years of years, four of them lufty Laffer, now living with him, the other dy'd lately; his Wife yet hardly fifty years of age; he writes himself Machel Vivan, he is a Scottish man, born near Aberdeen; I forget the Towns name, where he is now Pastor, he hath been there fifty years.

The Reinbenescency of some bery aged Bersons.

Windfor, Sept. 28. Your affured loving Friend; 1657.

Thomas Aikins.

2. To this may fitly be annex'd a Letter Francis. which Plempius faith he faw under the hand of Plemp farthis wonderful old man himfelf, dated from dam. Med. Lesbury, Octob. the 10th. 1657. to one William 4.c.8. p. Liallus, a Citizen of Anwerp, which is as fol-120. loweth.

Whereas you desire a true and faithful messenger should be sent from New-castle to the Parish of Lesbury, to enquire concerning John Maklin; I gave you to understand, that no such man was known ever to be, or hath lived there for the felfity years lift past, during which time I Patrick Makel Wiah have been Minister of that Parish. Wherein I have all that time been prefent, taught, and do yet conti-nue to teach there. But that I may give you some fails fathion, you shall understand that I was born at Whithorn in Galloway in Scotland, in the year 1546. bred up in the University of Edenburgh, where I commenc'd Master of Art, whence travelling into England, I kept School, and sometimes preach'd; till in the first of King James, I was inducted into the Church of Lesbury, where I now attered into the Church of Lesbury, where I now live. At on what concerns the change of my body, it is now the third year fince I had two new Teeth, one in my upper, and the other in my nether Jaw, as is apparent to the touch. My fight much decay'd many years ago, is now about the hundred and tenth year of my age, become clearer; Hair adorns my beretofore bald Shull. I was never of a fut, but a flender mean habit of body; my diet has been and moderate, nor was I ever accustomed to feasing and tippling, hunger is the best sawce; nor did I ever use to feed to satiety. All this is most certain and true, which I have feriously, though over hastily con-sirmed to you under the hand of

Patrick Makel Wian

Minister of Lesbury.

3. That worthy person, D. Pieruccius, a Lawyer Barthol. of Padua, and Host to the great Scioppius, did af-Hill. Anaof Padua, and Host to the great Scioppius, did as 11st. Assabis Hair to become a dark brown again, but that is false, he took his Cap off and shew'd me it. It is come again like a Childs, but rather slaven, than either brown or grey: For his Tech he had three come, within these two years, not yet to their perfection; while he brad them, he was very ill. Forty

4. Alexander Benedictus tells of Victoria Fabria- Donat Hill. out Spectracles, and now he biffith God there is no print fo finall, no written hand fo finall, but he can then her Teeth came anew, and that though the local then her Teeth came anew, and that though the local then her Teeth came anew. nensis, a Woman of fourscore years of Age, that Med.mirab. Hair of her Head was fallen off, yet it also came 300

5. Torquemada affures us, that being at Rome 3dimer, and back again fix North Country miles. bout the year 1531, it was bruited throughout H 2

53

Apolog. 1.3. who at the age of an hundred years, was grown young again; he had chang'd his skin like unto the Snake, and had recover danew being; withall he was become so young and fresh, that those who had feen him before could then fcarce believetheir own eyes; and having continued above fifty yeas in this Estate, he grew at length to be fo old, as he feemed to be made of Barks of Trees; whereunto he further adds, another ftory of the like Nature.

6. Ferdmand Lopez of Casteguede, Historiograspecial cents pher to the King of Portugal, in the eighth Book of his Chronicle relateth, that Nomio de Casne, being 
Historia Viceroy at the Indies. In the year 1536, there 
polip. 168. was a man brought unto him, as a thing worthy of admiration; for that it was aver'd by good proofs, and fufficient Testimony, that he was three hundred and forty years old. He remembred that he had feen that City, wherein he dwelt unpeopled, being then when he spake it one of the chief Cities in all the E. oft Indies. He had grown young again four times, changing his white Hair, and recovering his new Teeth; when the Viceroy did fee him, he then had the Hair of his Head and Beard black; although he had not much: and there being by chance a Physician, at the time present; the Viceroy willed him to feel the old man's Pulfe, which he found as good and as ftrong, as a young man in the prime of his age. This man was born in the Realm of Bengala, and did affirm, that he had at times near feven hundred Wives, whereof fome were dead, and fome were put away. The King of Portugal being advertiz'd of this wonder, did often inquire, and had yearly news of him by the Fleet, which came from thence; he liv'd above three hundred and feventy years.

7. Anold Abbatefs, being decrepit, fuddengail, At. ly became young, her monthly conries re-Donat. Hift imooth, her hoary hairs became black, and new teeth in her head, and paps fwell'd after the manner, as is usual with Virgins.

sinds in 8. The field of a Viper prepar d and eaten, cla-ovid. Ma. rifies the eye-fight, ftrengthens the finews, cortam.d.7.1. roberates the whole body; and according to Diofcorides, procures a long and healthful age, in fomuch, as they are proverbially faid to have caten a fnake, who look younger than accultomed : nor is the Wine of Vipers less soveraign. have heard it credibly reported, by those who were eye-witneffes, how a Gentleman, long desperately fick, was reftor'd by these means to health with more than accustomed vigor; his grey hairs, whereof he had many, falling all from his head; and to continuing for feven years after.

### CHAP. XXXIII.

Of such Persons as bave changed their Sex.

Ature feems to be fo in love with change, that she will have nothing here in this

uskinds Italy; that at Tarentum there liv'd an old man, I for themselves; new Cities arise out of the ruines and rubbish of the old; the tops of Olympus, Ætna and Parnassus do not appear so high to us, as they did to our Fore-fathers : and the very Heavens themselves look almost daily upon us with different Faces. But whether there have been fuch changes in Humane Bodies, as those whereof this Chapter treats, that I must rest upon the credit of fuch Authors, as have been the Relators of the following Hiftories.

1. It is no Lye or Fable that Females may be Plin Not. turned into Males, for we have found it record- Hill 1.7. 6. child, under the hand and tuition of her Parents, who became a boy; and by the appointment of the Arufpices, was confin'd to a certain Defert Island, and thither convey'd.

2. Licinius Mutianus reports that himfelf faw Fulgof.l.r. at Argos one named Arefon, who before time 6.6.9.14-had to name Arefusa, and was a Maid, but after-Ex.l. 9.6. wards in process of time came to have a Beard, as 10.p. 513. also the parts testifying a man, and thereupon marryed a Wife.

3. There was in Smyrna a Virgin call'd Philotis, High. Hie-3. There was in *Smyrna* a virgin can a *x muons*, anyw. embut in the fame night, wherein the was marry'd \*\*ach.dr.p.\* to a young man; those parts which were inverted 478. and conceal'd, began to appear, and the rose in wol.2.1.2.7. the Morning of a contrary Sex.

4. A marvelous thing also happened in our Fulgos, 1.t. age, faith Fulgoss, when Ferdinand the First was .6.p. 187, King of Naples, Ludovicus Guarna, a Citizen of 188, Salerne, had five Daughters, of which the two 187. opera-Eldest were call Francisca and Carola, both which Kornmande at fifteen years of age, found fuch alteration in mirac vi-themselves, that they chang'd their Feminine Ha-vorp 444. bits and Names also, the one being call'd Francifcus, and the other Carolus.

5. In the Town of Erguira, diffaut fome nine zacch. qx. miles from Conimbra, there liv'd a Nobleman who Med. tead. had a Daughter named Maria Pachecha, who by 1.7.9.494. a like accident with the former, proving to be Weet operate a young man, changed her habit, and call'd her Schot, Med. felf Manuel Pachecha, who after made a voyage in- curiofil. 1.c. to the *Indies*, became a valiant Soldier, attain'd to 31-446. much wealth and honour, and returning, mar-bonat-tifle ryed a Lady of a Noble Family; but never attain'd to have Issue, and his countenance continucd efferminate to the day of his death, faith Amatus Lusitanus. Consult. Medic. Cent. 2. curat.

6. Strange is that, which is related by Antoni- Schott. Phyus Torquemada, not far from the City of Bene- fic. curiof. 1. ventum in Spain, a Country man of a mean for 1.6.31. p. ren, mary'd a Wife, who (because she was bar the ren) us'd her very roughly, infomuch, that she rarching lead with him a very discontented life. Whereupon 478. one day putting on one of her Husbands Suits, to difguife her felf from knowledge; she stole out of the House, to scek out a more peaceable fortune elsewhere. And having been in divers services, whether the conceit of her mans habit, or whether Nature strangely wrought in her, but she found a notable alteration in her felf; infomuch, that she who had been a Wife, defired to perform the office of a Husband. She marry'd a Woman in that place, where she had retired her felf. Long the kept thefe things close, till in the end, one of her familiar acquaintance travelling by chance that way, and feeing her to be fo like World, to rest in a continued and constant state: that Woman he before knew: he demanded if Hence it is that Rivers feek out new Channels | the were not Brother to fuch aman's Wile, who

fince: to whom, upon promife of fecrecy, the revealed all that you have heard with the circumstances before rehearfed.

7. I my felf am an eye-witness, saith Pliny, that in Plin. Mat.

Hill. 17.6.4 Affrick one Cofficius a Citizen of Tifdrits turned11.158. from a woman to be a man upon her very wedding day, and was alive at that time that I wrote this Book. 8. At Laodicea in Syria there was a woman call-

Schenck.obf. ed Æicta, who living with her Husband, was turn-

Liv.Hift.

Chap. 33.

obic. 0.502 ed into a man, and her name thereupon altered inlian. lib. de to that of Freus. Marinus was then President at Athens, and Lucius Lamias and Alianus Vetus Confuls at Rome. Phlegon Tralliams the freed man of Adrian the Emperour, faith he faw her.

Q. Q. Fabius Maximus, and M. Claudius Marcellus being Confuls, a woman of Spoletum became

10. It is manifest, faith S. Augustine, that in part of Campania, during the Reign of Constantine the Emperour, a Maid became a Man, and was carried to Rome.

Schenel.

11. At Rome in the time of Alexander, a Maid biddp.507 upon her wedding day became a Man.

Donatus in A woman of Cajera that was married to a Fisher-

Hift. Med. man (as Actonius Panormita related it to us, faith mirabilio.c. Pontanus) after fourteen years acquaintance with her Husband's Bed, was changed from a woman to a man. Upon which being ashamed of her felf, as one exposed to the derisions of men and women: she altered also her course of life, and entred into a Monastery, in which he was known to us the rest of his life. He was buried in the Church of S.

Donat. Hift.

13. There was a woman called Amilia, mar-Med.mirab. ried to Antonius Spentas a Citizen of Ebulum, who after twelve years marriage became a Male, married Fulgof, i.i. a wife, and when a controversic arose about the rec.6.p. 188. Storing of Her Dowry by her Husband: Masius Aquosa, by the command of King Ferdinand, ended the Suit; adjudging her Dowry to be repayed unto her.

Pareus.l.s.

14. Antonius Loqueneus affirmed unto me (faith 65.9. A. Amonia Logaries and the film in the fact school, Pareus that he faw a man (at Rhemes in an Ing Laofic, p, which had a Swan for the fign of it, Anno Dom. 1569) who was everreputed a Female, to the fourteenth year of her age; at which time it fell out, that wantoning in bed with a Maid that lay with her, the figns of a man brake out of her; which when her Parents were informed of, by the inter-polition of Edital and Authority, her name was chang'd from hom to yohn, and from thenceforth the wore the habit of a man.

tam.l.g.p.

16. Some years fince, faith the fame Paraus, Paraus, 1.4. 10. Some years once a same and the Ninth; c. 5, p. when I was in the retinute of Charles the Ninth; School 14 at Vuriae in France, there was flew'd me a man, obs. 6 p.503 call'd Germanus Garnierus, by some Germanus Ma-Schott.

Physic, curia, who before having been a Woman, was call'd riof. 1.1.c. Maria, he was of an indifferent Stature, a square saudys on was taken for a Virgin unto the fifteenth year of his age, at which time running after the Hogs he kept (which had gottes into the corn) and leaping over a Ditch wist great violence; it came to pass, that the membrane, being broke, the hidden evidences of a man, fuddenly descended, and discovered themselves, not without pain. Returning to their Cottage, with tears she com-plained to her Mother, that her Bowels fell out, at which Spectacle, her Mother altonished (confulting with Phylicians and Chirurgeons) was inform'd that her Daughter was become a man.

had forfaken her Husbands House so many years | The whole matter therefore being represented to the Cardinal Bishop of Lenuncurium, he call'd an affembly, where she receiv'd the name and habit of a man.

16. I have heard the like, faith Montanus, of a - Sching off. nother Virgin, which I had related unto me by 1.4.00/.6. p the Illustrious Queen Elionora, Coulin German to 50%. the Emperour Charles the Fifth.

17. Anno 1574. While I am writing these Durat Hist. things (saith Donaun) in the City of Spoleto, in mirabile Combria, a Girl of eighteen years of age, the 27-292. Daughter of one Toraccia, and Silter to John Franciscus de Anguilo of Norcia, was chang'd into a man, as is witnefled by divers inhabitants of that

18. In my time (faith Cuelmannus) at Corveu, Micdel a Town of France, near unto the Seguana, there objects 18. In my time (faith Cuclinamius) at Corbeil, Schenek obf. was a Girl, who for fourteen years had been educated amongst the Maids, habited as they, and by no difference discernible from the rest of them; yet about the time aforefaid, fhe had fuch toftimonies about her, that pleaded the was no longer a Woman; that she thereupon altered her Name and Apparel into those of a man. Cuelmannus relates this upon the credit of a Phylician, in a private Lecture of Anatomy, in the presence of Cellareus and Wolphius, both eminent Physicians.

is. Phiethula, heretofore the Wife of Puheus Hipocrat.
Abdera, while she was young was very fruitful, but Fir 8. 1.6, her Husband being forc'd into exile; it ceased the desired forces and the state of a long time to be with her monthly, as it had Znin.Thei, used to be: whereupon the was feifed with pains, vol.2.1.2.2; and rednefs in her joynts: after which her whole 282. Body became Manlike, all over rough and hairy; the had also a Beard, and her voice was become more deep. We try'd, saith Hipocrates, to Effeminate her again, but in a short time she dy'd: And he tells the like of Namysia, the Wife of Gorgippus, who also dy'd, not long after the same thing had befallen her.

20. But that almost surpasses all credit, which Dorne H'4. is told by Pomanus of a Woman, who after the mirables. had been delivered of a Son, became a man, which 20297. yet he confirms by the testimony of Antonius Colotius the Umbrian, and, faith he, this fell out about the year of our Lord, 1496.

21. Empedocles of Agrigenium, a stickler for Donatibid. the Pythagorean Philosophy; saith thus of himself p. 298. in Pholastratic. in Pholastratus.

Et puer ipse fui, nec non quandog; puella.

I was both Boy and Girl at several times.

22. Aufonius tells of a Boy at Beneventum, who Schenet. fuddenly became a Girl, and he hath it in these p-503p. 298.

Nec satis antiquum quod Campano in Benevento, Unus Epheborum Virgo repente suit.

At Benevent (nor is it long ago,)
A young ster did unto a Virgin grow.

23. In Abas a City of Arabia, there was a certain tither, his Woman call'd Herais; file was the Daughter of one Analls In Diophantus, a Macedonian, and begotten by him of 3858.p. an Arabian Woman: She was marry'd to one Sa- 473. maides, after which she changed her Sex, and of a Woman became a Man, taking upon her, her Fathers name Diophantus

24. Antonius Diana, a learned person, pro- John Chopounds the Question, whether a Nun being turned Hill cost, to into 6.23.

# Bortile punishments inflicted upon the Bodies of some Persons. Book I.

the No neive, in fuch words as these: There was a based St. Dominicky, in the City of Obeda; she we born in the Town call'd Sabiore, her name was Marialena Mugnoz; the memory of her is yet fresh amongst us: This Woman in the seventh year after the had taken upon her the profession of a Nun; was from a Woman turn'd into a Man. Being hereupon expell'd the Nunnery, she put on man's cloaths; a Beard grew upon her chin, and the was called Francifus Mognoz. This very Francis was afterwards my Client; and I pleaded for him in a cause of Rape; for a certain Woman accus'd him, that she was known by him by violence, and got with Child. So that (adds he) if the like case shall fall out, seeing the foresaid Nun (turned to a man) was turned out of the Numery; fuch person without scruple may marry, or take Orders as he pleafe.

### CHAP. XXXIV.

Of the strange rigour in punishments used by several Persons and Nations.

Hereas, amongst all the forts of Beasts (how sierce and ravenous soever) there is not any that uses to prey upon those of his own kind: Man, as if he affected a brutality below that of the Beafts themselves; is not only a Wolf, but a Devil to fuch as are of the fame fpecies with him. There are some men who ever fretch their Wits for the invention of an ingenious cruelty, and who (as if the vifage of death was not sufficiently grim) study to shadow it with unufual horrors : moding their punishments by the Council of Caligula , ita feri ut fentiant fe mori, they strive to assemble several deaths, and to bring them fo near together, that (if possible) they would give a thousand in one. How prolifick the inventions of men have been in this kind, may be feen (in part) by the Examples that fol-

1. The Turks fometimes, even for finall of-Stadys Tr.t. fences, use to lay a man down upon his back, hoift up his legs, and with a cudgel give him three or four hundred blows on the Soles of his Feeet, that fo the Veins which allemble there may convey the pain to all the parts of the Body; and by this means the person so punish'd is made

2. They have also amongst them a dreadful punishment, which is ganching; that is, they let the Body of a Man fall from on high, upon certain. ibid.62,63 Hooks, that are faltned below, on purpose to catch hold of him; and being thus taken, they fuffer them there to hang until they die, by the anguish of their wounds, or else more miserable

3. They have another which is yet more terrible, him whom they have defigned to this punishment, they draw over a Gibbet, and putting a finall Cord about his naked Waste, two men pulling at the two ends , they inforce him to

age that is obliged to become a Monk, or take [ftraiter, till they have made him very finall; then with one blow they cut him off in the middle; that done, they clap the upper part on an hot Iron, or Plate of Copper, that fears up the Veins; whereby they keep him in fense of intolerable pain so long as they can. The person thus us'd, will retain both sense and discourse till he is taken down, and then he departs in an instant: while the upper part of the body is thus barbaroufly dealt with, they throw the neather part of it to the Dogs.

4. While Sir Thomas Roe was Emballador at Purch Piles the great Moguls Court, he faw some of his No- vol.1. P. bles whipt (by his command) for drunkenness in 552-this manner: They were strip'd stark naked, and had one hundred and thirty stripes a piece. with a most terrible instrument, having four Cords, and at the ends of each of them Irons like Spurrowels, fo that each stroke made four wounds: and when by reason of this cruelty, they lay for dead upon the ground; the Mogul caus'd the standers by to kick them, and the Porters to break their staves upon them; when they were thus mangled and bruifed, they were carry'd out, one

of them dying in the place.

5. The Mulcovites, in the Examination of Zuin. There.
Thieves, Homicides, and the like, inflead of put. vol. 1.6.2.
ting to the Rack, to extort a confellion, they cause p. 160. cold Water to be let fall drop by drop (from an high place) upon their bare heads; and this they look upon as a most intolerable punish-

6. In China, they have two forts of Racks, that of Alvare, St. the Feet, and that of the Hands; for the Feet med. Hlang of china, they use an Instrument, called Kin Quen; it con part 1.22. fifts of three pieces of wood put in one traverse, p.143. that in the middle is fixt, the other two is moveable, between these their Feet are put, where they are squeez'd and press'd, till the Heel-bone run into the Foot: For the Hands, they use also certain pieces of wood, they call them Teanzu; these small pieces they put betwixt the Fingers: then they straiten them very hard, feal them round about with Paper, and so they keep them for some space of time.

7. The punishment with Ice amongst the Nor- Zwin: Theat. thern Nations is this: They digg a hold in the wol. 1. 2. Ice in two places, at distance from each other, p. 199. then they tye the guilty person to a long Rope, then throw him into one of the holes; and then under the Ice, with a fwift motion, they draw him through the Water out at the other hole.

8. A most horrible and crucl punishment is Plut. Par-8. A most horrible and cruet pulminent is rel. in Artha among the Persuas, by which Mithridates rel. in Artha Domethical Servant of Artaxerxes was put to p. 10019. death. They take two Troughs, made on purpose camer.hor. fo even, that the one is neither longer nor broa- subcif. cent. der than the other. He that is to be punished, is 1.6.85.p. to be laid on his back, in one of them, and then Fulgof 1.9. covered with the other; after which they are both 2.21153 faftned together, yet so as the Feet, Hands and Lonier. Purpose; all the rest of the Body being cover'd 351. and hid within: while he thus lies, he hath Meat Annal. tom. given, as much as he will cat, and if he will not 1,50,21.
cat, they conftrain him to it by force, pricking Prof. Mulhis Eyes with Needles; when he hath eaten, they Uffectom 1.
give him to drink Hony mingled with Milk, and p. 194. they pour thereof not only into his Mouth, but also upon his Face, turning him, so that the Sun ever more strikes into his Eyes; insomuch, that his Face is continually cover'd over with Flies. And draw up his breath; still pulling it straiter and for as much as he doth within this Trough all

Chap 34. Horrible punishments inflicted upon the Bodies of some Dersons. 55

the necessities of nature, that a man eating and drinking is forced unto, of the filth and rottenness of his excrements there are worms engendred, which eat into his body: when they fee that the miferable creature is dead, they take off the upper trough, and find his flesh all eaten by this Vermine even to his entrails. The forementioned Mithridates, when he had languish'd in this misery the fpace of feventeen days, he died at last in grievous and horrible torments. All this was to this great favourite at the instance of Parylatis (the Mother of Artaxerxes ) without any other reason, fave that having drank too much (by the policy of a crafty Courtier) hewas provoked to fpeak too freely, and to boast of his valour absurdly.

9. Tiberlus Casar invented a new kind of tor-ment; for he caused the privy members of some he was displeased with, to be the training the state of them to immeasurable caption drinking, till by the extreme torture of their rehe was displeased with, to be tied fast with a Lute tained urine they expired.

Theatr.p.

to. Otho Antonius Earl of Monsferat, and Prince 352. 10. Otho Antonius Lari of Monsperar, and Fine Fulgofil. 9. of Urbin, caused a boy of his that waited upon that he neglected to awake him at the precise of falling into such precipitant eversions of the hour he had appointed.

Fulgof. 1.9.

Sueton.in

diberio. C.

11. Nicholaus Picinius, when under Duke of Milan, he besieged the City of Album Ingaunum, he there took Valens Fogatius, and foraffnuch as he was found to have carried Letters from the Besieged, he caused his head and heels to be tied together, till the man was thus turn'd in manner of to be cut off, and then having enclosed him in a iraa Globe, then he ordered that he should be shot in- Cage, he fed him there as a strange and unusual creato the City from the mouth of such a Gun as the ture, his maimed face having made him lose all Italians call Bricola, with a Mortar-piece; fo humane refemblance; hunger, and filth which his that though the man died before he touched the earth, yet with that high fall he had, and force of the powder, he lost all humane form, and few of traitness of his inclosure, these made him aphis limbs were to be gathered up, some being lost by the way.

1.l.2.p.

12. Dracula was the Prefect of the Transalpine Hungary: he is reported to have caused the feet of fuch Turks as he hadtaken prifoners, to be flea'd, and then rubbed over with Salt, that done, he commanded Goats to be brought to lick the Salt

c.2.p.

extreme feverity to fuch Captives as he had taken, and thought their fervice unprofitable, through age, or other impediment: for he caused the end of a long pole to be thrust up into their fundament, the other end of it was faitned in the Gentlemen of Carthage that were prisoners there, 2.p.47. earth; thus were they raised up on high, as it were by the commandment of the Senate delivered were fitting upon the upper end of the pole, being in this state he caused meat to be reached up to the minto a press fet all over with long and sharp them, fo long as their torments would fuffer them to continue alive.

1.l.2.p. 200.

14. Alexander Severus the Roman Emperour when a Notary had return'd a falle Breviate of a Cause into the Emperour's Council, he caused the Nerves of all his fingers to be cut fo, that from

thence forth he was never able to write.

15. Such as had the misfortune to fall into neid,1.8.p. the displeasure of Mezentius, were used with a cruelty agreeable to the falvage and barbarous diffo-elty agreeable to the falvage and barbarous diffo-nad other circumftances of the whole plot, but the fition of that Tyrant. The best of Poets has thus

Duke, call'd to his answer, so clear'd himself, at described it:

Mortua quinetiam jungebat corpora vivis, Tompones manibulge manus, aique oribus ora; Tormenti genus, & fanie taboque fluentes Complexu mifero longa sic morte necabat.

Dead bodies to the quick he joyned, and Composing face to face, and hand to hand, Flowing with purid silth (strange torments) by Embraces foul he flowly caused to die.

to. Augustus Casar being at Supper with Vedius wint opera Pollio, it fell out that a servant of Pollio's brake a p.812, Crystal Glass, who streight commanded he should 813 in lib. be hal'd to capital punishment: and what was de ira. that? but to throw him for food to his Lampreys, ..., p.558. many of which he kept in a pond near his house; the boy breaking from them that were seising of Theatry. him, ran iii to Cefar, cast himself at his seet, and 3533, befought him, not that he might not die, but that vels. 4.49, he might not die that unheard of and cruel death, 200. Cafar altonissed at the form of this unusual cruelty, Xophil. p. commanded forthwith that the boy should be dif- 57.in Auhim it his Chamber, to be wrapped up in Sear-cloths of Sulphur, Pitch and Rofin, and fo to be of that curious workmanship to be broken in his burnt alive in manner of a lighted torch; the only presence, and the Fish pond to be filled up : For, cause he used him with this cruel severity, was, for said he, I will take from Pollio all future occasion mind, or of destroying his servant hereafter in so cruel a manner, who, how base of birth soever, yet being a man, is of more value than all the Glasses and Vessels of the world.

17. Lyfmachus being difpleafed with his Friend wird opera Telesphorus the Rhodian, caused his ears and nose p.825.1.de pear a foul and frightful spectacle to all that look'd upon him; and being thus made a monster by his punishment, he was also deprived of all pity.

18. Attilius Regulus being prisoner at Carthage, camurai, was by them shutup into a Dungeon, whereinto har fubrish not so much as a glimpse of light entred: a long cont.2c. time after he was hastily brought into the Forum, \$8.0-245. and raw foles of their feeet, that with the afperity and roughness of their tongues they might enter the warm of the forcing Sun, his eye-lids both the upper morability and the feether torments.

13. Mahomet, Emperour of Conftantinople used he could not close them, but held his eyes staring a date. Gett. gainst the Sun. The tormenters keeping him in that nott. Attic. ended his days in that miferable torture. The Peacl.mellinews of his death being brought to Rome, the fichifi.tom. pointed nails, where they were never fuffered to fleep, but flanding and watching were forc'd to recompense the loss of his life with that of their own.

> 19. An Irish Friar of the order of the Carmelites, in the Reign of King Richard the Second, Chron. p. charged the Duke of Lancafter with heynous 2022. crimes, as that he intended to destroy the King, and usurp the Crown, shewing the time, the place, least gave such colours of clearing, that the accuser was committed to the custody of John Hol-

about his neck, tied the other end about his privy members, and after hanging him up from the ground, laid a stone upon his Belly, with the weight whereof his back bone burft afunder; theraby patting him to a most tormenting death. An act not more inhumane than unadvifed; for though it took away the accuser, yet it made the acculation more suspicious.

56

20. Beffus was the Prefect of Baltria, under Wierlopera. Darius King of Persia, who (when his Master had 824.iu l. fought three Battels unfortunately with Alexander) deins.

zonst. An. finding him in his slight, bound him, and having
nol.tom.

in mortally wounded him, left him to the mercy of
fol.32. his enemy then in pursuit. The Traytor afterstabilitie tx
wards fell into the hands of Alexander, who (to 1.8.c.4p.
438. make him an example to late pofterity) caufed fulin hift the tops of two trees (growing over against each 1.12p.
other) to be bent down together with a mighty force, and his limbs to be tied fast to them both, which done, the trees upon the fudden were left at liberty, and thus the body of the miferable wretch, up on their parting was rent in funder, this kind of punishment the Greeks call Disphondo

n. de sous 21. Francis Ravillae born in Angoulesme, by pro-Genal fession a Lawyer was that infamous Villain who stabbed to the heart the most illustrious Henry the Fourth, King of France, for which he was put upon the Rack the twenty fifth of May, and had fen-Howel's E- tence of death palled upon him the twenty feventh piff.vol. 1. day, and his execution according to it, which was § E2.18.9. on this manner: He was brought out of prison in his thirt, with a torch of two pound weight lightbill of Le- ed in one hand, and the knife wherewith he had wis 132-7- murdered the King chain'd to the other, and then he was fet upright in a Tumbrel or Dungcart: in this muner he was carried to the *Greve*, where there was a ftrong Scaffold built. At his coming up to the Scaffold he crofled himself, a fign that he died a Papift, then he was bound unto an Engine of Wood, made like unto S. Andrew's Cross, which done, his hand with the knife chain'd unto it was put into a Furnace, then flaming with fire and brimstone, wherein it was in a most terrible manner confumed, at which he cast forth horrible cries like one tormented in Hell, yet would he not confeis any thing. After which, the Executioners having made pincers red hot in the same Furnace, they did pinch his paps, the brawns of his Arms and Thighs, the calves of his Legs with o-

ther stelly parts of his body, pulling out collops of stell, and burning them before his face, then

they poured into those wounds scalding Oyl, Ro-

fin, Pitch and Brimstone molten together: after

which they did fet a hard roundel of clay upon his

Navel, having a hole in the midft, into which they

poured molten lead, he roared out most horribly, yet herevealed nothing. But to make the last act

of his Tragedy equal in torments to the reft, they

caused four strong Horses to be brought to tear

his body in pieces; where being ready to fuffer

his lalt torment, he was again questioned, but

would not reveal any thing, and so died without speaking one word of God. But his Flesh and

Joynts were fo ftrongly knit together, as those

four Horses could not in a long time dismember

him; but one of them fainting, a Gentleman who was prefent, mounted upon a mighty ftrong Horse,

alighted, and tied him to one of this Wretches

land the King's half Brother, till a day appointed for further trial. The night before which day, the faid Lord Holland, and Sir Henry Green, are Razour, by which means his body was the easier faid to have come to this Friar, and putting a cord torn in pieces, which done, the fury of the people was fo great, that they pulled his diffnembered carcale out of the Executioners hands, which they dragged up and down through the dirt; and cutting off the flesh with their knives, the bones which remain'd were brought to the place of execution, and there burnt, the alhes were scattered in the wind, being held unworthy of earths burial. By the fame fentence all his Goods were declared forfeit to the King. It was also ordain'd, that the House where he had been born should be beaten down (a recompense given to the owner thereof) and that never any other should be built upon the ground: That within fifteen days after the publication of the fentence by found of Trumpet in the Town of Anyoulesme, his Father and Mother should depart the Realm, never to return again, if they did, to be hanged without form of process, his Brethren, Sisters and other kindred were ever forbidden ever after to carry the name of Ravillac, enjoyning them to take another upon the like pains; the Substitute of the King's Attourney General having charge to fee the execution of the faid sentence at his peril.

22. In the time of the Emperour Julian the Apolitate, Marcus Bilhop of Arethula, after he had berjitely first been imprisoned in a Cave under ground, he centile, was afterward drawn forth and delivered to the 87.9.407. youth of the City to prick him with Bodkins: Finally, being anointed with Brine and Honey, and shut in a Cage, he was therein hang'd up to the Sun, that the Flies and Wasps might eat him alive, which torment ( faith Suidas) he endured with invincible courage and patience.

23. Galeacius Sforza, Duke of Milan, having zuing, heard the lamentation of a poor widow, over the Totals vol. corps of her Husband, who had lain unburied for 24.79, three days, through the covetousness of a Parish 314, col.24. Priest, she having no money wherewith to purchase him a Grave, the Duke commanded the price to be paid, the Grave to be digged, and the carcase to be thrown upon the Priest; for he would that they should be both buried together, the one dead, and the other alive, this was his command, and himself took care for the execution of it accordingly.

#### CHAP. XXXV.

Of the unnfual Diseases wherewith some have been seised, and when, and where some of them began.

THis world is a kind of great Hospital, where-in is contained a numberless number of miserable creatures, wearied out with variety of infirmities and difeases. Horace complains :

Post ignem atheria domo Subductum macies & nova febrium Terris incubuit cohors: Semotique prius tarda necessitas Leti, corripuit gradum.

And

And as the impiety, luxury, and idleness of ment hath advanced, in the fame manner new difeases have encroached upon us, and those also accompaunheard of fymptoms as are fufficient to excite the

admiration of the Reader.

1. In the year 1600, there was a plague which made great devaltation almost throughout all Europe, but especially in Spain. At that time I ob-ferved divers in a certain Village very strangely af-fected; for as soon as the plague had seifed them, they were suddenly deprived of all sense, their hair fell off their heads, a livid pustule arose out at with cold and mortification of the extreme parts, and fo prefently died, not one of them escaped.

Zacut.Tufit. prax.

211st. Tua

Chap. 35.

2. The Brasillans have a disease which makes great destruction amongst them, it's call'd in their the Dutch be amount. In the first accession of the Discase, the Patient is pressed with a spontaneous lassitude, an unusual heat in the fundament. and an intolerable itch in those parts; if this be. without a Fever, it is foon cured with the juice of Lemmons: if neglected, the heat increases an ulcer is bred, from whence flows a great deal of matter; this is also curable with the juice of Lemmons, and the juice of Tobacco; but if the ulcer Hippocrates supposes it may come from them by through ignorance or inadvertency be not heeded, their too frequent and constant riding upon Horses, then all medicine comes too late, the ulcer foreads, the parts are mortified by inflammation, and which is wonderful) all this without Fever or Thirft, the fick are exhausted of all strength, and which, saith he, if any man do, he is speedily falling into faintings, depart this life. A rare and made barren, ftrange disease, which is observed to be only in 9. That Po the Western parts: and whose only Antidote is Lemmons, and that of Tobacco.

3. The Carbuncle (which is 60 peculiar an evil to the Province of Narkon) came first into Ita-Donat. hist. If while L. Paulus and Quintus Marcus were Cenfor the most private place of the body, and whole year 1500, and in 1609, from new symptote, black in the head of it, sometimes livid, somewhat more mortal than it had been bephilities, that it in the lead of the foliations with a first surface of the foliation of the figure of the figure

the world in three days.

4. That Species of the Leprosie which is called Elephaniasis, came not into Italy before the time. of Pompey the Great: it commonly began in the face, or at the Nostril, no higger at first than a sinal pease; it spreads it self all over the body, which it deforms with divers spots, unequal skin, and a rough fcab; at last it turns black, and wastes the flesh unto the very Bones, making the Fingers and Toes in the mean time fwell. The Difeafe is peculiar to Agypt, and if it fall upon the King, is fatal to the people; for Baths of humane blood are the usual and frequent remedies that are prepared for him.

5. Albertus Krantzius tells, that at fuch time as Duke Godfrey of Bulo gn was in the Holy War, a- quite gone. bout Novema there was a frange kind of Difeafe

Sax. 1.5.

Donat high.

difcovered; for men burnt, being touch d with an

nint 6.6. bowels and vivals, by occasion of which, the

hands of Gome and the fact his others fell of the

hands of Gome and the fact his others fell of the

difference of the same vivals of the 4.9. 310. hands of some, and the feet of others fell off: the like was anno 1089, in the West part of Lorrain,

Gaulter. tab. chron. 1.6311

6. Procepius speaks of a Famine amongst the Procept de Tuscans, and thereby a Disease fell amongst them bill Goth. which took away many thousands: the manner of 1. 2. nied with fuch an unwonted malignity, and fuch their Difease and death he thus sets down: Having med. 6.6.6 nothing to eat, they became extenuated and pale, 4.9. 310. their skin clave to their bones; and whereas choler too much abounded in them, the Gall overflowed and infected the body and skin with its own tincture: at length the Difease prevailing, there was no moisture left in the body, the skin was hard as leather that is tann'd, their vilages were changed from livid unto black, and the men feem'd like fo many quench'd Torches, their countenance was the end of their Noie, which in the space of twen-ty four hours eat it all off, then were the sick taken who are mad, and in this condition they died.

7. Forefus records, that in Siracufe there was Forest obst. an universal Disease called the Hungry Sickness, in midic pair. which people did defire continually to eat, and 3. were never fatisfied: of this multitudes died. At

8. Hippocrates tells of a Difease among the bet- schenele. ter fort of the *Scythians*, by which they become observed temaculated, and are called effeminate, being un. able to perform the office of Husbands, they put 504. on the habit, and dispose themselves into the society of women, where they handle the Distaff, &c. by which their Hips are contracted, and they are

9. That Pox which is the scourge of Whore-citesters masters, did first break forth in anno, 1494, and medic. 168. from the Neapolitan Expedition was deriv'd unto 3. The Carbuncle (which is 60 peculiar anevit to the Province of Narkon) came first into Italy while L. Paulus and Quintus Marcus were Cenfors; two consular persons, viz. Jalius Russians, without the injury of any Nation, calls it the EpiQ. Lecanius Bassis died of it this very year. It's
bred in the most private place of the body, and
for the most part whet the towners. The street in the most private place of the body, and
for the most part whether the towners. The street is the constant of the street is the constant of the street is the street in the Naspolitan Expedition was derived unto all Europe, passing through all the Countries of it, by which means its called by some the French, the Spanish, the Naspolitan Expedition was derived unto all Europe, passing through all the Countries of it, by which means its called by some the French, the Spanish, the Naspolitan Expedition was derived unto all Europe, passing through all the Countries of it, by which means its called by some the French, the Spanish, the Naspolitan Pox. Nicholaus Leoniceus without the injury of any Nation, calls it the Epidemical Scab. This Disease are with the Naspolitan Pox. Nicholaus Leoniceus without the injury of any Nation, calls it the Epidemical Scab. This Disease are with the Naspolitan Pox. Nicholaus Leoniceus without the injury of any Nation, calls it the Epidemical Scab. This Disease are with the Naspolitan Pox. Nicholaus Leoniceus with the N

> 104 About anno 1530, the Difease called the Cittlopale. Scurvy did first infest Denmark, Norway and Limited thuania only, but now 'tis become deadly almost in Donathis. all maritime places, especially to Mariners, affect- medic.1.6.c. ing them with putrefaction of the Gumbs, falling 44.309. out of the teeth, virulent ulcers of the Jaws, as stinking and noisome smell of the breath, an redemations tumour of the whole body, e-fpecially of the Legs and Feet, with livid spots in the skin, which turn at last to malignant

> 11. Johannes Baptifta of Modera, at therifing Zuing. The of the Sun was every day feifed with a vehement attrapt. 2 pain in the fore part of his head, which pain did 14, p. 350. gradually encrease till such time as the Sun was got col.i up to his meridian height; from that time his pain did diminish by degrees, fo that at Sun-serit was

man or Italian died of it.

13. Erasmus saw an Italian who spake persect schinele. Dutch (which yet he had never learn'd) it was obil. i.obs supposed 10.0.137

suppos'd he was possessed by the Devil; but being freed of some Worms wherewith he was infested, he recovered, not knowing that he had ever fpo-

14. Forestus speak of a Gentleman of Portugal, Fortiss at vitils capi- out of whose body the Lice swarm'd so fast, that his two men did nothing else but sweep them off nis two men did nothing elle but tweep them off with their hands; and this they did in that plenty; that they carried out Baskets full of them. Of this loathfome difeafe died Sylla, Pherecides, Philip the Second King of Spain, Acaftus the Olynthian, Califbenes, Musius the Lawyer, and Eurous the Authors. thor of the fervile war.

15. About the year one thousand five hundred fixty, or feventy, the Polonian Plica broke forth, which plats and twifts the hair of men and wo-2.8-p. 307. men in so terrible a manner, and so deforms their cits, opul. heads, that they seem to be Gorgons. Their hair mad. 169 abounds with lice and matter, for they dare not clark mir either clip it off, or difentangle it with a Comb; 6.103.49 if any man prefume to cut off those locks, he is presently struck blind, or according to the variety of parts in which the virulent humour is lodged, he is miserably tortured, his bones are struck one against the other, his joynts are loosed, and a convulsion upon all the parts of his body; but if he hourish these locks and curls, though he is strong and flefty, yet nevertheless doth he become weak, trembling and bloodless, but if they fall off of their own accord, and thereupon the force of the disease may have seem to have spent it self, yet doth it grow afresh upon them; nor doth it cease till it hath twisted all their hair in this manner, and filled it with naftiness and filth.

16. The Sweating Sickness in England began Angl.bis. first in the beginning of the Reign of Henry the Se. 1269-561. venth, it seised men with a deadly Sweat all over city, opufe, the body, and together with that a vehement pain and heat in the head and stomach infested them; fome in bed or up not able to endure the heat, threw off their cloaths: others in their thirst drank cold drink: and fome there were who patiently bearing both the heat and flink (for the fweat had a itinking fmell) covered themselves nals, p. 540. close, increasing their fweat, but all of them im-Zuing. close, increaling their iweat, but at their beginzheart, vol. mediately, or at least, not long after their beginall-4.p. ning to iweat, died indifferently, so that fearce one of an hundred of the fick recovered : the force of the Disease lasted twenty four hours, and then (the fweating being over) they recovered; yet not fo but that many afterwards relapfed and died of it. A strange mortality was made by this Di-sease, for it slew so many, that Strangers wondered this Island should be so populous as to bear and bury such incredible multitudes. Some have observed, that no Stranger in England was touched by this Difeafe, yet the English were chased with it, not on-Ty here, but in other Countries abroad, which made them fear'd and avoided wherefoever they came. At last, the only remedy found out for it was this, if it feised any while they were up, to lie down with their cloaths on, if in Bed, there to rest withoutriling for twenty four hours, fo covered in the mean time as not to provoke their fweating, but to fuffer it gently, and of its own accord to diftif. to take no food at all, if able fo to continue, nor any more of their accustomed (and that warm) drink than to quench their thirs: above all, not to stirler infomuch that they who attended him in that case, gave out, that his body was as a sepul-circh rhand or foot out of the Bed, to cool themfelves, for that was deadly to attempt.

17. It is reported by Authors worthy of credit (faith Cardan) that at Constantinople there arose a plague of a frange kind of nature, all that were taken, calling for death, and acknowledging it

infected, or lay fick of it, feem'd to themselves to Schnick. be slain by another man, and afflicted with this ter. % ob/midd.6. rour, they died, most of them (while sick) nei-766. ther faw nor heard, but lay as perions alto-zing, nished, or Planet-struck, wholly disposles'd of Thear, their senses and reason, and though they were in vol. 1.1. a Fever, accompanied with a cough, yet were they Calibbad

cold and pale.

18. In the Reign of M. Antoninus Philosophus, 1.2.c.6. 18. In the Keign of M. Amounts introportion, and Elius Verus, there was at Babylon in the Tem. P.51. ple of Apollo, a little Cabinet of Gold, which a Dinoth, mea Soldier lighting on by chance open'd, and thence p-442.

breath'd out fuch a pettilent air, that it first infect. Jul. Capied the Parthians, then the adjacent Provinces, and tol.in Antacet the Parthians, then the adjacent rayiness, and some amore crept on to almost all the habitable world: such mp. 181.

was the fury of that Plague, that it destroyed al. Calibod.

most the third part of mankind; it wasted Italy in 18.6.12. that manner, that the Farms, Fields and Towns p.365.
were left without Inhabitants, fo that they grew Fulgol. 1.8
up to Woods and Ruines; and almost all the mili-66.p.130.

in to Woods and Ruines, and almoit all the mittary Forces were confumed by it.

19. Gabriel Fonfeca the chief Phylician in Rome Pair. Strue.

relates this Hiftory, a noble Nun of the illustrious diffirmate.

Family of the Franchis, aged 27, of a hot and dry dimar.

temperament from her Birth, having formerly 25,26.

been variously affected, in the Month of March, 1637, fell into fuch a wonderful voidance of urine, that feveral times in the compass of one fingle day, exceeded the quantity of two hundred pounds weight; her urine was thin, and of like confiftence with water, in which there swimmed above something like flakes of fnow: and which was observed equally wonderful in this profusion of water, wherein she had continued for divers days, she vehomently abhorred all kinds of drink: when I perfwaded her to it, lest she should wholly melt into urine, fire thereupon hated me, wept, and was angry with the Phylician that attended her, for calling me to his affiltance. There was withus the excellent Beneditus Averrhinus, a famous Phylician in the City, also 30. Jacobu Baldinus a Physician of great reputation both in the City and the World, the Physician in ordinary to the Numery in Campo Martio wherein the abode; and yet this Nun in a few days after recovered. After two Months she fell into anabiolate suppression of urine, burning with extraordinary thirst; when I then attended (by reason of the absence of the ordinary Physician ) and that she had made no water in fourteen days: at last with . the use of the Spirit of Turpentine she voided urine copiously, with a matter in it resembling Sand and chalk.

20. The end of Maximims the Tyrant is thus Enfib. Eccli. described by Eusebins: Haying stade in the House history while his Army was abroad, and hiding himself in 109,1814 his privy Chambers and Closets, he was stricken throughout all his body, with a strange and unknown Disease, so that he threw himself upon the ground transpierced with griefs, vexed with the cruel twinge of torment, and overwhelmed with a wolvish hunger that could never be satisfied. All his flesh was taken with a fecret fire fent from Heaven, fo that as it were burnt, and coming by little and little to be turn'd to alhes, there was no more any shape of man to be seen in him, nothing being left but a carcale of Bones all dry, and as it were The heat increasing within the marrow, his eyes fell out of his head, so that he utterly lost his sight. Being in this miserable state, he confess'd himself

Chap. 26.

felted den, whereinit was detain'd. 21. Antiochus, the Son of Demetrius, as he returned from Persa, was smote with a remediless pain in his Bowels, iutolerable torments in all feeing there is none that is priviledged against his his inward parts, his Body breeding abundance of he rotted above ground, and by reason of the in-tolerable stink of his purrest d Body, no man could ne rotted above ground, and by reason of the intolerable fink of his putterful Body, no man could
endure to come near him; nor was he himself able to endure that notione finell, that proceeded from him, so that he ended his life in much

22. Schenckius tells of a certain melancholy Ruftick, who always when the Moon was combuit, made Verses; but the combustion being over about two days, he utter'd not one learned word: He tells also of a Woman, who falling into a Diseafe, familiarly spake Latin, who yet so soon as she was cured, knew nota word of that Tongue.

corp. 535. Summer. A good and evil Angel did visibly appear to all men, walking round the City; the thread, caught hold of the sheet in an instant, on the Door of any mans House, by the command that same House theday following.

24. In the Reign of Lysimachus, the Abderita 24. In the Reign of Lyjonatum, the Left-Antiq. were infected with anew and strange Disease; the manner of it was thus: First, a violent and burn manner of it was thus: Fitte, a visite and the fevol.1.1.1. venth day after, they bled at Nose very copiously, p.16.cgl.2. or others of them fell into an exceeding sweat; and this was the end of the Fever : But a ridiculous affection was left upon their minds; for they all fell to acting of Tragedy; they thundred ou lambicks loud as they could: Especially Euripide. his Andromeda, and the part of Perseus therein; fo that the City was full of these pale and extenuated Actors, crying up and down the Streets

#### O Love thou tyrant over Gods and Men!

and fuch like. This dotage lafted till Winter, and sharp cold put an end to it. The occasion of all was this: Archelaus, a famous Tragedian had in Summer reprefented Andromede; and in the Theatre they had got the cause of their Fever; and these representations remain'd in their minds after their recovery.

#### CHAP. XXXVI.

Of the different and unufual ways, by which some men have come to their deaths.

THe Indian King of Mexico, upon the day of his Coronation, was cloathed with a Garment, all painted over with Skulls, and dead Mens

was the just recompense of his fury, and insolence and we read of Joseph of Arimathan, that he had his against Christ; he drave his soul out of that inhis pleasures there, with the remembrance of his own frailty: it will be our Wisdom to expect approaches: By various accidents the Rich and Worms, which issued out from the same, so that Poor promiscuously perish, and so do the Young and Old: fometimes (as it was in the race to the ways to it are fuch and fo many, as mock the prudence and best foreight of the wifest amongst mortality to evade them.

Clarious means by which many have been done to Death:

1. Charles the Second, King of Navar, having Hyl. cof. walted his fipirits with voluptuoufiness and luxu- most personal ry, in his old age, fell into a lethargy, or else a Fulgo (12- p. pallie: and therefore to comfort his henvirone of the first personal of the palsie; and therefore to comfort his benummed 1333. limbs, he was by the advice of his Phylicians; zuing. voll 23. Anno Dom. 654. in the eleventh year of Zuin. Theat. Confiance the Emperour, it rain'd alhes; at Confiance evil Angel feemed to carry a hunting Spear in his hand: and look how oft he stroke with that up with such violence, that notwithstanding all enwith fuch violence, that notwithstanding all en-deavours, the aged King miserably expired in of the good Angel, so many Corps were found in the midst of the sames: This fell out. Anno

2. The Emperor Jovinian, Successor to Julian Falgos 1.9, the Apolitate; being come to Dadaftana, that 12p1327, bordereth on Bythinia and Galatia, lay in a Chamber Komana, that that was new plainter'd with Line upon the Walls, where his Head being furcharg'd with a vene. 6.638 mous vapour (call'd on, and increas'd by a Fire of 20441/46. Charcoal, made in the Room) he was found that nation 3. night stissed in his Bed, being in the three and p.119. thirtieth year of his age.

4. In Devenshire there is a stone call'd the Hang- Full worth. ng Stones, being one of the bound Stones, which \$\frac{p\_1}{2.47}\$.

parteth \$Comb\_Marin\$, from the next Parith. It got \$\frac{p\_1 \text{transfer}}{2.47}\$ the name from a Thief, who having ftoln a Sheep, and ty'd it about his own Neck, to carry it home at his Back: he rested himself for a while upon this Stone, which is about a foot high, until the Sheep strugling, slid over the stone on the other side, and so stranged the Man.

4. Dr. Andrew Perne (though very facetious) Full worth was at lath heart broken with a Jeft, as I have \$\frac{p-257}{Norfolk}\$, been most credibly informed from excellent hands: He is tax'd much for altering his Religion four times in twelve years, from the last of King Henry the Eighth, to the first of Queen Elizabeth; a Papift a Protestant, a Papist a Protestant; but still Andrew Perne; now it fortun'd he was at Court with his Pupil Archbishop Whiteist, in a rainy afternoon, when the Queen was (I dare not fay willfully) but really resolved to ride abroad contrary to the mind of her Ladies, who were on horseback (Coaches as yet being not common) to attend her. Now one Cool, the Queens Jester, was em-ployed by the Courtiers to laugh the Queen out of to convenient a Johnny. Heaven, faith he, Madam, diffwades you, this heavenly minded man Archbishop Whiteift, and Earth disswades you, your Fool Clod, such a lump of clay as my felf; and if neither will prevail with you, here is one that is neither Heaven nor Earth, but hangs bebones; those rude people intending to admonish twixt both; Dr. Perne and he also diswades you. him in his new Sovereignty of his own Mortality; Hereat the Queen and the Courtiers laugh'd

1. Anafrasius the Emperor was slain with Lightning; so was Str.abothe Father of Pompey the Great; fo was also Garus the Emperour, who succeeded Probus, whilft he lodged with his Army

upon the River Tigris. 6. --- Child; his Christian name is unknown, P.266. De was a Gentleman the last of his Family, being of ancient Extraction (at Plimftook in Devonshire) and had great Possessions. It hapnedthat he hunting in Dartmore, loft both his company and way in a bitter fnow; having kill'dhis Horfe, he crept into his bowels for warmth; and wrote this with his blood;

He that finds and brings me to my tomb, The land at Plimstook shall be his doom.

That Night he was frozen to death, and being first found by the Monks of Tavistock, they interr'd him in their own Abbey; and fure it is, that the Abbot of Tavistock got that rich Manor into his

tiplen. cof-moral, o. was fent for by the Emperour Constantine to make recantation of his former herefies; but he first Fulgof. 1.9. wrote out a copy of his own opinions, which he hid in his bosome; and then writing out the recantation expected from him, took oath that he Reclif, Hill, did really mean, as he had writen; which words 1. 1.6.25. p. the Emperour referr'd to the recantation, he to the paper in his bosome : but God would not be to cozened, though the Emperour was; for as he pas'd in triumph through the Streets of Constantimople, he drew aside into a private house of ease, where he voided his guts into the draught, and fo dvcd.

8. Alexander the Elean Philosopher swimming Fulgol 1.9.

6. 12. p.

1323.

8. Alexander the Elean runotopia:
Alexander the Elean runotopi ter; and receiv'd fuch a wound thereby, that he

o. Heraclius the Ephelian, fell into a Droplie, and was thereupon advertis'd by the Phylicians to anoint himfelf all over with Cow-dung, and fo to fit in the warm Sun; his fervant had left him alone, and the Dogs supposing him to be a wild Beaft, fell upon him, and killed him.

10. Mile the Crotonian, being upon his journey, Fal. Max.l. beheld an Oak in the Field, which fome body had 9.6.12. p. attempted to cleave with Wedges; conscious to himself of his great strength he came to it, and feiling it with both his hands, endeavoured to wrest it in funder, but the Tree (the Wedges being fallen out) returning to it felf, caught him by the hands in the cleft of it, and there detain'd him to be devour'd with wild Bealts, after his fo many and fo famous exploits.

11. Polydamas the famous wrestler, was forc'd 1.9.c.12. by a tempest into a cave, which being ready to fall into ruines, by the violent and sudden incurremain, as one that would bear up the whole heap and weight of the falling Earth with his shoulders; but he found it above all humane strength, and so was crush'd in pieces by it.

12. Attila, King of the Hums, having marryed fooding p. a Wife in Hungary, and upon his Wedding Night, 15. p. at Wife in Hungary, and upon his Wedding Night, 15. p. furcharg'd himfelf with Meat and Drink; as he flept, his Nose fell a bleeding, and through his

heartily, whilst the Doctor look'd fadly; and go- | Mouth found the way into his Throat, by which ing over with his Grace to Lambeth, foon saw | he was choak'd and kill'd, before any perion was apprehensive of the danger.

13. Calo-Johannes, Emperour of Confrantinople, Fulgofil. 9., drew a Bow against a Boar in Glicia, with that c.12. P. ftrength, that he shot the Arrow through his own hand that held the Bow, the Pile of it was dipt in poyson, as 'tis usual in huntings, and of that wound he dyed in a few days, and left the Empire to his Son Emanuel, Anno 1130.

14. Giachetus Geneva, a man of great reputa- Fulgof. tion amongst the Salucians, though he was stricken ibid. p. in years, and had had fome Children by his Wife, yet being addicted to Venus, he privily let in a Girl at the back door; and when one night he delay'd his coming to bed longer than he was accustomed to do; after they had knock and call'd in vain at his Study door, his Wife caused it to be broken open, and there was Giachetus, and the Girl, found both dead in mutual imbraces, and in a fhameful and bafe pofture.

15. In the nineteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, Baker'sche. 15. In the nineteenthyear of Queen Euzaveth, Bakirschr. at the Affize held at Oxford, July 1577. one Row- p-sto. land Jenks, a Popilh Bookfeller, for dispersing Pull.church standalous Pamphlets, defamatory to the Queen Pull.church state, was arreigned and condemned; but 109. on the sudden there arose such a damp, that al. Faibful most all present were endanger'd to be smoothered: Annalist p. The Liver dued that instant. Soon after dued 129. The Jurors dyed that instant. Soon after dyed 129. Sir Robert Bell, Lord Chief Baron; Sir Robert de Oly, Sir William Babington, Mr. de Oly high Sheriiff, Mr. Wearnam, Mr. Danvert, Mr. Fettiplace, Mr. Harcourt Juftices; Mr. Kerle, Mr. Naßh, Mr. Green wood, Mr. Foster, Gentlemen of good account; Serjeant Barham, an excellent Pleader; three hundred other persons presently sickned and dyed within the Town, and two hundred more sickning there dyed in other places; amongst all whom there was neither Woman nor Child.

16. Anacreon the Poet had exceeded the Stated Val. Mar. I. term of humane life; yet while he was endea. 9.6.12. p. vouring to cherish the poor remainders of his 270. ftrength, by the juyce of Raisins; the stone of one of them stuck so fast in his dry and parched Throat, that it occasioned his death.

17. Pope Adrian the Fourth, being at Anagnia, Dinoth. 1.8. thundring out excommunication and curses against P.557 the Emperour Frederick the First, retired to a 2.1.7.9.515 Fountain for coolness fake, out of which he drank a little water, together with which a Flie entred his Month, and so clave unto his Throat, that it could not be removed by any endeavours of the Physicians, so that to the amazement of all men he perished thereby.

18. Tarquinius Priscus, while he was at Dinner, Schenckobs. feeding upon Fish; one of the Fish-bones stuck so 1.2.p.202. unfortunately crols his Throat, that (not being to be remov'd) he miserably dyed thereby on the fame night.

19. Drusus Pompeius, the Son of Claudius Cafar, by Herculanilla, to whom the Daughter of Sutton. Scianus had a few days before been affired, being Dinoth.l.8. a Boy, and playing; he cast up a Pear on high, to P-555. fion of the waters; though others fled at the figns | receive it again into his mouth; but it fell to full, of the dangers approach; yet he alone would and descended so far into his Throat, that stoping his breath, he was prefently suffocated by it, before any help could be had.

20. Terpander was an excellent Harper, and Schenck obj. while he was finging to his Harp at Sparta, and 12.06.119. opened his mouth wide, an unhappy waggift perfon that flood by; threw a Fig into his Mouth fo unluckily, that he was strangled by it.

21. Lowis the Seventh , firnamed the Groffer

The Surel. King of France, would needs have his Eldeft Son 19 Mar. Ang of France, would need have his Ender son Higheror Philip crowned King in his life time, which Philip France, to from after riding in the Suburbs of Paris, his Possas. Horse frighted at the fight of a Sow; threwhim

out of his Saddle fo unhappily, that he dy'd with in few hours after.

Schenck.1.5 22. We have feen, faith Valleriola, how Ludoobj.2 2.635 vicus Vives, a Senator at Mompelier, receiving but a flight and finall hurt in the palm of his hand, fuch as did scarce reach throw the skin to the flesh; yet thereby sell into a sudden convulsion, and dyed the feventh day after he had received the 23. We have observ'd Johannes Baptista, an Ar-

Schenck. gentine, to dye at Padua of a hurt receiv'd in his p.637.

Chap. 36

little Finger, faith Horaius Augenius. 24. Marcus Sobiratius of Avignion, a virtuous Schenck 1.5 obs.4.9.652 young man, and of great hopes; having a slighter hurt upon the heel, than to suspect any misfor-

tune from thence; did yet dye of it upon the se-venteenth day, after he had receiv'd it.

25. Difford arising about a year since in December, betwixt the Students and the Servants of Historia the Noblemen in Copenhigen; Nicholas Andreas, a tomic Cent. Student in Divinity, though innocent entring in 4. Hift.89. at the Regent Gate, receiv'd a hurt upon three of his Fingers; a Surgeon took care of him, and dexteroufly bound up his wounds: but the day following, a convulsion took him, which every day encreasing, was upon the eleventh day the death of

that learned and well disposed young man.
26. I faw a Wonan, who playing with a Boy, it ibid. cent.3 fo fell out, that he thrust a Needle into her Knee, Hist.42.9. she neglected so slight a wound, but being seis'd with a convulsion, she dyed upon the third day

27. Frederick the first Emperour of the Germog.p.667. mans, bathing himter in Cydnus, a River of Cilicia of a violent course, the swiftness of the stream tripp'd up his heels, and he not able to recover himself, was suddenly drown'd.

Bakers Chr. 28. Gerard, Archbishop of York, in the Reign of Henry the First, a man though learned, yet of many ill parts; tleeping one day in his Garden after Dinner, never awak'd again, but was there found dead.

29. Pope Clement the Seventh was poylon'd by the finell of an empoyfoned Torch that was born beforehim; for having receiv'd of the smoak of it into his body, he was kill'd by it. Kornman, de mirac, mortuor.lib.6,cap.28.p.12.

p.60.

20 Anno Dom. 830. Popiel the fecond of King label, con. Polomia, careless of matters of State, gave over 2.6.12. p. himself to all manner of diffoluteness, so that his 45. High cof- Lords despited him, and call'd him the Polonian Lords despited him, and call'd him the *Polonian* biting, and throttling and tearing, and tugging *Sardanapalus*. He feared therefore that they would him most miserably till he dyed. This Tower fet up one of his Kinsmen in his stead, so that by the advice of his Wife, whom he ragingly lov'd; he feign'd himself sick, and sent for all his Uncles, Princes of Pomerania (being twenty in number to come and fee him) whom (lying in his bed) he instantly pray'd, that if he chanc'd to dye, they would make choice of one of his Sons to be King, which they willingly promifed, in case the Lords of the Kingdom would confent thereto. The Queen enticed them all, one by one to drink a health to the King, as foon as they had done, they took their leave. But they were scarce got our of the Kings Camber, before they were feis'd with intolerable pains; and the corrosions of that poylon, wherewith the Queen had intermingled their draughts, and in a mort time, they all dyed. The Queen gave it out as a judgent at

of God upon them, as having conspired the death of the King; and prosecuting this accusation, caused their bodies to be taken out of their graves, and cast into the Lake Goplo. But by a miraculous transformation; an innumerable number of Rats and Mice did rush out of those bodies; which gathering together in crowds, went and affaulted the King, as he was with great jo-lity feafting in his Palace. The Guards endeavoured to drive them away, with weapons and flames, but all in vain. The King perplex'd with this extraordinary danger, fled with his Wife and Children into a Fortress, that is yet to be feen in that Lake of Goplo, over against a City call'd Crusphiez, whither he was pursued with fuch a number of these creatures, that the Land, and the Waters were covered with them, and they cry'd and his'd most fearfully, they entred in at the Windows of the Fortrefs, having fealed the Walls, and there they devoured the King, his Wife and Children alive, and left nothing of them remaining, by which means all the race of the Polonian Princes was ntterly extinguished; and Pyast a Husbandman, at the last, was elected to fucceed.

Clarious means by Which many have been done to Death.

31. Anno Dom. 968. Hatto the second Duke of Funden, sinnamed Bonosus, Abbot of Fulden, subsistent. was cholen Archbishop of Menz: In his time 2.6.12. p. was a grievous dearth, and the poor being ready 46.47. to starve for want of Food; he caused great com-Hyl. cofpanies of them to be gathered, and put into Barns, mog. p.417. as if there they should receive Corn, and other relief: But he caused the Barns to be set on fire, and the poor to be confumed therein, faying withal, That they were the Rats that did eat up the Fruits of the Land. But not long after, an Army of Rats, gathered themselves together (no man can tell from whence) and set upon him so furiously, that into what place soever he retired himfelf, they would come and fall upon him: If he climb'd on high into Chambers; they would ascend the wall, and enter at the windows, and other small chinks and crevises; the more men attempted to do them away, the more furious they feem'd, and the more to encrease in their number. The wretched Prelate seeing he could find no place by Land fafe for him, refolved to feek some refuge by the waters, and got into a boat to convey himself to a Tower, in the midst of the Rhine, near a little City, called Bingen : But the Rats threw themselves by infinite heaps into the Rhine, and fivam to the foot of the Tower, and clambering up the wall, entred therein, and fell upon the Archbishop, gnawing and is yet to be feen, and at this day call'd Rats Tower. It is also remarkable, that whiles the Archbishop was yet alive, and in perfect health, the Rats gnawed and razed out his name, written and painted upon many walls.

32. Sylla the Dictator had at first an inward Plut, Para ulcer, through which his flesh (having contracted rell. p.474. corruption) was wholly turned into lice, nor could in syua. any remedy be found for fo great an evil, the Dinoth me-Diet, would do no good; but fach a number of p. s.s. flesh, as overcame all endeavours to cleanse him: long did this difeafe afflict him, till at last in great mifery and horrible forments he ended his days.

33. Anno Dom. 1217. Henry the First was King

tible monits of Spain, being yet a Child, nor did he long en-liability joy the Kingdom; for after the fecond year of his Reign, he was taken away by a fad and unex-Rhodians, who had to the admiration of all that pected accident : For while, at Valentia, he was playing in the Court-yard of the Palace with his equals; it fortun'd that a tile fell from the house upon his head; which fo brake his skull, that he dy'd of the wound upon the eleventh day after he

zuin.Theat. 34. Haquinns, King of Norway, had in pitch'd vol.2.1.7. Field overcame Haraldus, the Son of Gunilda, who with the assistance of the Danes had invaded his Saxo, 1.10. Kingdom; and while he was upon return to his Ships; there was feen a Dart (uncertain from was apprehensive of the danger of his own perfon; it at last fell with that force upon the head of Haquinus, that it flew him in the place; fome suppole it was procur'd by the witchcraf of Gunilda, in revenge of her Sons dishonour: however Haraldus, by this unhop'd for death of his enemy, obtain'd the Kingdom of Norway.

35. The Romans under Titus had entred the Temple of Jeruf.dem; the Jews fet fire on it with dair.l.7. c. a purpose to drive them thence, or consume them there; amongst others that were distressed in the Zuin.Thest. flames, was one Artorius; who having efpy'd bevoice; That he made him his Heir of all he had, if he would fland to receive him (as he leapt down) into his arms; he readily came and flood to receive him: Artorius was fav'd, but Lucius oppressed with the fall of him, was so bruised upon the stones, that he dyed upon it.

Zuin:Theat.

36. A certain Priest that was well skill'd in fwinming, and groping for Fish, had in a deep place, under the Banks light of a Pearch, which to hold the better, he put into his mouth, and fo to fivim back to his companions; the Pearch, with her strugling, slipt so far into his Throat, that the miserable Priest was strangled by it, not withanding all the endeavours his allociates could use to the contrary; sie perca Parea suit (saith my Author) thus the Fish was his sate.

Countr. hor. 37. Nicon, the Thasian Champion was dead, and subself. cent. a Statue erected in memory of him, and his exploits; one of his Rivals in Honour, out of a deep hatred he had conceiv'd against the deceased; and being not able to reach his person, with a club laid load upon his Statue, which being thus beaten, fell with fuch a weight upon the injurious person below it, that it crush'd and bruised him to death upon the place, faith Suidas.

38. We read in Strada, of a Baker in that Street of Rome, which is call'd Suburra, who having prelect. 4-p. fncez'd twenty three times in one continued breath, dy'd upon the twenty fourth.

39. Grimonldus, King of the Lombards, upon the ninth day, after he had opened a vein in his arm, by the advice of the Phylicians, took a Bow into Fulgof. 1.9. his Hand, and flot at a Pidgeon, by which the Vein was again to fuddenly and unhappily unclosed, that it poured out so much Blood as suf-

ficed to carry out his life along with it.

Plin. Nat. 40. I will thut up this Chapter with fome fuch

uift. 1.7. 2. Examples of fudden death, as I meet with in Pliny, 53.9. 185, and they are fuch as followeth; two of the Cafars, that had been Pretors, dy'd one at Pifs, and the other at Rome, in the Morning, as they were putting on their Shooes. Q. Amylius Ispidus, as he was going out of his Bed-chamber, hit his great Toe against the Door side, and therewith

were present, pleaded their cause before the Senate, in the very entry of the Council-house, as he was going forth, fell down dead, and never spake word: Cn. Bebius Pamphilus, who had been Prætor dy'd fuddenly, as he was asking a Boy what it was a clock. Anlus Pompeius, as he had finished his Prayers. Juvenius Thaha, as he was facrificing. Servilius Panfa, as he ftood at a Shop in the Market-place, leaning upon the shoulder of his Brother P. Panfu. Bebius the Judge, as he was adjourning the day of ones appearance in the Court. what hand it came) long hovering in the Air, as if it knew not where to light, while every man the Market place. C. Julius a Surgeon, as he was the Market place. C. Julius a Surgeon, as he was drefling the fore Eye of another. L. Manlius Torquatus, at Supper, reaching a Cake to one of his Guelts. L. Durius Valla, as he drank a Potion of onney'd Wine. Appins Anfeins, newly come out of the Bath, and as he supp'd up a reer Egg. P. Quintins Scapula, as he was at Supper in the House of Aquillus Gallus. Decimus Sanfeins the Scribe 5 as he was at Dinner in his own House.

> Nemotam divos habuit faventes, Crastinum ut possit sibi polliceri : Res Deus nostras celeri citatas Turbine versat.

> > \* Senec. in Thyeft. c.3.

#### CHAP. XXXVII.

Of the dead Bodies of some great Persons, which not without difficulty found their Graves; and of others not permitted to reft

THe Grave is the common House and home that is appointed for all the living; that fafe harbour, that lies open for all those Pallangers, that have been tofs'd upon the troubled Sea of this mortal life. Here

The purpl'd Princes strip'd of all their pride, Lyc down uncrowned by the poor mans side.

Only it fometimes fo falls out, that fome great persons are not suffered to go to rest, when their bed is made; and others are pull'd out of those Lodgings, whereof they had once taken a peaceable policilion.

1. No fooner had the Soul of that victorious Baker's chr. 1. No looner had the Soul of that victorious Baki 1607. Prince, William the Conquerour, left his Body, P-4445. but that his dead Corps was abandon'd by his poster of the Nobles and Followers, and by his meaner Servants Full. Charle he was diffipoil'd of Armor, Veffels, Apparel, and Hill. all Princely Furniture, his naked Body left upon Cont. 11.9.9 the Floor, his Funeral wholly neglected; till one Harlains, a poor Country Knight, undertook the carriage of his Corps to Cuen in Normandy, to St. Stephens Church, which the dead King had formerly founded. At his entrance into Caen, the Covent of Monks came forth to meet him; but at the fame instance, there happen'd a great Fire,

fo that as his Corps before, so now his Herse was of all men for laken, every one running to quench the Fire. That done, they return and bear the for whom so much of the world, as he had con-Diador. Sie, the Fire. That done, they return and bear the Corps to the Church: The Funeral Sermon being ended, and the stone coffin set in the earth in the Chancel; as the Body was ready to be laid therein, there stood up one Angelm Fitz. Arthur, and was the Floor of his Fathers House, which this dead King had violently taken from him, to build this Churchupon; Therefore, faid he, I challenge this ground, and in the name of God forbid that the body of this dipolier be covered with the Earth of my Inheritance. They were therefore inforced to compound with him for one hundred pounds. Now was the Body to be laid in that stone Coffin; but the Tomb prov'd too little for the Corps, so that pressing it down to gain an entrance, the Belly not bowel'd brake, and fent forth such an intolerable stink amongst the af-sistants at the Funeral; that all the Gums and Spices fuming in their Cenfers, could not relieve them; but in great amazement all of them hafted away; leaving only a Monk or two to fuelle up the Burial, which they did in halte, and fo gat them to their Cells: Yet was not this the laft of those troubles, that the Corps of this great Prince met with; but some years after, at such time as Caen was taken by the French unner Chastilion 1362. his Tomb was rifled, his Bones thrown out, and fome of them, by private Soldiers, brought

out, and some or them, by private soldiers, brought as far as England again.

Full-church

2. Katherine de Vdvis, Daughter to Charles the Bill-4chailt-4it was her own defire, that her Body should ne-wer be buried, because sensible of her fault, in difwer be burred, because reimbie of her faint, in dis-obeying her Husband King Henry upon this occasi-on. There was a Prophecy amongst the English peo-ple, that an English Prince born at Windforshould be unfortunate, in loofing what his Father had acquir'd; Whereupon King Hony forbad Queen Kaberine, (being with Child) to be delivered there, but she out of the corrupt principle of nitimus in vertium, and affecting her Father before her Husband, was there brought to bed of King Hemy the Sixth, in whose Reign the fair Victories, woven by his Fawhole Reign the fair Victories, woven by his Fathers Valor, were by cowardice, carclefness, and contentions unravell'd to nothing. Yet the Story is told otherwise by others, viz. that the was bury'd by her Soir, King Henry the Sixth, under a fair Tomb, and continued in her Grave some years, and 10mb, and continued inner draw tome years, until King Honry the Seventh, laying the foundation of a new Chappel, caus'd her Corps to be taken up: But why the faid Honry being her great Grand-child, did not order it to be reintered is not recorded; if not done by cafualty and neglect, it is very strange, and stranger if out

Joseph Bill. 3. Aristobulus, King of the Jews, was by Cn. Judaich. Pompeius sent to Rome in bonds; afterwards he Judaican Poliphysis sent to Kome III conus; a uterwards in e-7-9.570; was enlarged by Cafar (when he had overcome tin, Jud. 1. Pompey) and fent into Syria; there by the fa-14-a13-p, vourites of Pompeys part, he was taken away by poyson, and for fome time deny'd buryal in his poyson, and for fome time deny'd buryal in his Native Country; the dead Body being kept preferv'd in Honey; till at last it was sent by Mar-cus Antonius to the Jews, to be laid in the Royal Monuments of his Ancestors.

quered, was fo much too little, was compelled to 1.184.593 quered, was so much too little, was compelled to disappear the leifure of his mutinous Captains, till was they would be so kind, as to hury him: Seven in they would be so kind, as to hury him: Seven in the sound be so that him to have a so him to have the so many compelled in 347 those heats of Majopannia, greater than which are rarely to be found in any Comitarty: At last command was given to the Agyptians and Chaldeans to embalm the Body according to their Art, which they did: yet was it two years before the miscrable remainders of this Heroe, could be sent away towards its Fuieral; then it was received by Pole. wards its Funeral; then it was receiv'd by Ptolemaus, by him carry'd first to Memphis, and some years afterwards to Alexandria, where it lay, and some ages after was shew'd to Augustus Cafar;

after his Victory over Amonius and Cleopatra.

5. Michael Palaologus, Ethiperour of Constantino. Zain.vol. 3; ple, in the Council at Lions, under Pope Gregory 1.10. p. the Twelfth, was reconciled to the Latin Church: 1024. there in fign of his agreement, he and those that were with him, publickly fang the Nicene Creed: By reason of which he fell into such a hatred of the Greeks: thatwhen he dy'd, the Monks and Priefts forbad his Body to be bury'd and his Son Andronicus, who fucceeded him, though otherwife dutiful enough, not only denv'd him the honour of an imperial Funeral, but scarce allow'd him that of a mean person; he only commanded a few in the night to carry him far from the Camp, and there cover him with Earth, that the Body of so great a person might not be torn in pieces by wild

6. Jacobus Patius had confpired against the Zuing.
Medices, for which he was publickly hang'd, but Theat vol.
by the permission of the Magistrates, his dead 3.110. p.
23. body was laid in the Monuments of his Ancestors: but the enraged multitude dragg'd it out thence, and buryed it in the common Field, without the Walls of the City; where yet they would not fuffer it to reft, but in another popular fury, they fetch'd it out thence, drew it naked through the City, by the fame halter wherewith he had been before hanged; and fo threw it into the River

Arnus.
7. The Carcale of Pope Julius the Second was zuinval.;
digg'd up, and his Ring taken from off his Fin. 1.10. p.
ger by the Spaniards, at fuch time as Rome was 1023taken by the Army of the Emperour Charles the
Fifth, which was Anno Dom. 1527.
8. Scanderbeg the most famous Prince of E. Knowl's
pirus; dy'd in the sixty third year of his age, up.
pirus; dy'd in the sixty third year of his age, up.
pirus; dy'd in the sixty third year of his age, up.
places and places are sixty for the prince of Sandir History.

On the 17th of January, Anno Dom. 1466, when Barlist History.

he had reigned about twenty four years: his of sandir.

he had reigned about twenty four years: his of scandidad Body was, with the great lamentation of all big, 1,12,90 men, buryed in the Cathedral Church of St. Ni- 496. cholas at Lyffa, where it rested in peace; until that cholar at Lyffa, where it reflect in peace; until that about nine years after the Turks coming to the flege of Scodra, by the way took the City of Lyffa, and there with great devotion digg'd up his bones, reckoning it fonie part of their happines, if they might but see or touch the same, and such as could get any part thereof, were it never so little, cauled the same to be set, some in Silver, some in Gold to hang about their Necks, or wear upon their Bodies, perswaight them. or wear upon their Bodies, perswading them-felves by the wearing thereof, to be partakers of such good fortune and hap, as had Scanderbeg himfelf whilft he lived.

9. The Sepulcher of the Great Cyrus, King of Jacob. Ca-Persia, was violated in the days of Alexander the pell. Hist. 4. The great Alexander, who had attained to Great, in such manner; that his bones were explicible displaced 418.

# 64 Bodies intomb'd in What manner they have been afterwards found. Book I.

displaced and thrown out, and the Urn of Gold that was fixed in his Cossum, when it could not be wholly pulled away, was broken off by parcels.

When Alexander was inform'd hereof, he caused behold it, and then recommitted to the earth. the Migi who were entrusted with the care and keeping thereof, to be exposed unto tortures, to make them confess the authors of so great a violation and robbery, but they denyed with great conftancy that they had any hand in it, or that they knew by whom it was done. Plutarch fays that it was one *Polymachus* a noble *Pellean*, that was guilty of fo great a crime. It is faid, that the Epitaph of this mighty Monarch was to this purpole: O mortal that comest hither ( for come I know thou wilt) know that I am Cyrus the Son of Cambyfes, who fettled the Persian Empire, and ruled over Asia, and therefore envy me not this little heap of earth, wherewith my body is co-

#### CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of entombed Bodies, how found at the opening of their Monuments; and of the parcel Resurrection near Gran Cairo.

Such as held the pre-existency of Souls, write of them, that when they are commanded to enter trd. p.137. into bodies, they are altonished, and suffer a kind of deliquium or trance, that they hifs and murmur like to the sufficient one of the wind, complaining in such manner as this. Miscrable wretches in what have we so souly trespassed, what offence so heynous, and worthy of fo horrible a punifiment have we committed, as to be flut up, and imprifoned for it in these moist and cold carcases? That thereupon they comforted themselves with the thoughts of the bodies dislolution, and petitioned before their captivity that their enlargement might be haltened, through the fall and corruption of their prisons. I infilt not upon the truth of these matters, but pretend only to shew in what manner these shells of mortality have been found after the bird hath been sled: and that some bodies have made far less haste to putrefaction than others; whether from any peculiarity in their tex-ture, or prefervative virtue in their conditure, let 1. At fuch time as Constantine reign'd together

with Irene his Mother, there was found in an an-177, 178 vient Sepulchre in Confrantinople, a body with a Lorica. plate of Gold upon the brest of it, and therein thus The art of Good upon the order of a and the first the congraven, In Christian credo qui ex Maria Virgine control of the confrantino of Irene iterion me videbis : that is I believe in that Corift who shall be born of Mary a Virgin: O Sun, thou shall fee me again, when Constantine and Irene shall come to

reign. When this Inscription had been publickly read, the body was restored to the same place where it had been formerly buried. 2. In the tenth year of Henry the Seventh, at the digging of a new foundation in the Church of S. Mary Hill in London, there was then found and taken up the body of Alice Hackney, the had been buried in that Church an hundred and feventy five

behold it, and then recommitted to the earth.

3. In the Reign of King James, at Aftey in War- Estimate wick shire upon the fall of the Church, there was Annalist. taken up the Corps of Thomas Grey, Marquels of 224.225 Dorfer, who was there buried the tenth of Ottober, 1930, in the twenty fecond year of King Henry the Eighth, and albeit he had lain seventy eight years in this Bed of corruption, yet his eyes, hair, flesh, nails and joints remain'd in manner as if he had been but newly buried.

4. Robert Braybrook born at a Village in Northam- Fullers pronshire, was confecrated Bishop of London, Jan. worthies. 24 5. 1381. he was after that Chancellour of England 284. for fix Months, he died anno 1404. and was buried Northsman under a Marble Stone in the Chappel of S. Mary in prophite the Cathedral of S. Paul, London, yet was the body of this Bishop lately taken up and found firm, as to skin, hair; joynts, nails, &c. For upon that fierce and fatal fire in *Londom, Sept. 2*. 1666. which turn'd fo much of *Pauls* into rubbilh, when part of the floor fell into S. Faish, this dead person was shaken out of his Dormitory, where he had lain and slept so unchanged as you have heard no less than two hundred lixty and two years. His body was exposed to the view of all forts of pooles. ple for divers days; and some thousands did be-hold and poise it in their arms, till by special order it was reinterred.

5. At the taking down of the most ancient zacchi.

Church of S. Peter in Rome (to make way for that Quaffuncture and most magnificent one since erected in its dico legal stread) there was found the body of Pope Boniface Addition the Eighth, all whole, and in no part diminished.

6. Some years success the repairs of the Church zacch ib.

of S. Cacilia beyond the River Tiber, there was P.239 found the body of a certain Cardinal, an English man, who had been buried there three hundred years before, yet was it every way entire, not the least part of it perished, as they report who both faw and handled it.

7. Not long fince at Bononia, in the Church of zaceb. in: S. Dominick, there was found the body of Alexan-p.239. der Tartagnus (a Lawyer at Imola) which was perfectly entire, and no way decayed, although it had liad lain there from his decease above one hundred and fifty years.

8. Paufanias hath the Hiftory of a Soldier whose Paufan. in body was found with wounds fresh, and apparent Eliais. 34 upon it, although it had been buried sixty two O- ad finim. lympiads, that is, no less than two hundred forty eight years.

9. In the Reign of King Henry the Second, an-natur's no 1089, the Bones of King Arthur and his wife channe, 85! Guenevor were found in the Vale of Avalon, under Stowes one-ever were round in the vale of Avalon, under source an hollow Oak, fifteen foot under ground, the Annals, hair of the faid Guenever being then whole Cardande and fresh, of a colour yellow, but as foon as it varietal. was touched it fell to powder, as Fabian relateth: 8.c.40. this was more than fix hundred years after his Konnan. death; his Shim-bone fet by the Leg of a tall man, mort.l.3. reached above his Knee the breadth of three Fin- 1. p.2. gers. Hieronymus Cardanus tells of his Father, that Zuing. after he had been twenty years buried, and they priar velocities then had occalion to open his monument, they 2.4.7.9.

found that in all that time there was nothing of his flesh consumed, save only his lips, and that but at the end of them, and also his eyes were somewhat walted.

11. Kornmannus tells, that in Valentia a City of years before, yet was the then found whole of skin, Spain, there was found the body of Adonizam, the

# Chap. 38. 1Bodies intomb'd, in what manner they have been afterwards found, 85

fervant of King Solamon, together with his Epitaph in Hebrew: irappeared that he had lain buried above two thousand years, yet was he found uncorrupted, so excellent a way of conditure, a formerly of the like accident. Trial was made: zacch.Qu. uncorrupted, fo excellent a way of conditure, a rich embalming of the dead were those skilled in. lig.1.4. tit. who lived in the Eastern Countries. He also mentions the body of Geopaira, which had remain'd undamaged for an hundred and twenty five Olympiads, viz. 500 years, as appears by the Letter of Heraclius the Emperour to Sophoeles the Philosopher. I remember not to have read any thing like this amongst the Romans; unless of the body, as cal. Antide fome fay, of Tulliolathe Daughter of Cicero, which 161.1.3. c. was found entire and uncorrupted, after ( as fome have computed it ) one thousand and three hundred years.

Camerar. bor fubcif. cent. 1.c.

12. I have often feen in a well known place of 12. I have often leen in a well known place of Germany (faith Camerarius) a young Gentleman's Grandfathers, and a long order of their dead Antomob, who was buried in a Chappel where his predecessours lay. He was the fairest young man of his time, and being troubled with a grievous sickness in the flower of his age, his Friends could discould the flower of his age, his Friends could always together in a hot Country unburied, Cart. 11. P.75.

John M. Was burted in a Chappet Water ins John M. Was burted in a Chappet Water ins John M. John M. B. Bredceflours lay. He was the faireft young man bill, claff.

10. c.6. P.

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149. cture to ferve for posterity, only this (through their importunity) he agreed unto, that after he should be dead, and some days in the ground, they should open his Grave, and cause him to be reprenented as they then found him. They keep promise of the heart. One great Lady was thus mife with him, and found that the worms had half gnawn his face, and that about the midriff and the back-bone there were many Serpents. Upon this they caufed the Spectacle, fuch as they found it, to be cut in ftone, which is yet at this profession. be cut in stone, which is yet at this present to be rent of what had passed, and that she had long in feen among the armed Statues of the Ancestors of vain called for help, while alone in the society of this young Gentleman. So true (it feems) is the dead that of Eecluf. 10. 12. When a man diethbe is the beritage of Serpents, Beafts and Worms.

Of Bodies dead engender Worms, of Worms a rotten stink:
And then as horrible a state, as mind of man can

13. To this may be annexed the enfuing Relation, written by the pen of Mr. Thomas Smyth, of to walk when alive, and these are so fresh and whole 160 Walk when any end there are no tren and whose 320. Effex. Sewarflow in the Parish of Walkham Abbey, a difference perfort, not long since deceased. It fo fellout, that I served Sir Edward Denny (towards the latter shewed unto Strangers. memory) who lived in the Abbey of Waltham erof in the County of Effex, which at that time lay in ruinous heaps. And then Sir Edward began flowly now and then to make even and reading the work of the world and then to make even and reading the world in flowly now and then to make even, and re-edifie fresh and lively colour of the skin: the tradition some of that Chaos. In doing whereof Tomkins is that they are the bodies of some Martyrs, and his Gardiner came to discover (among other that the Tartars in their incursions presume not to things) a fair marblestone the cover of a Tomb things) a fair marble rone the cover or a 10mb touch them, because it has provid dangerous to hewed out in hard frome. This cover with fome them heretofore to endeavour it. He alhelp he remov'd from off the Tomb, which having done, there appeared to the Gardiner, and Mr. Baker Minfifer of the Town (who died long fince) and to my felf, and Mr. Henry Knagge (Sir Edward's the yellow hair and all the members of it will abide the standard of the Marker of the Marke Bayliff) the anatomy of a man lying in the Tomb aforefaid, all the bones remaining, bone to his bone, not one bone diflocated: in observation whereof we wondred to fee the bones still remaining in fuch due order, and no dust or other filth besides them to be seen in the Tomb. We could not conceive that it had been an Anatomy of bones † R is ger only, laid at first in the Tomb, yet if it had been citized the the carcase of a + man, what became of his slesh danus (an excellent Physician, and a studious col-

and fo it came to pass. For my own part I am perfwaded, that as the fiesh of this Anatomy to us became invilible, so likewise would the bones have been in some longer continuance of time. Oh what is man then which vanisheth the away like unto imoak or vapour, and is no more feen? Whofoever thou art that shalt read this passige, thou mayit find cause of humility sufficient.

4. It's faid, that in the Ifles of Arran in the Con- Zargh. nachlio Sea: the dead bodies of men do not putre- questimid. fie, but exposed to the air remain uncorrupted; so light tit. that by this means the furvivers come to know their 1.4.10. p. Grandfathers, great Grandfathers, great great

and altogether uncorrupted.

16. We know some, faith Alexander Benedittus, schande, who have been laid in their Graves half alive, and offimale, it fome noble persons have been disposed into their 6.0bs. p. Sepulchres, whose life has lain hid in the secret re- 769. politories of the heart. One great Lady was thus

17. Alexander Guaynerius speaking of the old and great City of Kiovia near the Borysthenes, there has shown are, faith he, certain subterranean Caverns, extended to a great length and breadth within 70, P.233; ground; here are divers ancient Sepulchres, and the bodies of certain illustrious Russians, these, though they have lain there time out of mind, yet do they appear entire. There are the bodies of two Princes in their own Country habit, as they used

touch them, because it has prov'd dangerous to the touch. It's faid to be the body of the Martyr

19. Such as write the History of the West Indies tell us, that many of that Country-men upon the Camerar.ib. high Mountains (at a certain time of the year) are found as it were congealed and dead, the bodies of these persons are firm, without corrupticited the body of King that rold.

The carcate or a T many want became or ms nem and entrails? For as I have faid before the Tomb lector of exotick rarities) told me that at his was all clean of filth and dult befides the bones. In the carcate or a T many want became or ms nem and entrails? For as I have faid before the bones. In the carcate or a T many want became or ms nem and a teacher trying and a tea

Bater's Chron.p.

they had no ill favour, that they were not lurid with a pale and dead colour, but that to the beholders afar off their skin feemed reddifn, and that in all other things (motion only excepted) they were like to the living. He faid that it came to pass by the blowing of the South-wind, which hath fuch a power to stupesie and congeal, and that in open places it often befals the Indians (in respect to secure themselves. This faithful witness occafions me to give the more credit to Cornelius Witflietus, when he tells that in the mountainous parts of the Provinces of Chil, there blows a wind that proves dangerous, not in respect of its vehemence, but its notable fubtilty. Heretofore the first Difcoverers of this Country having on foot got over the high mountains, came to this place, but now by reason of dangerous wind or air, they dispatch the voyage by Sea. The breath of this wind is so hurtful, that it oppresses the vital heat in the Bowland Margaret. els, kills the passenger immediately, hurts not the clead body in the leaft, but preferves it free from corruption and putrefaction. They fay that Almagro in his return back, which was five months from his coming, found divers of his Soldiers to-gether with their Horses dead with cold, that they

were fresh and whole, and so also their Horses, both in fuch posture as they were when they were alive at the instant of their congelation. 20. Camerarius tells of a Kinfinan of his, a perfon of Honour, who, though he had not feen, yet had heard by many of the truth of that which follows, and that at Cairo and in other places in A-Koramande gypt it is held as a folemn thing and common, also mirac. mor- for my better fatisfaction he shewed me a Book Aior.l. 2. 6. Printed long before at Venice, containing the Defcription of divers Voyages made by Venetian Emballadours to the Princes of the Northern Afia, into Ethiopia, and to other Countries. Amongst the rest was a discourse out of which I have taken some words towards the end, the sence whereof is this: Anno 1540, upon the twenty fifth of Mirch, many Christians accompanied with certain Janizaries, went from Cairo to a little barren Mountain, about half a league off: it was in times past assign'd for the burial of the dead: in this place there meet ordinarily every year an incredible multitude of persons to see the dead bodies there interred, coming out (as it were) of their Graves and Sepulchres. This beginneth the Thursday, and lasteth till the Saturday, and then all vanisheth away. Then may you see Bodies wrapped in their cloaths after the old fashion: but they fee them not either standing or walking, but only the arms or the thighs, or some other part of the body which you may touch; if you go farther off, and prefently come forward again, you shall find these arms or limbs appearing more out of the ground, and the more you change places, the more divers and eminent these motions are feen. At the fame the many Tents are erected about this Mountain; for both whole and fick that come thither in great Troops believe verily, that who foever washeth himself the night before the Friday, with a certain water drawn out of a pond thereby, hath a remedy to recover or maintain health. This is the report of the Venetian: belides which we have also the relation of a Jacobin of  $\mathcal{O}lm$  named  $F\alpha lix$ , who hath travelled in those Quarters of the Levant, and hath published a Book in the Almain Tongue, of what he faw in

Palestine and Agypt, wherein he makes the same

This Parcel Refurrection of Legs and Arms, Mr. Greg. in then adds out of Simon Goulartius, from the relathen adds out of Simon Contartins, from the length 130,131, tion of one Stephen du Plais an eye-witnefs, and a Hiyl.colmina of very good and fober note in his acknow-ledgment. And he told me moreover that he had Sindis Relation of the standard of the sta of their bodies) if they find not out places where thefe rifing members. And as he was once fo doing upon the hairy head of a child, a man of Cairo cryed out aloud, Kali, kali ante materafde, that is to fay, Hold, hold, you know not what you do.

21. In the year 1448, in the ruines of an old Heff, Both, Wall of that beautiful Church at Dumferlin in Scot- 1.18. land, there was found the body of a young man in a Zuing. Collin of Lead, wrapped up in Silk; it preferved them. the natural colour, and was not in the least manner 567.

22. The body of Albertus Magnus was taken out of his Sepulchre, to be interred in the midst of crantz. the Chancel in a new built Tomb for that purpole: Murod.13: it was two hundred years from the time wherein he Cat.0. 48: 2018. had been first buried; yet was he found entire, 24.7.9. without any kind of deformation, unless it was 566. this, that his jaw feemed to be somewhat fallen. I know not whether this is imputable to the Divine Power, or to the virtue of those things wherewith he was embalmed, but I faw the thing I fpeak of with these eyes of mine, and I testifie by this writing the truth of the Relation.

23. At the opening of the Sepulcher of Charles

Martel, there was no part of his body to be found bifactal. therein; but instead thereof a Serpent was found 10.6.6.9. in the place. Vid. Kornman, de mirac. mortuorum, 343. lib. 4. cap. 86. p. 35.

#### CHAP. XXXIX.

Of such Persons as have returned to life after they have been believed to be dead.

Hen a Bird hath once broken from her Cage, and has tasted the sweetness of the air, and which is more, of the pleasure of society and liberty, it's not an easie thing to allure her back to the place of her former restraint. And it is as hard to conceive, that a Soul which has once found it felf in a state of enlargement, should willingly return any more into the strait and uneasse prison of the Body. But it seems (by what follows) that there are certain laws on the other fide of death, to which it must obey, by vertue of which we read Fulgof. 1.12 of fo many morfels cast up again which death feem- 6.6.p. 155. ed to have fwallowed quite down.

1. That is wonderful which befel to two Bro. bift.l.q.c. ther Knights of Rome, the elder of them was nam'd Zacch.qu. Corfidius, who being in the repute of all men dead, med.leg.l. the tables of his last will and testament were reci- 4.hist.1. ted, in which he had made his Brother the Heir of quilip. all he had: But in the midst of the Funeral preparations, he rose with great cheerfulness upon his de mirac. Legs, and faid, That he had been with his Brother, mortuor. who had recommended the care of his Daughter Part2.6.27. unto him, and had also shewed him where he had p.22.

Chap. 39. Persons carried out for dead, who afterwards return to Life. 87 hid a great quantity of Gold under ground, wherewith he should defray his Funeral Expences.

While he was speaking in this manner to the admiration of all that were present, there came a meslenger with the news of his Brother's death; and the Gold was also found in the very place as he had faid.

2. Plutarch in his Book de anima, writes of one Fulgof Li. Enarchus, who being accounted, and left for dead by the Phylicians, not long after return'd to life, affirming, that those spirits who had withdrawn mirac. mor- him from this life, were feverely reproved by their Chief; for that through their miltake they had brought him instead of Nicauda the Tanner, who the fame day and hour (being fick of a Feyer) died in his Bed. Besides this, as a testimony of his return to life, he told Plutarch (who was then fick) that he should speedily recover of that difeafe, as indeed he did.

3. A like case with the former is set down by 66. p.157. Gregorius thus: There was, faith he, one Repara-tus a Roman, who being ftiff and cold was given over by his Relations, as one who was undoubtedly dead, when foon after he return'd to life, and fent to the Shrine of S. Laurence in Rome, fuch as should enquire concerning Tiburtius the Priest there, if any thing had newly befallen him. In

ed this life, and foon after Reparatus himself died. 4. Stephans a Molitan, a period of Beat vir feribed as they were: whereas this is matter of adther diffracth of some Assairs he had there, where he died. And for as much as the day was far with whom he faid he did converse in the Wood, ipent, and inclining towards Evening, so that pre- affirmed that he had there at the same time and parations for his Funeral could not be conveniently made in that short time, he was therfore laid out, and kept in the house till the morrow, at which time he arose from the dead, and said, that he his Domesticks and Physicians; accordingly he his Line he arose from the dead, and said, that he his Domesticks and Physicians; accordingly he his Line has been accordin was brought before a certain Judge, where he heard them loudly reprehended and rated, by whom he was thither brought; for that the Judge whom he was thither brought; for that the Judge as the flames began to feife his body, he cryed out Lices. had given them order not to bring him, but one that he was alive, imploring the affiftance of 29. Stephanus a Blackfinith, who was one of his Neighbours: they fent therefore to that Blacksmith, and it was found that he died in that very hour

And this, faith Gregorius, I have heard related by the mouth of Stephanus himfelf.

4. Near unto this is that which S. Augustine faith was feen by himfelf in the person of one Curina: this man liv'd in a Village near unto Hippo in Africa, where S. Augustine was Bishop, falling into a grievous sickness, he was reputed by almost all persons as dead, having lost all his senses, and receiving no kind of nourishment, when he had lain fome days in this posture, that which detain'd his Friends from the burial of him was, that some of them thought some little breath was yet in his Nostrils: but when these also were now of the mind that he was departed, on the fudden he opened his eyes, and bade them fend speedily to Curina a Smith and his Neighbour to see how he did, and when word was brought back that he was newly dead, he told them that he was brought before a Judge who sharply rebuked the spirits that had brought Him instead of the other Curina; that thereupon he was restored to life, that in this extasse he had seen Paradife, and many other things he related; amongst others, that he was admonished to be ba-

stored to his health, he did as he was advised. he was supposed to be dead, he straight returned to and having named them, told his Mafter that he thould furvive his fervants. To confirm the truth of what he faid, he added that he had learned all kind of Tongues: and in the same hour discoursed with his Matter in Greek, he also made trial with others that were skilled in other languages, whereas before he only understood the Latine. When he had lived thus two days, he grew into a Frenzy, and striving to bite his own hands, he died: as many as (as by name) he had faid should die, followed him foon after, but his Master remain'd free

in Germany in the time of Pope Innocent the Third, 1.1. c.6.7. and when he had Iain for fome time as one dead, 160. returning to himfelf, he faid, that his Soul was carried by evil spirits into the City of ferufalent there, it any thing had newly betalten him. In the mean time while the mellenger was gone, he told them that were with him, that he had feen that Tiburius tormented in Hell with terrible flames. The mellenger he had fent return d with a German Friend of his: laftly, he was brought this news, that Tiburtins was that very hour depart- to the City of Rome, the fite, the form of places and Buildings of which, together with the fea-Fulgol.l.i. 4. Stephanus a Roman, a person of great vir- tures of divers Princes there, he most exactly demiration, yet that encreases the wonder, that he hour discoursed with this Everardus according as he had declared.

his Schoolmafter, who was the only person that had tarried by him, but it was too late, for encontpassed with flames, he was dead before he could be

9. Lucius Lamias had been Prætor, and being Valer. Maxe departed this life, he was carried (after the Ro- Licaso. man manner) to be burnt, being furrounded with 30. flames, he cryed out that he lived, but in vain, for he could not be withdrawn from his Fate.

10. Plato tells of Erus Armenius, how he was Plat. de lain in Battel amongt many other: when they rouble to came to take up the dead bodies upon the tenth edge, laid day after, they found, that though all the other Zuing. carcales were putrid, this of his was entire and un- Theatraol. corrupted, they therefore carryed it home, that 24.7.9. it might have the just and due Funcral Rites performed to it. two days they know it at home in Formate. formed to it; two days they kept it at hone in de miac, that flate, and on the twelfth day he was carryed morble. out to the Funeral Pile, and being ready to be laid 28.7.23. upon it, he return'd to life, to the admiration of all that were prefent: he declared feveral strange and prodigious things, which he had feen and known, during all that time that he had remained in the flate of the dead.

1-1. One of the Noble Family of the Tatoricdi, Testr. vol. being feifed with the Plague in Burgundy, was fup-2.1.7. p. ptized by S. Augustine at Hippo, being therefore re- poled to die thereof, was put into a Coffin to be 564.

6. While Narfes was in Italy there was a great Fulgorib. Plague in Rome, whereof in the house of Valeria- p. 160. mus the Advocate, a young man fell fick, he was his Shepherd, and a Liburnian by Nation; and when himself, and calling his Master to him, told him that he had really been in Heaven, and had there understood how many, and who they were that should die out of his House in that great plague; from infection, according as he had predicted.
7. Everardus Ambula, a German Knight, fell fick Fulgofith.

carry'd to the Sepulchers of his Ancestors, which | care and providence) that Philip Duke of Milain. into a Barn, and there attended by some Runto a Barn, and there attended by some Ku-ficks: These perceived a great quantity of fresh Blood to drain through the chinks of the Cosfin; whereupon they opened it, and found that the Body was wounded by a Nail, that was driven into the shoulder through the Cossin, and the France, upon the way met that the world and the cossin and the France, upon the way met that the world and the state that the world and the state the world a great quantity of fresh since, and with scaling Ladders, scaled the Wall; supported the City, and took Lodowick Prisoner. He was in League with Philip, and therefore feared no harm from him.

2. Two wealthy Merchants, travelling through the Taurine Hills into France, upon the way met the state of the cost of the cos that the wound was much torn by the jogging of the Chariot he was carry'd in: but withal, they discover'd that the natural heat had not left this breft. They took him out, laid him before the fire; he recover'd as out of a deep fleep, ignorant of all that had pas'd: He afterwards marryed a Wife, by whom he had a Daughter; marryed afterwards to Huldericus a Pfire : from his Daughter came Sigifmundus a Pfire; chief Pastor of St. Maries Church in Basil.

#### CHAP. XL.

Of Inch who after death have concerned themselves with the affairs of their Friends and Relations.

dead, and keep about the places where their bodies lye interr'd, and are therefore call'd by the Philosophers Body-lovers. I know not under what restraints souls are, when once separate from their bodies, nor what priviledges some of them have above others; but if the following relations are true, some of these here spoken of, have been as mindful of their Friends and Families, as others were affected to the bodies, they had before deferted.

Ludovicus Adolifius, Lord of Immola, fent a Serepub. 1.21. cretary of his upon earnest business to Ferrara; c.4.89.7. in which journey, he was met by one on Horse-772. Ditrio dijq back, attir'd like an Hunt-man, with an Hawk up-mag.l.2. on his fift, who faluted him by his name, and mag.l.2. on his hit, who fainted him by his name, and puell.26. defired him, to intreat his Son Lodowick, to meet \$ 5.9. 202, him in that very place, the next day, at the fame Pulgof L.1. hour, to whom he would discover certain things Fulgof L.1. of no mean consequence, which much concerned taxistride him, and his estate. The Secretary returning and his to his Lord, at first he would scarce fulfill the secretary revealing this to his Lord, at first he would scarce 1. c.15.p. give credit to his report, and jealous withal, that 65. he here, Hir. it might be fome train laid to intrap his life, he rarch. 1.9.p. fent another in his stead; to whom the same Spirit appeared in the shape aforesaid, and seemed much to lament his Sons disidence; to whom if he had come in person, he would have related ftrange things, which threatned his Estate, and the means how to prevent them: Yet defired him to recommend him to his Son, and tell him. him, that after twenty two years, one month and one day prefix'd, he should loose the government

were distant from that place, some four German | the fame night belieged the City, and by the help were diffant from that place, foline found driving of the ice (it being then a great Frost past the into a Barn, and there attended by some Ru-

2. Two wealthy Merchants travelling through Delrio.difa. with a man of more than Humane Stature; who 5.9.202. Thus faid to him: Salute my Brother Lewis Sforza, Grig. de and deliver him this Letter from me: They were Republicated amaz'd, and asking who he was? he told them, 6.45.9.2 that he was Galeacius Sforza, and immediately 772. vanish'd out of fight. They made haste to Millain, and delivered the Dukes Letter, wherein was thus written. O. O. O. How is at his work of the fift. thus written: O, O, O Lewis, take heed to thy felf, for the Venetians and French will unite to thy ruine, and to deprive thy Posterity of their Estate. But if thou wilt deliver me 3000 Guilders, I will endeavour thou wite deliver me 3000 Guilders, I will endeavour that the Spirits being reconcild, thy unhappy fare may be averted; and this I hope to perform, if thou shale not result what I have requested: Farewel. The Subscription was: The Soul of Galeacius thy Bro-ther. This was laugh'd at by most as a sisting, but not long after, the Duke was disposses'd of his Government, and taken Prisoner by Lewis the Twelth, King of France. Thus far Bernard A-rulnus, in first Section, of the History of Milain, who also was an eye witness of what hath

3. Cafar Baronius tells that there was an intire Baron. And friendship betwixt Michael Mercatus the Elder, and nat. tom. 5. The Platonifts speak of some Souls, that after they are departed from their bodies, they have yet a strange hankering after them; where upon it is that they haunt the dormitories of the two discoursed together (as they us'd) of the state by haunt the dormitories of the control of the state by haunt the dormitories of the control of the state by haunt the dormitories of the control of the state by two discoursed together (as they us'd) of the state by haunt the state by two discoursed together (as they us'd) of the state by two discoursed together (as they us'd) of the state by two discoursed together (as they us'd) of the state by the state by the state of the state of the state by the state of the of man after death, according to Plato's opinions, Sould see the to Marfill 16, 132 us to Michael Mercatus, upon the fame fubject) but when their diffutation and diffcourse was drawn out somewhat long: They shut it up with this firm agreement, That which soever of them two should first depart out of this life (if it might be) should ascertain the survivor of the state of the other Life, and whether the Soul be immortal or not. This agreement being made, and mu- ... tually fworn unto, they departed. In a flort time it fell out, that while Michael Mercain, was one Morning early at his Study, upon the fudden he heard the noife of a Horfe upon the gallop: and then stoping at his door, withal he heard the voice of Marsilius his friend, crying to him, O Michael! O Michael, those thing are true, they are true. Michael wondring to hear his friends voice, rose up, and opening the Casement, he saw the backfide of him, whom he had heard, in white, and gallopping away upon a white Horie: He call'd after him, Marfilius, Marfilius; and follow'd him with his Eye. But he foon vanish'd out of fight. He amaz'd at this extraordinary accident, very folicitously enquired, if any thing had happened to Marsilius (who then liv'd at Florence, where he also breath'd his last) and he found upon first enquiry, that he dyed at that very time, wherein he was thus heard and seen by

4. We read in the life of John Chrysostom of chrysostop, per Basiliscus, the Bishop of the City Comana, (the Basimon). of that City, which he then possessed, and so he same who with Lucianus a Priest of Antioch, suf- 6.2. vanished. It happed just at the same time the fer'd Martyrdom under Maximianus the Empe-Lavatate spirit had predicted (notwithstanding his great rour) that he appeared to St. Chrysoftom in his part 1.6.13 exile p.61.

that before this, he had appeared to the Priest of that Church, and faid, Prepare a place for our Brother John, for he is to come presently: And that these things were true, was afterwards confirm'd by the

Tresf. Anciest the Eighth, King of France, invaded the Kingdom of Naples, Alphonso was then King times, 1.4.c. of it; and howsoever before, he brag'd what he would do; yet when the French were in Italy, and came fo far as Rome, he took fuch a fright that he cryed out every night, he heard the Frenchmen coming, and that the very Trees and Stones cry'd France. And as Guicciardine affirmeth (who was not a man either easily to believe, or rashly write Fables) it was credibly and constantly reported, that the Spirit of Ferdinand his Father, ported, that the Spirit of Ferdinand his Father, appear'd to one that had been his Phylician, and had him tell his Son Alphono's from him, that he should not be able to resist the Frenchmen; for God had ordain'd, that his Progeny should, safter many great afflictions) be depriv'd of their Kingdom, for the multitude and great enormity of their sins: and especially for that he had done (by the persuasion of Alphons's) himself in the Church of St. Leander in Chaia, near to Napler, whereof he told not the particulars; the success was that Alphons's (terriff waking and steeping with the representations of such Noblemen as he such that the representations of such Noblemen as he such that the spirit of the such that the such th with the representations of fuch Noblemen as he had caused secretly to be murdred in prison) refign'd his Crown to his Son Ferdinando; and ran away into Sicily, in such haste that importun'd by his Mother-in-Law, to stay for her only three days; he told her, that if she would not go predays; he told ner, that it he would not go pre-fently with him, he would leave her; and that if any fought to fray him, he would cast himself headlong out of the window. His Son Ferdinand having assembled all his forces, durst make no refiftance, but fled before the French from place to place, till at length almost all his Subjects for fook him, and rebelled against him; whereupon the Wisdom, and Goodness, and Justice of God. he fled also into Sicily, and within a while dyed there: So Charles conquer'd the whole Kingdom;

his Soldiers having not had occasion fo much asto put on their armour all the Voyage.

Niceph.1.8.
6.23-p.344 dy'd in the time of the Nicepe Council; before vol.2.1.7. fich time as all prefent had subscribed to the Arpholos. the Bishops, went to their Sepulchers, and desiring there subscription also, as if they were alive, they left the Schedule of Subscription at their Tombs when after it was found, that the dead persons had in a miraculous manner fubscribed their names in this manner. Chrysanbius and Mason-us, who were consensing with the Fathers in the facred Occumenical Synod of Nice, though tranflated in respect of the Body: yet with our own hands we have subscribed to this Schedule.

Kormande 7. Spridion, Bishop of Cyprus had a Daughter mirac. Mor- call'd Irene, with whom a friend of his liad left tuor part 2. certain Ornaments of a great value; which she be-Raffig. Ec. ing over careful of, hid under the earth, and short-Ralps. Re. distributed her; and finding that she was dead; and finding that she was dead; and finding that she was dead; Socrat. Ec. demanded his goods at the hands of the Father definited both with entreaties and threats. Spridion that 1.6.12. knew not what to do in the case, and saw that the mans lofs was become his calamity; went to the

before the time, nor was he deceiv'd in his hopes,

exile, and faid, Brother John, be of good heart and for his Daughter Irene appeared to him, and courage, for to morrow we shall be together: Also having declared in what place she had disposed of having declared in what place she had disposed of the mans goods, she vanished away.

#### CHAP. XLI.

Of the strange ways, by which Murders have been discover'd.

men, and should redeent his Soul, either by building a Church, or by establishing a perpetual allowance to some Church already built; so great a crime did they esteem the sheding of Humane Blood, though (as they suppose) in a just War. Sure I am that God Almighty as well to declare his detestation of that crimson sin of murther, as to beget and retain in us a horror thereof; hathmost vigorously employed the providers. most vigorously employ'd his providence, by frange and miraculous ways, to bring to light deeds of darkness; and to drag the bloody Auwe shall said enough to make us adore at once the Wisdom, and Goodness, and Justice of God.

1. Julianus Malacava, a Black finith by Pro. Petr. Servifellion, was vehemently in love with a certain firtat. dz. felion, was vehemently in love with a certain firtal di Maid; and not knowing any other way to obtain ung. armari his desires, besides that of Marriage with his be-\$p-37.38\$. loved, began to think how he might compass the death of his Wife, he accomplished his divellish design with a Halter; and strangled his Wife, who was then big with child; the third day after, the Woman was sound dead; her Husband was gone into the Country, and of all others was the least supported by the Child in the mean time was taken out of the Womb of the dead Mother, and laid out of the Womb of the dead Mother, and laid by; but at the entrance of the cruel Father, the dead Child bled fresh at the Nose: This was upon the third of the Nones of February, 1632. At the fight of this blood the Magistrare entred into some suspition of the Murderer, he fent him to prison, and laid him in Irons: when he came upon further examination, he confess'd the whole as it was: and was defervedly executed the twelfth of the Kalends of December 1633, this History was sent me from the publick Records of Casena; for an unquestionable truth.

2. Parthenius, Treasurer to Theodobert, King of Biard's France, had traiteroully slain an especial friend of Totatre of his, call'd Aufanius, together with his Wife Pa- Gods Julgpianilla, when no man accused, or so much as mints, 1.2, suspected him thereof, he detected himself in this Tomb of his Daughter, befeeching God that he trange manner: As he flept in his bed, he fudwould flew fomething of promifed Refurrection denly roared out, crying for help, or else he perished; and being demanded what he ailed; he

half afteen answered. That his friend Aufanius and | man was suspected, and thereupon examined, and his Wife, whom he had murdered long before, did now fummon him to answer it before the Tribunal of God. Upon this confession, he was apprehended, and after due examination stoned to death: Thus, though all witnesses fail, yet the murderers own conscience is sufficient to betray him.

90

3. Auno Dom. 867. Lothbroke, of the Blood Bind: 1.2. Royal of Denmark, and Father to Humbar and cities 295 Hubba, entred with his Hawk into a Cock-boat alone, and by tempest was driven upon the coast of Norfolk in England: where being found, he was detained and prefented to Edmund, at that time King of the East Angles. The King entained him at his Court, and perceiving his fingular dexterity and activity in Hawking and Hunting, bare him an especial favour: By this means he fell into the envy of Berick, the Kings Faulconer; who one day, as they hunted together, privily murder'd, and threw him into a bulh. It was not long e'er he was miss'd at Court; when no tidings could be heard of him, his Dog, who had continued in the Wood with the Corps of his Master, till Famine forc'd him thence, at fundry times came to Court, and fawn'd on the King, to that the King fuspecting some ill matter, at length follow'd the trace of the Hound, and was led by him to the place where Lathbroke lay; inquisition was made, and by circumstance of words, and other suspicions, Berick the Kings Faulconer, was supposed to be his murtherer: The King commanded him to be fet alone in the fame Boat of Loibbroke's, and fo committed to the mercy of the Sea; by the working of which he was carry'd to the fame Coast of Denmark, from whence Lothbroke came: the Boat was well known, and he examin'd by tor-ments; to fave himself, he faid he was slain by King Edmund: And this was the first occasion of the Danes arrival in this Land.

4. Luther tells a story of a certain Almain. who in his Travel fell amongst Thieves, and Gods Judg. they about to cut his Throat; the poor man must, leave, espid a flight of Crows, and said, O Crows, I take you for my witnesses, and revengers of my death: About two or three days after, these Thieves drinking together at an Inn, a company of Crows came and lighted upon the top of the House; at this the Thieves began to laugh, and faid one of them, Look yonder are they who must avenge his death, whom we lately slew: The Tapster over heard, he declares it to the Magistrate, who caused them to be apprehended; and upon their difagreeing speeches, and contrary answers, urg'd them so far, that they confes'd the truth, and receiv'd their deserved punishment.

Bends' 5. In Leicsstershire, not far from Lutterworth, Theatrisles a Miller had murder'd one in his Mill, and privily bury'd him in a ground hard by: This Mil-forefaid had, they canfed him to be arrefted; ler remov'd into another Country, and there liv'd but he upon examination deny'd the fact, till the a long space; till at last, guided by the providead Corps was heard of; and the blind man dence of God, for the manifestation of his Justice, he returned unto that place, to vilit fome of his Friends: While he was there, the Miller, who now had the Mill, had occasion to dig deep in the ground, where he found the carcase of a man: This known, the Lord put it into their hearts, to remember a Neighbour of theirs, who twenty years before was fuddenly miss'd, and fince that time not heard of; and bethinking themselves who was then Miller of that Mill;

behold he was there ready in the Town, not

having been there for many years before; This

without much ado confelled the fact, and was accordingly executed.

6. In the second year of King James his Reign, Estar's chr. a strange accident happened to the terrour of p.614. all bloody Murderers; which was this: One Anne Waters, entited by a Lover of hers, confented to have her Husband strangled, and bury'd under the Dunghil in a Cow-house: whercupon the man being missing by his Neighbours, and the Wife making flew of wondering what was become of him. It pleafed God, that one of the Inhabitants of the Town, dreamed one night that his Neighbour Waters was strangled and burved under the Dunghil in a Cow-houle; and upon declaring of his dream, fearch being made by the Constable, the dead body was found, as he had dreamed; and whereupon the Wife was apprehended, and upon examination confessing the fact, was burnt: And now what hope can Murtherers have of being concealed, when they are subjected to be discovered by any mans dream?

7. Beffus the Paonian, and a Captain, had privi-Dinoth.de ly flain his Father; but being at a Dinner at a vious of certain time, he rofe up halfily, and with his falls dam. Spear began to break a Neft of Swallows, that Plus. de was made on the outside of the House, and to kill fer a numithe young ones; they who were prefent diffiking nisvindfia the action, reproved him for being softence in a matter of porting when he with a troubled mind. Relig. ter of nothing; when he with a troubled mind Policy, park reply'd, Do you call it a thing of nothing? Do ye i.c.26.p., not bear how they fally accuse me of killing my Fa. 26.9.262. ther? This being declared to the Judges, gave occasion to them of Inquiring into the death of the old man: And Beffus being found guilty by his own confession, was put to death in such man-

ner, as the Law alotted to a Paricide. 8. A Merchant of Lucca, travelling to Roan in clarks.
Normandy, was in the way murdered by a Frenchman his Servant, and thrown amought the Vines.
As the fact was doing, comes by a blind man lead by a Dog (as 'tis ufual in that case) and Theatre hearing one groan, asked who it was? The mur- of God's therer answer'd, That it was a sick man easing fudgments; himself, the blind man thus delided the vilsio 1.2. 611.9. himself; the blind man thus deluded, the vilain 300. with his Masters Money, and Bills of Exchange, fets up a Shop at Roan. In the mean time the Merchant was expected at Lucca, and when he came not, a Messenger was dispatch'd to feek him; who after much inquiry, heard at an Inn, that fix Months before, a Luquois Merchant lodged there, and was going towards Paris. But the Mellenger hearing nothing of him there, began to suspect that he was murthered, and made his complaint to the Parliament at Roan, who caused inquiry to be made, if any about that time had fet up a new Shop, and finding that the man a-

dance of horror, confess'd the act, and was defervedly executed. 9. Anno 1551. at Paris, a certain young Wo. Beard's man was brain'd by a Man with a Hammer, near Theatr. 1.2. unto

alfo hearing of this inquiry, inform'd what he had heard about that place, where the Corps was

found, and what he was answered, faying withal,

that he knew the voice from any others. Many

Prisoners therefore were ordered to speak the

fame words to the blind man, together with the

Murtherer: But amongst them all he owned his

voice; whereupon the vilain possest with abun-

night Mass, and all her Rings and Jewels taken from her. This Hammer being left with the Corps, was known to be a poor Smiths there by, was put to fuch torture, as utterly deprived him edhereof to the Graid Viser, who prefently sent of the use of his Limbs, whereby to get his living, fo that reduced to extreme poverty, he ended his life in great mifery. All this while, which was the space of twenty years the Murderer remain'd unknown, and the memory of the murder feem'd to be buryed with the dead woman in her grave. But mark the Justice of God: One John Flaming Serjeant of the Subfidies at Paris, being at St. Leups, a Village by Montmorency, chaite'd at Supper to fay he had left his Wife at home fick, and no body with her but a little Boy; there was an old man then present named Monstier, and a Son-in-Law of his, who immediately went that night away; at ten in the Morning came to Flaming's House, with each of them a basket of Cherries, and a Green-Goofe, as if presents from the Husband, they were let in by the boy, whom they prefently murdered, yet not fo, but the woman heard his cry, and therefore locked fast the Chamber Door, and cry'd for help out at the Window; the Neighhours ran in, took these two villains, one in the Funnel of a Chimney, and the other in a Well in the Cellar, with nothing but his Nose above Water. These two being condemned, and brought to the place of Execution, Monster defired to speak with the Smiths Widow, of whom he asked forgiveness, confessing he had stollen from him his Hammer, and had therewith kill'd the Woman at St. Op-portunes: Thus the Smiths innocency was detected, and the Murderer found out after twenty

10. A Murderer at Tubing betray'd his mur-Justif, 1.2. 10. A Murderer at Tubing Detray a mis man-Justif, 1.2. 10. A Murderer at Tubing Detray a mis man-justified by his own fighs, which were to deep and incessant in grief, not of his fact, but of his small booty, that being but ask'd the question, he confessed the crime, and underwent worthy

years from the commitment.

Fabrit.

Fabrit.

Mostan. dt

Provider
tria, p.45;

46.

Ti. At Tiguri, a certain vagabond Rogue, in
the night had kill'dhis companion, that lay with
him in a Barn; and having first removed the dead
Corps fomewhat out of fight, fled betimes in the Morning, towards Eglisavium, a Town under the government of the Tigurines. But the Master of the Barn, having in the Morning found the figns of a murder, foon after found also the dead body. In the mean time the Murderer was got far upon his way, yet by the noise of Crows and Jays, which follow'd and assaulted him; he was Eaken notice of by fome Reapers, then in the Field, who were fomewhat terrified at the novelty of fo unufual a thing. The Murderer for all this holds on his way, and now might he feem to be out of danger, when there came fuch as were ordered to make parfuit after him : who enquire of the Reapers, if any man had pass'd by that way? who tell them they had feen none, besides one only fellow, who as he passed, was ever and anon, molested with the Crows and Jays, that they thence did conjecture he was some villain, and that if they made hafte, they might undoubtedly take him. The wretch was foon after feis'd by them, and broken upon the Wheel, at told the Priest, she had newly found a purse full his execution with fighs and prayers, I heard him acknowledge the providence of God, a clear instance of which he had receiv'd in so unusual a detection of himfelf.

12. Anno 1611. Some of the English Embassa-

unto St. Opportunes Church, as she was going to mid- | dors men entred into a quarrel with some of the Krewles, Jamoglans, of the next Seraglio, in which Tumult Tark tiffo one of the Embassadors men threw a stone, and smote a Jamoglan on the forchead, that he dyed the fub-Bassa of Galatia to make inquiry of the fact. The Emballador went himfelf to the Seraglio, and fent for his men which had been in the quarrel, and willed the Turks to delign the man which had thrown the stone, who all with one shout ran upon one Simon Dibbins, a man that was newly come from Candia, where he had ferv'd the Venetians, and was now entertain'd into the Embassadors service. This Simon was into the Embanadors icrvice. I has somen was not he that threw the ftone, yet the Turky would have none but him, on him they laid hands and drag'd him away. The Embanador enterpos'd, but in vain', the Englip offer'd great fams for the life has the Control of the life has the his life, but the Turks would have blood for blood: The day of execution being appointed, the Embassador fent his Chaplain to the Prison, to prepare him for death, who examining him how he had formerly liv'd, he confessed that fome few years before he had in England kill'd a man, for which he had fled to Candia, from whence he came to Constantinople, where he was now to fusfer for that which he did not: the just Judgement of God thus purfuing him, he was hanged at the Emballadors Gates.

13. Henry Renzovius, Lieutenant to the King Biards, of Denmark in the Dukedome of Holfatia, in a theory, to. Letter of his to David Chytreus writes thus: A Tra- 1.304. veller was found murdered in the High-way, near to Itzehow in Denmark; and because the murderer was unknown, the Magistrates of the place caused one of the hands of him that was flain to be cut off, and hung up by a string on the top of the room in the Town Prison; about ten years after the Murderer coming upon fome occasion into the Prison, the hand that had been a long time dry, beganto drop Blood upon the Table that stood underneath it; which the Gaoler beholding stay'd the fellow, and advertised the Magistrates of it, and examining him, the Murderer giving glory to God, confessed his fact, and submitted himself to the rigor of the Law, which was in-

flicted on him, as he well deferved.

14. Smyth and Gurney; two Watermen of clarks, Gravefend, were some years since hired by a Grasser, Mirrain, c, to carry him down to Tilbury Hope, for he intended 104.0.500, to go to a certain Fayr in Effect to buy Cattle: Thefe villains perceiving he had Money, confpired to take away his life, and accordingly, as they went, one of them cut his Throat, and the other taking his Money, threw him over-board. This murther was conceal'd divers years, but this Summer 1656, those Murderers, as they were drinking together fell out, and one of them in his passion, accused the other of murder, and he again accused him; upon which being apprehended and examined, they confess'd the fact, were condemn'd at Maidson Assizes, and are hang'd

in chains at Gravelend,

15. Anno 1656. A Womanin Welphilis, bing Lovier,
hear the time of her travel, wentto the next vil. Trat.
lage, to confess her felf, in her confession the 435. of Money, and therefore defired him, that he would fpeak of it publickly, that it might be reftor'd to the right owner. The Priest told her it was fent to her from Heaven, that she should referve it to her felf and enjoy it; the woman

William Robinson of Drayton Baffet, a Gentleman of

thus inform'd, kept the Purse to her self. In | chant and his Wife, there was no doubt, but he her return home, she was to pais thorow a Grove. into which she was no fooner come, but the pains of Travel came upon her: In the mean time a Noble Person, who had lost the Purse, rode up to her, and demanded, if the had not found one; the befeeches him, That for the Love of God, he would ride to the next Village for some woman to affift her in her labour, and that she would restore him the Purse he sought after: the Nobleman rode as fast as he could, to call some woman. In which time of his absence, came the wicked Priest, cuts off the womans head, and seises upon the purse. The Nobleman returning with the women, are witnesses of this Tragical Spectacle; but who had done it was unknown. It was a time when the Snow lay thick upon the ground; and finding some footsteps, he pursued them, till he overtook the Priest, whom he feis'd and sound his purse upon him; he ty'd him therefore to the tail of his Horse, and so drag'd him to the Magistrate to be punished: his sentence was to be thrown into a Caldron of boyling Oyl, which was accordingly executed on January 20.

Plat. Mo-King pailing by, he fawn'd upon him, as it were, ratis, 1,562. Craving help at his hands: whereupon the King factor, caused all his Army to march by in order; and when the Murderers came, the Dog flew fiercely upon them, and then fawn'd upon the King: those Souldiers being hereupon examined, confessed

Lonicer.

the fact, and were hang'd.

17. A Locklinith, young and given to luxury, kill'd both his Parents with Piftols, out of a defire to enjoy their Money and Estate; having committed this horrible murder, he went presently to a Cobler, and there bought him a pair of Shooes; leaving behind his old and tornone, which the Cobler's Boy threw under his feat, which he fate upon. Some hours after the door which he late upon. Some hours after the door of the house, where the flain were, was commanded by the Magistrate to be open'd, where were found the dead bodies; which the son so lively lamented, that no man had the least suspicion of him to be the author of so great a villany: But it fell out by accident, that the Cobler had obferved some spots of blood upon the Shooes left with him; and it was noted, that the fon had more Money about him than he us'd to have; the Magistrates mov'd with these things, put the man into prison, who soon confessed the fact, and received the punishment, worthy of his crime. This was (by the relation of Luther) at

Strange ways in the discovery of Durthers.

16. A Soldier in the Army of King Pyrrhus Militair. 6. being flain; a Dog which he had, could by no 86.9.380 means be entitled from the dead body; but the

Regiment in Boruffia. Anno 1450. 18. In Mets, a City of Lorain, the Executioner of the City, in the night and absence of the Ma-ster, got privily into the Cellar of a Merchants House; where he first slew the Maid, who was fent by her Mistress to fetch some Wine; in the same manner he slew the Mistress, who wondring at her Maids flay, came to fee what was therea-fon: This done, he fell to rifling Chefts and Ca-binets. The Merchant (upon his return) finding the horrible murder and plunder of his House, with a foul full of trouble and grief complains to the Senate; and when there were divers difcourses about the murder, the Executioner had allo put himfelf in the Court with the crowd, and there had been frequent brawls betwixt the Mer-

was the author of that Tragedy in his House; and, faid he, were he in my hands, I would foon extort as much from him. By these, and the like words, it came to pass, that the Merchant was cast into prison, and being in a most cruel manner tortured by this Executioner (though innocent) confessed himself the murderer, and so was condemned to a horrible death, which he fuffer'd accordingly. Now was the Executioner fecure, and feemed to be freed of all danger; when the wakeful Jultice of God discovered his villany: For he wanting Money, had pawn'da Silver Bowlto a Jew; who finding upon it the Coat of Arms of the Merchant, newly executed, fent it to the Magistrate, and with notice that the Merchants Coat was upon it. Whereupon the Executioner was immediately cast into Prison, and examined by torture how he came by that Cup: he there confessed all, as it had been done by him, and that he was the only nurderer: Thus the innocency of the Merchant was discover'd, and the Executioner had the due punishment of his wickedness.

19. Ibyeus the Poet, was let upon by Thieves in Zuin.Theat. hope of prey; and feeing their Knives at his Throat, vi.a. 1.7, he call'd to fome Cranes, which he faw then flying \$P.454.cda, over his head, that they would revenge his death: \*Ritgiot. of These Murderers afterwards sitting in the Mar- Policepart # ket-place; a Flock of Cranes again flew over them, 6.35.p.441, upon which, faith one of them, Behold the revengers of lbycus. This faying was catch'd up by iome prefent, they were inspected of his murder, examined by torture, confessed the fact, and were

20. Certain Gentlemen in Denmark, being on Beard's an Evening together in a Stove, fell out amonght themselves, and from words fell to blows, the 11,9,3034 Candles being put out, in this blind fray, one of them was stab'd by a Poynard. Now the Deed-doer was unknown by reason of the number, although the Gentleman accused a Pursevant of the Kings for it, who was one of them in the Stove: Christernus the Second, then King, to find out the Homicide, caus'd them all to come together in the Stove, and standing round about the dead Corps, he commanded that they flould, one after another, lay their right hand on the flain Gentlemans naked breft, fivearing they had not kill'd him. The Gentlemen did fo, and no fign appeared to witness against them; the Pursevant only remain'd, who (condemned before in his own conscience) went first of all, and kissed the dead mans feet, but as foon as he laid his hand on his brest, the blood gushed forth in great abundance, both out of his Wound and Nostrils, fothat urg'd by this evident accusation, he confessed the murder, and by the Kings own fentence, was immediately beheaded. Hereupon arose that practice (which is now ordinary in many places) of finding our unknown murders, which by the admirable Power of God, are for the most part reveal'd, either by the bleeding of the Corps, or the opening of its Eye, or some other extraordinary sign, as daily experience teaches.

21. Sir Walter Smyth of Shirford in Warwick- Dugdale 21. Sir Watter Smyth of Shirfora in Various Social Phire, being grown an aged man, at the death of his dutique Wife, confidered of a Marriage for Richard his Brane, illustrate, p. Son and Heir, then at mans effacte; to that end 37,38. made his mind known to Mr. Thomas Chetwin of Ingestre in Staffordshire, who entertaining the mo-tion in the behalf of Dorothy his Daughter, was murmur'd out fuch words as these: That seeing contented to give 5001 with her:But no sooner had the old Knight feen the young Lady, but he be-

twenty two years of age: And being impatient of all that might hinder her full enjoyment of him; she contriv'd how to be rid of her Husband. Having corrupted her waiting Gentlewoman, and a Groom of the Stable, the refolv'd by their help, and the afliftance of *Robinfon* to ftrangle him in his bed; and though *Robinfon* came not the deto lye upon him, to keep him from struggling: made an out-cry in the house, wringing her hands, pulling her hair, and weeping extremely; pre-tending that missing him some time out of bed, fhe went to fee what the matter was, and found

became neglected. But within two years following, this woful deed of darkness was brought to

light in this manner. The Groom before men-

tioned, was entertained with Mr. Richard Smyth,

Son and Heir to the murder'd Knight, and attend-

came a Suiter for himself, profering 500 l. for her, besides as good a Joynture as she should have became so sensible of his villany, when he was in his by his Son; had the match gone forward; this fo wrought upon *Chetwin*, that he effectually percups, that out of good nature, he took his Mafter afide, and upon his knees befought his forgivefwaded his Daughter, and the Marriage en-fued accordingly: It was not long e'er her affeness, for acting in the murder of his Father, declaring all the circumitances thereof. Whercupon Mr. Smylb differently gave him good words; but, ctions wandring, fhe gave entertainment to one wished some others he trusted, to have an eye to him, that he might not escape; when he had flept, and better confider'd what might be the iffue thereof. Notwithstanding which direction, he sled away with his Masters best Horse; and hasting prefently into Wales, attempted to go beyond Sea; but being hindred by contrary winds, after three and the allistance of Robinson to irrangie min in his bed; and though Robinson came not the defigned night, the no whit stagger'd in her resolutions; for watching her Husband till he was fallen a sleep, the call'd in her complices; and calting a long Towel about his neck, caus'd the Groom the was found out and brought prisoner to Warnick; as was also the Lady and her Gentley and the Groom the Robinson and the Contract of them with great boldness denying the feature of the contract of the c ing the fact: and the Groom most impudently whilf her felf and the Maid firatining the Towel, flop'd his breath. Having thus dispatched the work, they carry'd himinto another room, where the carry'd himinto another room, where work, they carry a numino another toom, where a Clofe Stool was placed, upon which they fet him. An hour after the Maid and Groom were got filently away: to palliate the bufines, file ly juffified what he had so faid to be true, to the face of the Lady, and her Maid, who at first with much feering confidence pleaded their innocency; till at length, feeing the particular circumstances thus discovered, they both confessed the fact; for him in that posture. By these seigned slews of forrow, she prevented all surjection of his violent death; and not long after went to London, setting so high a value upon her Beauty, that Robinson where the Country people, to the death; and so the same set of the same se where the Country people, to this day, shew the place; and the Groom with the Maid suffer'd death at Warwick. This was about the third year of Queen Maries Reign, it being May the 15.

1 Marie that Sir Wahers murder to happened.

The end of the First Book of the Wonders of the Little World.

H E

# SECOND BOOK.

### CHAP. I.

Of the Imagination or Phantasie, and the force of it in some persons, when depraved by melancholy, or otherwise.

children into the Fields beyond their wonted walk, and they being now weary, cryed to him to carry them. The Gentleman not able to carry them all, relieved himself with this device, he said he would provide them Horses to ride home with, and furnished himself and them with Geldingsout of the next Hedge: the fuccess was (faith my Author) that mounted fancy put metal into their Legs, and they came cheerfully home.

2. There was one who fell into a vain imagination that he was perpetually frozen; and therefore in the very Dog-days continually fate near the Fire, crying out that he should never be warm, un-less his whole body should be set on fire: and whereas by stealth he would cast himself into the fire, he was bound in chains in a feat near the fire, where he fate night and day, not able to fleep by reason of this soolish sancy: when all the coun-tels of his Friends were in vain, I took this course for his cure, I wrapped him in Sheepskins from

head to foot, the wool was upon them, which I had well wetted with Aqua Vita; and thus dreffed, I

days was perfectly well. 3. A Noble Person in Portugal sell into this melancholy imagination, that he continually cryed out, God would never pardon hisfins. In this agony he continued penfive, and walted away, various prescriptions in Physick were used to no purpose, as also all kinds of Divertisements and other means. At last we made use of this Artifice, his Chamber door being locked, about midnight at the Roof of his Chamber (we had stripped off the tile for that purpose) there appeared an arti-ficial Angel, having a drawn Sword in his right, and a lighted torch in his left hand, who called and a ngured forch in its fett hand, who caned him by his name, he straight role from his Bed, and adored the Angel, which he saw cloathed in white, and of a beautiful aspect, he lithhed attentively to the Angel, who told him all his sins were forgiven, and fo extinguished his Torch and faid no more. The poor man overjoyed, knocked with great violence at the door, raifes the House, tells them all that had passed; and as soon as it was day, fent for his Phylicians, and relates al'(1) fily be crushed together, and folded one within a-

Magination the work of Fancy, faith Dr. Fuller, oftentimes produces real effects, and this he confirms by a pleafanter inflance than fome of these that follow.

1. A Gentleman had lead a company of the follow.

2. A Gentleman had lead a company of this former indisposition.

3. A Mno Dom. 1610. attending upon my Prince A mo Dom. 1610.

thing of his former indupolition.

4. Anno Dom. 1610. attending upon my Prince Additari. at Prague, as his Phylician, it fell out, that upon and Dowathe eighteenth of July there was born a boy, whose time, per Liver, Intestines, Stomach, Spleen, with a great 763.39. part of the Mesentery, hung out all naked below 664,665; his Navel. He lived but a few hours, and then with misery enough exchanged that life for death which he hed nearly beau. If any demond the which he had newly begun. If any demand the reason of so monstrous a deformity, he shall find no other than the imagination of the Mother, who no other than the magnation or the Motner, who being asked by Doctor Major and my felf, whether happily she had not given some occasion to such a Birth, she answered with tears, that three Months before her delivery, she was constrained by some Soldiers to be present at the killing of a Calf, at the opening of it she felt an extraordinary motion in her felf, when she saw how the bowels came tumbling down from the Belly.

5. In the fame City of *Prague*, much about the fame time there was the like, if not a greater minute there was the like, if not a greater minute there was the like, if not a greater minute there was the like, if not a greater minute there was the like, if not a greater minute there was the like, if not a greater minute the like minute the like minute the like minute the like m racle of nature: a woman was delivered of a Son, Holl.1.c. who was born with his foreskin cut and inverted; 3.p. 667. well wetted with Agna Viae; and thus dreffed, I fet him at once all on fire; he burnt thus for half and this came to passtriough the vehement imagination of the Mother, who three weeks before an hour, when dancing and leaping, he cryed out he was now well, and rather too hot; by this leaves the forms a forms a form and leaves a fire a form the forms of the forms and leaves and the meaning of the Levis Comments. means his former fancy vanished, and he in a few / described the manner of the Jewish Circumcision, at one of which he had that morning been present. I may be an eye-witness of this, for I was brought by Kepler the great Mathematician, to behold that

Boy who was then two years of age.

6. Gulielmus Fabricius relates a notable History Milbid. to this purpole; thus, Anno 1600, an honest Ma- p.668. tron in Rol near the Lemane Lake, at the beginning of the fecond month from her conception, chanced to pass by the Image of a Crucifix, and looking over curiously and intentively upon the broken and difforted Legs of the Thief that hung on the left fide, the was therewith fo mov'd and affected, that at the end of her time she was delivered of a Girl who was deform'd in her right Leg, after the same manner as she had beheld in the

7. There was an excellent Painter, who having *Nich. Tudpii* been for fome time inlefted with black choler, *obfirv. mid.* fell into this ftrange and false imagination, he verily believ'd that all the Bones of his Body were 37. become so flexible and soft, that they might as eathem, who congratulated his felicity, calling him nother as a piece of Wax: his mind having re-

enda. 6.24. fought them that stood near him, that they would fuffer him to fwim a while in that Lake: the Phyfician agreed to it, and he walking carefully about, faid, that now the water was as high as his Knees, straight it was come to his Loins, and soon after it reached as high as his Throat: this done, (behold ther. the force and strength of imagination ) he said he was very well, and fo indeed it fell out.

9. Acertain woman being very big (according to usual computation) did reckon with her Neigh-4.06.1. p. bours, that she should come about the Feast of the an Island, whence if he should presume to venture, consil.23. livered of three Kings: Pray God grant it, faid she. Male Children, one of which was of the colour of Bed. an Æthiopian, as one of those three Kings are com-

11. Anno 1638. at Leyden a woman of the meaner fort, who lived near the Church of S. Pe-Barthol. ter, was delivered of a Child well shaped in every cint. 2. hift. respect, but had the head of a Cat. Imagination 4. p.210. was that which had given occasion for this Monfter; for while she was big she was frighted exceedingly with a Cat which was gotten into her

12. A very ingenious Phylician has divers times trelated to me, that being called to a young Lady, expedito. he found, that though the much complain'd of exphilife found, that though fine much complained of exprise health; yet there appeared fo little caute either in her body, or her condition, to guess that she did any more than fancy her self sick, that scrupling to give her Physick, he perswaded her Friends rather to divert her mind by little journeys of pleasure. In one of which, going to S. Winifred's Well, this Lady who was a Catholick, and devout in her Religion, and a pretty while in the water to perform four Devotions, and had had occasion to six her. fome Devotions, and had had occasion to fix her eyes very attentively upon the red Pebble Stones, flesh was quite putressed. By the counsel of Phywhich in a scattered order made up a good part of scians he was wrapped in a winding sheet, laid up-

he had therefore tied up for fome days that paffage he was so much in fear of, whereupon there was such a tumour, that had not his Brother loosed the Bonds, he had certainly died: Samuel Collins an English man, and Doctor of Physick, my intimate friend at Montpelier, faw, and was well acquainted with this melancholy man.

14. One was periwaded that his Nofe was grown to that prodigious length and greatness,

ceived this impression, he kept himself in his Bed a whole Winter together, searing if he should rise, that the misfortune which he seared would certainly besal him. He was afterwards cured of his conceit by the artissic of his Physician, as is the conceit by the artissic of his Physician, as is without discovery, holds a long stuffed thing to his case. It biff. down at large in the same Chapter.

8. Rodericus Fonsica tells of one, who being fick of a burning Fever, pointing from his Bed fastat. the with his Finger to the Floor of the Chamber, he betwith his Finger to the Floor of the Chamber, he betwith his Finger to the Floor of the Chamber, he betwith his Finger to the Floor of the Chamber, he betwith his Finger to the Floor of the Chamber, he betwith his Finger to the Floor of the Chamber, he betwith his Finger to the Floor of the Chamber, he between the Floor of the Chamber, h

15. There was one who thought his Buttocks schence. were made of Glass, so that all that he did he per-1.0b/s. p. were made or Grais, to that all that he did he per thought p, formed flanding, fearing, that if he should fit 124, down, he should break his Buttocks, and that the Barbol. Fragments of the Glass should slie hither and this light state.

16. Montanus tells of one who thought all p. 114. the superficies of the world was made of Glass, thin temperature of the complex of the world was made of and transparent, and that underneath there lay a complex.d. multitude of Serpents, that he lay in his Bed as in Montan. Epiphany, or of the three Kings: fome therefore toldher by way of allusion, that she should be deamongs the Serpents, he should speedily be de
obj. med. 1.2 voured; and therefore to prevent that milhap, he 1.1.24. At her time therefore she was delivered of three was resolv'd not to stir from the Island of his

17. I have feen a woman, faith Trallianus, who wallian.t. an Acthopan, as one of those three Kings are commonly painted. This story, saith Gemma, I thought meet to set down, because it was seen at Lovaine, and is confirmed by sufficient testimony.

10. Another woman was delivered of a Child standard and rough, having too intentively looked upon the picture of John Baptist, as he is ordinarily painted in his Garments of Camelshair.

24.6.7. Thave seen a woman, saith Trallianus, who was possible seen at the sample of the carryed her mid15. I have seen a woman, saith Trallianus, who
was possible delivate the standard, she carryed her mid16. It have seen a woman, saith Trallianus, who
was possible delivate the standard, she carryed her mid16. I have seen a woman, saith Trallianus, who
was possible deliver the sample of the carryed her mid16. Carried the whole world: she also wept, searing, 1.09/1. p.
that if at any time she unbent her singer, that then
123. the whole worlds Fabrick would fall into Ruines.

18. Therefluous the the Son of Pythodorus, who was shinger the sample of the sampl

18. Thrafilaus the Son of Pythodorus, who was Athenems deis'd with that kind of madness, that he verily deipnold. thought, that all the Ships which put to shore up- 12.c.ult. pl on the Pyraum were his own, he would therefore 554. number them, difinifs them, and when they re- science. turn'd, receive them with that joy, as if he was oblit. oblit the Mafter of all their Cargo. Of fuch as were Zuing. wracked he enquired not at all, but fuch as came Thiatr. vol. fafe he wonderfully rejoyced at, and in this plea. 1d.1.p.18. fure did he paß his life. But when his Brother return'd from Siche he combatant turn'd from Sicily, he caught and committed this pleasant person to the care of Physicians, by whom he was cured: yet affirming that he never liv'd so happily and pleasingly, as being altogether freed of trouble, and yet in the mean time enjoyed many pleafures.

ny picaiures.

10. A young man troubled with Hypochondriack melancholy had a ftrong imagination that he
Hierarchy,
was dead, and did not only abftain from meat and
p.551. drink, but importun'd his Parents that he might be carried unto his Grave, and buried before his flesh was quite putrefied. By the counsel of Phywhich in a leattered order made up a good part of those that appeared through the water, and a while after growing big, she was delivered of a child, whose white skin was copiously speckled with spots of the colour and bigness of those stones: and though now this Child hath liv'd already several years, yet she still retains them.

13. In England there was one that would not piss, lest all the blood in his body should pass that way, he had therefore find up for some days that rassigned one of them, the world is well rid of him, he had therefore find up for some days that rassigned in a winding sheet, laid up-though a bier, and so carried upon mens shoulders to wards the Church. But upon the way two or three pleasant Fellows (suborned to that purpose) meeting the Herse, demanded aloud of them that followed it, whose body it was that ways a three coffind, and carried to burial. They said it was a young man's, and told them his name. Surely, replyed one of them, the world is well rid of him, the world is well rid of him. for he was a man of a very bad and vicious life, and his Friends have cause to rejoyce that he hath rather ended his days thus, than at the Gallows. The young man hearing this, and vexed to be thus injured, rowfed himfelf upon the Bier, and told them that they were wicked men to do him that wrong which he had never deferved, that if he was alive, as he is not, he would reach them to speak better of the dead. But they proceeding to dethat he thought he carried along with him, as it | prave him, and to give him much more difgrace-

bout their ears with fuch rage and fury, that he ceased not buffeting with them till he was quite wearied; and by this his violent agitation the humours of his body altered, he awakened as out of a fleep or trance, and being brought home, and comforted with wholfome diet, he within a few days recovered both his priftine health, ftrength and understanding.

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Limited 20.In our memory, faith Lemnius, a noble person fell into this fancy, that he verily believed he was dead, and had departed out of this life, infomuch that when his Friends and Familiars befought him to cat, or urgedhim with threats, he still refus'd all, faving it was in vain to the dead. But when they doubted not but that this obstinacy would prove his death, and this being the feventh day from whence he had continued it, they bethought themselves of this device. They brought into his room, which on purpole was made dark, fome perfonated fellows wrapped in their sheets, and fuch grave cloaths as the dead have, these bringing in meat and drink began liberally to treat themfelves. The fick man fees this, and asks them who they are, and what about? They told him they were dead perfons. What then, faid he, do the dead cat? Yes, yes, fay they, and if you will fit down with us you shall find it so. Straight he fprings from out his Bed, and falls too with the reft: Supper ended, he falls into a fleep, by vertue of a liquor given him for that purpole. Nor are fuch perfons reftored by any thing fooner than fleep.

21. A noble woman, though both her Husband and her felf were white, was yet delivered of a child of the colour of an Æthiopian, whom, when the was like to fuffer as an Adulteress, Hippocrates is faid to have delivered, by explaining the causes of such things, and by shewing the pi-cture of an Athiop in the Chamber where she and her Husbandlay, and with which, it feem'd, the fancy of the woman had been strongly affected.

22. Horace tells of a Noble Argive, who in an empty Theatre believed he faw and heard I know  $\frac{L_{2}}{D_{P,R,rol}P_{s}}$  not what rare Tragedians. But that being cured Treatise of by the care of his Friends, he complained that they patients. had extorted from him a most delightful pleasure, and had taken from him a grateful errour of his

Fun band ignibilis Argis, &c. faith the Poet.

Who, though he beard rare Trazedies of Wit, Andin an empty Theatre did fit, And vive appliate, in other things express'd All well, good Neighbour, kind man to his Gueft, Acourteons Husband, and one who would not Be raying mad at the breaking of a pot. Knew haw to flum a precipice, had wit To Teape a Well, and p. Is an open pit.

This man recovered by the helps of art And care of Friends, us'd fadly to complain Friends, I'm not fav'd by this your love, but flain: Robbed of that fivert delight I then did find In the fo grateful errour of my mind.

Sir Kenelm

23. There was a Lady, a Kinfwoman of mine, who used much to wear black patches upon her face, as was the fashion amongst young women, which I to put her from used to tell her in jest, that

ful and reproachful language, he not able longer (citude and care of those parches were so strong in to endure it, leaped from the Herse, and fell a ler sancy, should come into the world with a great black fpot in the midst of its forehead, and this apprehension was so lively in her imagination at the ime she proved with child, that her Daughter was born marked just as the Mother had fancied, which there are at hand witnesses enough to confirm, but none more pregnant than the young Lady her felf, upon whom the mark is yet remain-

ing.

24. Pifunder a Rhodian Historian, laboured under such a melancholy fancy, that he was in continual fears left he should meet his own Ghost, for tits. 117.6. he verily believ'd even while he was alive that his 2.p.765. foul had deferted his body. Such another perfon Giald. as this was in Ferrara, faith Giraldus, who could bill. Fort. Dialog. 3. by no means be perfwaded by Nicholaus Leonicenus his Physician, that it was impossible for bodies to walk up and down without their fouls, he approv'd of fuch reasons as was propounded, granting all the premises, but ever when they went about to infer the conclusion, he would then cry out he denied the whole of it.

25. Menedemus a Cynick Philosopher fell into Laut.1.2.c. that degree of melancholy, that he went up and 18. down in the drefs of a fury, faying, he was fent as a mellenger from Hell, to bring the Devils an account of the fins of all Mortals.

#### CHAP. II.

Of the Comprehensiveness and Fidelity of the Memories of some Men.

TExt unto that of Reason, man is not endowed with a choicer and more necessary faculty than that of memory, the treasury and fate repofitory of all the Arts and Sciences, of all the Axioms and Rules which we have heaped up, and with great study, labour, and long experience laid together, for the better conduct and Government of life in this our mortal state. It is confessed it is a delicate and frailer part of the foul, and first of all others that receives the injurious impressions of age: yet how long it hath been retained in fome in its wonted vigour, how heightned and improved in others, fee in the following inftan-

memory, that he was able to repeat them without

2. Authory W. dlens by the help of the art of memory in fix months space learn'd by heart the marrow whole Epitome of Pagnine, with fuch excellent fuc- Ecclif. hift. cefs, that thereby he was enabled well to interpret any place of the holy Scriptures, and to give a reafon for it.

3. Mr. Humphrey Burton a Gentleman of good worth in the City of Coventry, being at this time of my writing this, viz. Sept. 10. 1676. of the age of eighty and three, besides his many and other accomplifhments, can by the strength and firmness of his memory give the fum of any Chapter in the the next child she should go with, whiles the foli-

have frequently put him to the trial, wherein though I have observed no order, but named have a Chapter at the beginning, then one towards the end, then again return'd to the middle, and so on purpose prevented any affiftance he might have from an orderly fuccession and dependance, yet could I no fooner name the Chapter and Book whereof I defired the account, but he was ready with his Diftich.

4. Cineas the Embassadour of King Pyrrhus, the very next day that he came to Rome, both knew, 24.p.168. Solin.c. 7. and also saluted by their names all the Senate, and p.195. the whole order of the Gentlemen in Rome.

5. Franciscus Cardulus a learned man, was able if any of the company had rather he would repeat them backwards.

2. Imag.i.

6. I have heard it from one who was present at Juni Nicii the discourse, that in the presence of a Prince of Germany, when mention was made of Tacitus, that Justus Lipsius did then say, that he had the Golden Volume io firm and entire in his memory, that nothing had ever flipt him therein, he challenged any thing had ever flipt him therein, he challenged any to make a trial of what he faid: And go to, faid he, fet one here with a Poynard, and if in repeating of Tacius all over, I shall mis but in one word let him stab me, and I will freely open my Breast or Threat for him to the state only but the state on the state on the state only but the state on the state on the state on the state on the

paria vi and so also the latter. His Iliads hath in it thirty ror, illustry, one thousand six hundred and seventy Verses, and

Zuing .. vol.

zuing. vol. ny knowledge of Letters, yet by the frequent hear-ing of them read, had the whole body of the Scriptures without book, and by diligent thinking of them, did well understand them, faith S. Augustine in his Prologue to his sirst Book de Dottrina Chri-

Zuing. vol. 9. Hortensius, who for his Eloquence was called i.h.p.34. the King of Caules: of him Cicero writing to Brutus, There was, faith he, in that man fuch a memory, as I have not known a greater in any. It's faid of him, that fitting on a time in the place where things were exposed to publick sale for a whole day together, he recited in order all the things that were fold there, their price and the names of the Buyers; and by the account taken of them, it appeared that he had not been deceiv'd in any of them. Cicero comparing him with Lucullus, faith Hortenfius his memory was the greater for words, but that of Luculus for things.

10. Lucius Lucullus a great Captain and Philofo Zuing, vol. pher, by air admirable strength of memory was able to give so ready an account of all affairs at home and abroad, as if he had had them all at once presented before hiseyes.

11. Pompeius Gariglianus, a Canon of the Church Jani Nicii of Capua, was of fo great a memory, as I remem-ber not to have known his like: he was fo well and prima.p.69. throughly known in all Plato, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Galen, Themistius, Thomas Aquinas and others, that as an admirable inftance of his memory, he would upon occasion not only repeat their sentences but the very words themselves.

12. Age, faith Seneca, hat done me many inju-

Books of the Old Testament in a Latine Distinct with as much readiness, and as little hesitation as if he had directly read them out of a Book: I myself fente of hearing, and slackened my Nerves. A. proem. The property of mongst the rest I have mentioned before is the memory, a thing that is the most tender and frail of 3.6.1.9.53. all the parts of the foul, and which is first sensible Hylicom. of the affaults of age: that heretofore this did fo \$\frac{p}{2}\frac{444}{444}\$, flourish in me, as not only ferv'd me for use, but left life in the might even pass for a miracle, I cannot deny; for 15.9.456. I could repeat two thousand names in the same order as they were fpoken, and when as many as were Scholars to my Master, brought each of them feveral Verses to him, so that the number of them amounted to more than two hundred, beginning at the last I could recite them orderly unto the first: nor was my memory only apt to receive such things as I would commit to it, but was alfo a faithful preferver of all that I had entrufted it with.

13. Lippus Brandolinus in his Book of the con-zuing. vol. dition of humane life, reports of Laurentius Bo-1d.1.9.34. nincontrius, that at eighty years of age he had so perfect and entire a memory, that he could remember all that had happened to him when he was a Boy, and all that he had read in his youth, and could recite them in fuch a manner, that you would think he had feen or read them but that very day.

word let him ten me, and word let him ten firike at.

7. The Works of Homer are his Iliads and Odyffer, the former confilts of twenty four Books, and fo allothe latter. His Iliads hath in it thirty one thousand fix hundred and seventy Verses, and Isuppose his Odyffer hath no less, and yet it is said of alth he, fo strong a memory, that he hath 1 polusion. S. Ansuffine (the most copious and various of the Profession of the Fathers) ready by heart, alledging every where, pol.1.3.6.6. as occasion presents it self, fully and faithfully his \$ 1.0.25. sentences, and which is very strange, his words: nay, if he be demanded any thing touching any paffage in any of his Volumes (which of themselves are almost enough to fill a Library ) I my self have feen him instantly shewing and pointing with his finger to the place and page in which he disputed of that matter.

16. Dr. Raynolds excelled this way, to the afto-16. Dr. Raynolds excelled this way, to the altonihment of all that were inwardly acquainted with Halpy. And him, not only for S. Anguline's Works, but alfo policy. Additional Claffical Authors; fo that it might be truly faid of him, that which hath been applyed to others, that he was a living Library, or a third University. Upon occasion of fome Writings which passed to and for bearwist him and Dr. Carrille. Then our and fro betwixt him and Dr. Gentilis, then our Professour of the Civil Laws, he publickly confeis'd, that he thought Dr. Raynolds had read, and did remember more of those Laws than himself, though it were his Profession.

17. Carmidas a Grecian, or Carneades as Cicero Plin.1.7. 6 and Quimilian call him, was of fo fingular a memo- 24,9,168. ry, that he was able to repeat by heart the contents of most Books in a whole Library, as if he had read the same immediately out of the Books themselves.

18. Portius Latro had fo firm a memory by na- zuing. vol. ture, and that to fortified by art, it was at once to 1d.1.9.36, capacious and tenacious, that he needed not to sented it. read over again what he had written, it sufficed that he had once wrote it, and though he did that with great speed, yet did he in that time get it by heart. Whatfoever he had entrusted with his memory in this kind could never be erased, whatsoever he had once pronounced without Book, he

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still remembred. Enjoying the happiness of such a Memory, he needed not the assistance of Books; he gloried that he wrote down all in his mind, and what he had there written, he ever had in such readiness, that he never stumbled at the calling to mind of any one word. He spake as if he had read out of a Book: if any man propos'd the name of any great General (such a Memory had he as to Hiltory) that immediately he could recount all that he had done, and would relate his exploits in fuch a manner (not as if he repeated what he had before read) but as if he read what he had newly written.

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Attriar. c. 681.9:356

81.9:356

the highest pitch of Humane Possibility; for he could readily repeat any thing that he had penn'd after once reading of it. And therefore usually at the ringing of the Bell, he began to commit his Sermons to heart, and kept what he learn'd fo firmly, that he used to say: That if he were to make a Speech premeditated, before a thoufand Auditors, shouting or fighting all the while, yet could he say whattoever he had provided to theak. Many barbarous and hard names out of a Kalender, and fourty strange words Welsh, Irish, &c. after once reading, or twice at the most, and thort meditation, he could repeat both forwards and backwards, without any helitation. Sir Francis Bacon, reading to him only the last clauses of ten lines in Erasinus his Paraphrase in a confused and difinembred manner, he after a small paufe rehearfed all those broken parcels of fentences the right way, and the contrary without ftumbling.

20. Petrarch speaks of a certain Soldier, a friend 1.1.1.2.33. of his, and his companion in many a Journey, that he had fuch a Memory, that though he was afflicted with publick and private calamities (which are wont either to destroy, or at least to di-flurb and weaken the Memory) he could yet faithfully retain all that he had seen or heard, even to the observation also of the time and place, wherein the thing was faid or done, he was most desirous of. And those things, which he had heard many times before, if they were again fpoken of, and that any thing was added or di-minished, he was able to correct it. By which means it came to pass, that while he was present, Petrarch was the more cautious and circumfpect in speaking.

Zuing. vol. 21. Jerome of Prague ( the fame that was 1.1.1.1.1.7.35 burnt alive in the Council of Constance, had (it appears) a most admirable Memory; whereof Poggins in his Epistle to Leonardus Aretinus, produces this as an argument; that after he had been three hundred and forty days in the bottom of a stinking and dark Tower, in a place where he not only could not read, but not fo much as see; yet did he alledge the Testimonies of so many of the Learnedst, and Wisest persons in favour of his Teners; cited fo many of the Fathers of the Church, as might have fufficed, and been more than enow, if all that time he had been intentupon his fludy, without the leaft moleftation or di-

2.1 Nepotianus, confin to Heliodorus the Bifnop, 1.1.1.1.34 by his Sifter, was of that notable Memory, that in disputations and familiar conference, if any man cited a Testimony, he could streight know from whence it was, as suppose this was Tertullians, this Cyprians, that from Lastantius, &c. to conclude, with continual reading he made his bofome the Library of Christ.

23. Theodorus Metochites, who in the Reign of Gregoraf. i. Andronicus Paleologus, was an eminent person, by 7.9.30. the excellency of the Memory, had attained to zing. vol. the very height of Learning. If you ask'd him of any thing that was new, or of Antiquity, he would fo recount it, as if he recited it out of fome Book; fo that in his discourses, there was little need of Books, for he was a living Library, and, as it were, an Oracle, where a man might know all that he had defired.

24. Christopherus Longolius, had such a Memory, Zaing. vol. that scarce any continuance of time was able to remove those things from his mind, which he had once fixed there. Being often ask'd of many different things, concerning which he had read nothing of many years; yet would he answer with as much readiness to each of them, as if he had read them but that very day. If at any time a discourse chanced to be of such things as were treated on by divers and different Authors, when the things were the fame, yet would he fo distinguish of them in his discourse, reciting every Author in his own words; that he feemed to fpeak them not by heart, whereby miftakes may arise; but as if he had read them out of the Books themselves: When he did this often, he so rais'd the admiration of Auditors, that they thought he made use of some Artifice, and not of his natural Memory.

25. In Padua, near unto me, dwelt a young Muret. Vaman of Corfica of good birth, and fent thither to riar left. 1.3 study the Civil Law. In the study of which, he care p.54, tention, that there was now raifed among tus a ptin Service tention, that there was now raifed among tus a ptin Service tention. tention, that there was now raised amongst us a de tangunt, great opinion of his Learning. He came often, Amario, p, almost every day to my house, and there going a 63, report, that he attain'd to an Art of Memory, Zuin. Theatby assistance of which he was able to perform that, vol. 1.4.1. which another could not believe unless he be. P-35. held it. When I heard this, I had a defire to be-hold these wonderful things, as one that am not very credulous of fuch matters as come by hearfay. I therefore defir'd him to give me some such kind of instance of his Art, as he should think fit. He told me he would do it, when I pleas'd. Immediately, then said I; and when he refus'd not, all we who were present went into the next room; there did I dictate Latin, Greek and Barbarous names, some significant, others not, so many, and so different, having not the least dependance one upon the other, that I was weary with dictating, the Boy with writing what I dictated, and all the reft with hearing, and expectation of the iffue. We thus diverly wearied, he alone call'd for more. But when I my felf faid it was fit to observe some measure; and that I should be abundantly satisfied, if he could but recite me the one half of those, I had caus'd already to be set down. He fixing his eyes upon the ground, (with great expectation on our part) after a short pause began to speak. In brief, to our amazement, he repeated all we had wrote in the very same order they were fet down, without scarcea stop or any helitation : and then beginning at the last, recited them all backwards to the first; then fo as that he would name only the first, third, fifth, and in that order repeat all: and indeed, in what order we pleas'd, without the least errour. Afterwards when I was more familiar with him, (having often try'd him, and yet never found him speaking otherwise than the truth ) he told me once (and certainly he was no boafter) that he could repeat in that manner 36000 names, and

it a year after. For my own part, I made tryal of him after many days, and found he faid true. He taught Franciscus Melinus, a young Patrician of Venice, and who had but a weak Memory, in the compass of but seven days, wherein he had learn'd of him, to repeat five hundred names with ease, and in what order he pleas'd.

Chap. 3.

26. Francis, King of France, excell'd well night vol.1.d.1.p. all those of his time, in the firmness and readinefs of his Memory, what every particular Pro-vince ought to contribute, what Ways and what Rivers were most convenient for their passage; out of what Winter Quarters a party of Horse might be most speedily drawn, all these, and the like matters, even concerning the remoteft Cities, he did comprehend with that fingular Wit and Memory; that the Nobles, who were improved in those affairs, by daily and constant im-ployments, thought he held them in his Memory; as if they lay there in an Index.

#### CHAP. III.

Of the Sight and the vigor of that Sense in some, and how depraved in others.

IN Cilicia, near unto the Town of Ceses, there is (saith M. Varro) a Fountain that hath the name of Nus; the Waters whereof have this admirable quality, that they render the Senfes of all fuch as tafte of them; more exquisite and fubtile. It may be suspected that some of those, who are mentioned in the following Examples, had cleared their eyes, with the Waters of this Fountain; or some other of the like quality, thereby attaining to a quick-fightedness, not inferiour to that of the Lynv it felf.

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1. There was not many years fince a Spaniard fubbificent. call'd Lopes at Gades, who from an high Moun-310. Sale and Lopes at Gades, who from an high Moun-310. fite strait, out of Europe unto the Affrican shore, Hist. el.10. the passage from whence (as Cleonardus wit-6.7.9.346. neffeth) is no lefs than three or four hours fail in a calm Sea, he could from the top of this Mountain discern, all that was doing in that far distant Haven, or upon the Land near unto it, and did discover it, so that by the industry of this notable spy; they of Gades did oftentimes avoid those designs, which the Pyrates had upon them. This was told me by a person of great Honour and Dignity; who there receiv'd it from himself, in the presence of others: and amongst other things, he faid of him, that his Eyebrows had hair upon them of an extraordinary length.

2. We find incredible examples of the quick-21.p.167. ness of eye-fight in Histories : Cicero hath recorded that the whole Poem of Homer, call'd his Iliads, was written in a membrane, or piece of Parchment, in so finall a Character, that the whole was to be couched, and inclosed within the compaß of a Nut-shell.

3. The same Writer makes mention of one

which was yet the molt ftrange, things ftuck in his Memory, that he would fay (with little ado) he could repeat any thing he had intrusted with him Strabo: Of whom he further adds that Val. Max.le him Strabo: Of whom he further adds, that 630,32. during the Carthaginian War, he was wont to Solin. 6.5. during the Carthaginan War, ne was wone to Shin. 6.9. Itand and watch upon Lilybaum, a Promontory in p. 191. Sicily, to discover the Enemies Fleet, loosing out Elian. of the Haven of Carthage, and was able at that Lil. 6.13. distance to count and declare, the very just num- p.285.

ber of their Ships.

4. Tiberius the Emperour had eyes of an ex. Sutton in traordinary bigness; and those such (which is sinsvita, the wonder) that could see, even in the night and Zsing. vol. darknes; but it was fo, only for a finall time, at 2.1.2, p. the first opening of them, after sleep, by degrees 230. they afterwards grew dull, and he could see no Plin.l.11. more than others.

5. Josephus Scaliger (in the life of his Father) camer.box. writes both of him and himself, that both of them jubilicent, having blewith eyes, they could fometimes fee in 2.6.8: p.31. the night, as well as we can in the twilight, and that this continued with him from his childhood, to the twenty third year of his age.

6. Even in our age (faith Pierius) I have heard cameribid. Marcus Antonius Sabellicus (while he studied Greek 1.30. with us) affirm of himself, that as oft as he was wak'd in the night, he was able, for some time, very clearly to discern the Books, and all other furniture of the Chamber where he lay.

7. Hieronymus Cardanus, in the beginning of zuing vol. his youth, had that in common with Tiberius 2.1.5. p. and the rest, that he could see in the dark as soon 293. as he wak'd, all that was in the room, but foon after, all that ability did defert him, he fays the cause was the heat of the brain, the subtilty of the spirits, and the force of imagina-

8. Calius having related (out of Pliny) the Hi-cel. Rhod. flory of Tiberius, his feeing in the dark; faith aniq. lett. moreover, that the fame thing had fometimes his caling letters and the hinds of the caling letters and the line of happened to himfelf, calling God to witness, that he fpake nothing but the truth.

9. Gellius writes, that in the remotest parts of camer. hor. the Country of Albania; the Inhabitants there do subcis. cent. grow bald in their childhood; and that they can 3.6.81.p. fee much more clearly in the night, than in the Gell Nort. day; for the brightness of the day diffipates, or Attic.1.9.6.

rebates the edge of their fight. 10. Fabritius ab Asuapendente, relates the Hi-Bartbol.de flory of a man of Pifa, who had such a constitutuluce homing. tion of the eye, that he could see very well in Licitage. the night: but either not at all, or elfe very ob- 107. fcurely in the day.

11. Sophronius in his Book of Spirits, tells of Barthol.
Julianus a Monk, that for the space of seventy ibido. 107 years, he never lighted nor had a Candle; who nevertheless was used to read Books throughout, in the darkness of the night.

12. Asclepiodorus, the Philosopher, and Scho- wid p. 106; lar of Proclus, was able in the thickest of the darkness, to discern of and know them that stood by him; and alfoused then to read Books; as Photius in his Bibliothica withesles of him.

53. The Illustrious Count Gaspar Scioppins, the parthol. honour of his age, assured me, for a certain truth, thidp.107; that Jo. Mich. Pierruccius, a person of known abi- 108. lities in Padua, when he was young, used in the night time to compose very clegant Verses, and write them down exactly, by that light which issued out of his own eyes.

14. An excellent and very difereet person was Mr. Doyles relating to me, that ionre time fince, whilft fhe Hift. of cowas talking with some other Ladies, upon a sud- lours, c.2. den, all the objects she look upon, appear'd to her \$6.7.13.

dy'd with unfual colours, fome of one kind, and fome of another, but all so bright and vivid, that the thould have been as much delighted, as furprized with them; but that finding the Apparition to continue, flee feared it portended fome very great alteration, as to her health; as in-deed the day after, she was assuited with such violence, by Hysterical, and Hypochondriacal distempers, as both made her rave for some days, and gave her during that time, a baftard

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15. Being a while fince in a Town, where the 11/1. of co- Plague had made great havock, and enquiring of an loss 5, 6.2. ingenious man(that was fo bold, as without feruple 5 7-p.14. to visit those that were sick of it) about the odd fymptoms of a difeafe, that had fwept away fo many there. He told me that he was able to tell divers patients, to whom he was called before they took their beds, or had any evident fymptoms of the Plague, that they were indeed infected, upon peculiar observations: that being asked, they would tell him, that the neighbouring objects and particularly his cloaths appeared to them beautifi'd, with most glorious colours, like those of the Rain bow, oftentimes fucceeding one another. And this he affirm'd, to be one of the ufual, as well as early fymptoms, by which this odd Pestilence disclosed it felf; and when I ask'd how long the Patients were wonted to be thus

now long the Parents were wonted to be thus affected, he antiver'd, that it was (most commonly) for about a day.

16. I know a Lady of unquestionable veracity, who having lately by a deliperate fall, received several nurts, and particularly a considerable one upon a part of her face, near her eye, had her fight to troubled and diforder'd, that as she hath more than once related to me; not only when the next Morning, one of her fervants came to her bedfide, to ask how she did, his clothes ap. 3. W pear'd adorn'd with fuch variety of colours, that the was fain prefently to command him to withdraw; but the Images in her Hangings, did for many days after appear to her (if the room were not extraordinarily darkned) embelished with feveral offenively vivid colours, which no body elle could fee in them. And when I enquired whe ther or no white objects did not appear to her adorn'd with more luminous colours than others: and whether the faw not fome, which the could and whether he law not tome, which fhe could not now deferibe, to any whole eyes had never been diftemper'd? She answer'd me, That fome-times she thought she saw colours, so new and glorious, that they were of a peculiar kind, and such as she could not describe, by their likeness to any, the had beheld before or fince; and that white did fo diforder her light, that if feveral days after her fall, the look'd upon the infide of Mill. a Book, the fancy'd flie there faw colours, like those of the Rain-bow; and even when the thought her felf pretty well recover'd, and made bold to leave her Chamber; the coming into a place where Walls and Cieling were whited over, and the added, that the difference of her eyes. latted no lefs than five or fix weeks, though fince that the hath been able to read and write much, without finding the least inconvenience in fo doing.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Sense of Hearing, and the quickness or dulness of it in divers men.

M.R. Peach.im speaks of a great Lady here in Peach. England, whose cheek would rife up in a compl. blifter at the tenderest touch of a Rose: It is no Gentlini ci casie matter to assign the true reason of so strange 119.96. an Antipathy; nor can I tell whether it was the exquisiteness of the Sense, or some peculiarity in the contexture of the Ear, or otherwise that occafioned fome fort of founds to be fo unpleafant, (and even intolerable) to some more than othere

1. Wencestans the Third, King of Bohemia, was zain their, not able to endure the noise of Bells when they volval, sp. were rung: fo that at the first found of them, he 421. used to stop both his Ears with his Hands, by reason of which, when he came to Prague, they were constrain'd to abstain from ringing, especially the bigger Bells.

2. Petrus Carrera, a Spaniard and Governour zuin.vol.2. of Guleta in Affrica, could not bear the finell of 1.5.9.4241 Gun-powder, nor indure the report of great Guns, fo that as oft as they were to be dif-Guins; to that as oft as they were to be discharged upon the enemy, he ran into fibberranean caverns, and vaulted places under the ground, hopping up both his ears with pieces of filk; by which means the taking of the City, was made the more calle to Simm Buffs, which fell out An-

3. When Sybeni in Italy was destroy'd, the noise of that Battle was heard by them (up-Sabellic, on the same day that it was sought) who Exchose (2018). then were spectators of the Olympick Games in 9.9.484.

4. Those who live near unto the place where Zuin. Theat. Nilus hath its fall (and where that impetuous vol.2.1.5.12. River rushes headlong, from the high and steep 422. Rocks) have their ears so beaten upon with continual noise, that they utterly loose their hearing, or rather hereby they are brought to that pass, that without any trouble they are able to bear those founds, which are intolerable to other men, nor can they hear, unless they are call'd upon with extreme loudness and vehiemency. The fame thing we may daily ob-ferve doth befal Millers, and fuch men as continually live within the noise of a Water-

5. Histiaus, the Milesian Tyrant, with his men zuin. Theat. was left by *Davins* to defend a Bridge upon *Ifee*, vol.2.15. against the *Scythiaus* in his absence, for he was \$\mathbb{P}\_3\mathbb{2}\_2\$. gone upward into the Country; Hiftiens had cut off fome part of it, to fecure himfelf and his rious and dazling colours, as much offended lay off from it with his Ships; when therefore her fight, and made her repent her venturousness:

\*Darius return'd\*, and found him nor his Ships there, he commanded an Egyptian with a loud voice to call Histieus, who was the first of all others that heard the call, and that at the first found of his name, whether it was that he was more watchful and intentive than others, or that he was more fharp and acute in his hearing than the rest; but so it was, that he immediately return'd at the fummons, and joyning his Ships to

the Bridge, where it was broken, he thereby delivered Darius out of the hands of the Southians. who were in quest and pursuit of him.

#### CHAP. V.

Of the Sense of Feeling, the delicacy of it in some, and its aboli-

of touch, is noted to be more accurate in us, than in most other Creatures. It is true, that this fense is the most abject and inferiour of all other, as perceiving nothing, but what is conjoyned to it, nor that neither, but by a medium, that is intrinfick; and therefore fome will not think it matter of much commendation, that we are so perfect in this, when so comparatively dull in all other senses: Howsoever that be, methinks I cannot but extremely admire the Historics of those persons, wherein this sense hath discover'd it felf in its uttermost excellency.

be the chief rarity he had feen in his late return out of Italy into England: He told me it was a man of Maestricht in the Low Countries, who at certain times, can differn and diffinguish colours, by the touch with his finger. I propos'd divers feruples particularly, whether the Doctor had taken care to bind a Napkin or Handkerchief over his Eyes fo carefully, as to be fure he could make no use of his sight, though he had but counterfeited the want of it. To which I added divers other questions to fatissic my self, whether there in his mind to find out a way, whereby he might were any likelihood of collution or other tricks.

But I found that the judicious Do for having gone framing of Statues. He therefore so supply d the far out of his way, purposely to satisfie himself, and his learned Prince about this wonder; had been very watchful and circumspect to keep him- of all ages: He undertook to frame of Clay, the felf from being impos'd upon; and that he might effigies of Cosmo the Great Duke of Hetruria and not, through any missake, in point of memory, taking for his Pattern a Marble Statue misinform me: he did me the savour at my request, to look the notes he had written, for his own, and his Princes information: The fum of which Memorial was this:

That having been inform'd at Utrecht, that there liv'd one some miles distant from Maestricht, who could distinguish colours by the touch : When he came to at that time about thirty three years of are, that when be was but two years old, it had the Small Pox, which rendred him absolutely blind; that at this present he touch, but that he could not do it, unless he were fast-

ing; any quantity of drink taking from him that exquifiteness of Touch, which is requisite to so nice a sensition; that hereupon the Dottor provided against the mext Morning seven pieces of Ribbon, of these seven colours; Black, White, Red, Blew, Green, Yellow, ven colours; Black, White, Red, Blew, Green, Yillow, and Grey: but as for minyled colours, this Vertunelen would not undertake to discern them, though if offer'd, he would tell that they were mix'd. That to discern the colour of the Ribbon, he places it betwist the thumb and foresinger; but his most exquisite perception was in his thumb, and much better in his right thumb, than in the left. That after the blind man had four or five times told the Doctor the feveral colours (though blindtion in others, also what Vertue ed with a Napkin) the Doctor found he was twice mi-hath been found in the touch of Blew; but still he (before his errour) would lay them fonce Persons.

Siew v. out still be (before his errour) would lay them by in pairs; saying, That though he could easily distinguish them from all others, yet those two pairs were not easily distinguished amongst themselves: Whereword much excelled, and discernibly of discrimination, he had of colours by his touch: To surpaised by the bruit Beasts; yet the judgement which he gave a reply: That all the difference was, which we gave a repy: I mu au me angerence war, more or less, asperity: For, says he, Black seels as if you were feeling needles points, or some harsh sind; and Red seels very smooth: That the Dollor having desir'd him to tell him in order the difference of colours to his touch : he did as follows :

to his touen: ne dia as joucows:

Black and White are most asperous, or unequal of
all colours, and so like that 'tis hard to distinguish
them; but Black is the most rough of the two: Green is the next in asperity; Grey next to Green in asperity; Tellow is the sifth in degree of asperity: Red and Blew are so like, that they are as hard to distinguish as Black and White but Red is somewhat more asperous than Blew : So that Red hath the fixth place, and Blew the seventh in asperity.

2. I know there are many will esteem it a fa- put. Servi-

bulous and feigned thing, and I my felf should us de wablush to set down the following History in writ- guent. Aring to the World, were it not now well known miso, p. to all that are in Rome, Johannes Gambassius Vo. Laterranus from his first youth for twenty years together wrought as a Statuary, and made Statues with great fame and reputation to himfelf. Soon after he fell stark blind, and for ten years intire lay idle, and never work'd, yet daily revolving want of his Eyes, with the vigor of his mind, that he attempted a deed unheard of in the Memory of the fame Cofno, which he diligently felt and handled. He made it to lively and like, that all men were amaz'd at this new Miracle of Art. Excited therefore with the excellency of the Work, and the acclamations and applause of fuch as had beheld it, he came to Rome in that ample Theatre, to prefent a specimen of his Art. It was anno 1636, where first he fram'd the last named Town, he font a missenger for him, and the Statue of Pope Orban the Eight, to such an having examin'd him, he was told upon enquiry these particulars: That the mans name was John Vermaesen, on of all men, and presented it to Orban himself. on of all men, and presented it to Urban himself. He afterwards made the Statues of Duke Braccianus, of Gualdus and divers others. When he lav fick near St. Osuphrius, and I then his Phylician, he is an Organist, and ferves that office in a publick often promitled me his workmanship in my own, Quire. Thus the Doctor discoursing with him over which I utterly refused, that my slight service night, he affirmed, he could distinguish colours by the compence: When most men were amaz'd at this

Miracle, and suspected that he was not blind; he was commanded to work in a dark Chamber, wherein he was lock'd up, where he sinish'd divers pieces unto a perfect likenes, lively and the suspection of the Chirurgeons) there are the suspection of the chirurgeons there are the suspection of the chirurgeons of the suspection of the chirurgeons of the suspection of the suspection of the chirurgeons of the suspection of the sus trangely expressing the proper beauty of every was a Maid of about eighteen years of age, who face, the particular kind, the grave, assable, without the loss of motion, had to lost the fense face, the particular kind, the grave, anance, the chearful or fad, as indeed they were; and to speak of feeling in the external parts of the Body, that it is a word, he express'd them almost speaking, when he had for trials sake pinn'd her Handkerit in a word, he express'd them almost speaking; and the hidden manners in their lineaments, and thereby convinced all men of the excellency of his Art. This was afferted-by many Noble Perfons, who were eye witnesses: and that before Philippus Saracenus, the publick Notary; and fo configned over to publick Record, that future ages thence might not want occasion to give credit to this Miracle.

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3. It is credibly reported of Count Mansfeld, Buttool. Hill, dust, that although he was blind, yet he could by his cent.3.111/1. touch alone, difcern the difference betwixt the co-447.87. lours of white and black, and fay which was the Kerberm, in one, and which the other.

4. We read of a Preacher in Germany, who Johnsh. Nat. was blind from his Nativity; yet it feems he Hist. Class. carried a pair of eyes in his hands: for he was able to chuse the fairest of three Sisters by his touch only, having fuccessively taken them by the

thindhild. 5. Dr. Harvy affirms the heart (though the history im. Fountain of life life) to be without feeling, which he proves by a Gentleman he had feen who by an impostumation, had a hole in his side, through which not only the Systole and Diastole of the Heart might be discerned, but the Heart it felf touch'd with the finger, which yet the Gentleman affirmed that he felt not.

6. Dionyfius, the Son of Clearchus the Tyrant wol.2.l.2.p. of Heraclea, through idleness and high feeding, had attained to an immeasurable fatness and corpulency; by reason of which he also slept so soundthe point of them had pass'd the fat, he remain'd without any feeling at all; but touching the flesh

next under the fat, he would thereupon awake.
7. There was a Servant in the Colledge of Phy-Digitables of his Mafters) had told me, was exceeding ftrong Bodits, 32 to labour, and very able to carry any necessary burden, and to remove things dexterously according to the occasion; and yet he was so void of was emply'd to runninge any, infomuch that they would run with blood, through graing of the skin, without his feeling of what occasioned it; by which it appears, that some have the motion cafe of skin and flefh.

8. A young man had utterly loft his fenfes of Hiji. Anate tafte and touch nor was he any time troubled with cont.4.41/ll. hunger, yet eat to preserve his life, and walk'd By this means he got great store of Money; for with Crutches, because he could not tell where

9. Dr. London, my ancient friend, knew a Maid itida, 401. In England, otherwise of good health, that had no fense of burnings in her Neck; she would fuster

16. An Observation was imparted a while

chief to her bare Neck, she went up and down with it so pinn'd, without having sense of what he had done to her. He added, that this Maid having remain'd a great while in the Hospital without being cur'd, Dr. Harvey out of curiofity, visited her fometimes, and suspecting her ftrange distemper, to be chiefly Uterine, and curable only by Hymeneal exercises; he advised her Parents (who fent her not thither out of poverty) to take her home, and provide her a Husband, by whom in effect the was according to his Prognostick, and to many mens wonder cur'd of that strange disease.

11. Anno 1563. Upon St. Andrews day, in the recapity of presence of Monsieur (brother to King Charles) Antient and afterwards Henry the Third King of France; Mon. Modern History; the sum of his relation I have thus con- 7-6,0%. tracted. In *Piecardy*, in the Forest of *Arden*, certain Gentlemen undertook a hunting of Wolves; amongst others they slew a She-wolf; that was follow'd by a young infant; aged about feven years, flark naked, of a strange complexion, with fair curl'd Hair, who feeing the Wolf dead; ran fiercely at them; he was befet and taken; the Nails of his Hands and Feet bowed inward; he fpake nothing, but fent out an inarticulate found. They brought him thence to a Gentlemans House, not far off, where they put iron Manacles upon his Hands and Feet; in the end, by being long kept falting, they had brought him to a tamenes, and pulency; by reason or which he action lept to found-ly, that it was difficult to wake him. His Phy-ficians therefore took this courfe with him, they had certain fharp Needles and Bodkins, and thefe they thruft into divers parts of his Body; but till they have the body had better they had a solution to a tantencie; and in feven months, had taught him to a tantencie; and in feven months, had taught him to a tantencie; and in feven months, had taught him to a tantencie; and in feven months, had taught him to a tantencie; and in feven months, had taught him to a tantencie; and in feven months, had taught him to a tantencie; and in feven months, had taught him to a tantencie; and in feven months, had taught him to a tantencie; and in feven months, had taught him to a tantencie; and in feven months, had taught him to a tantencie; and in feven months, had taught him to a tantencie; and in feven months, had taught him to a tantencie; and in feven months, had taught him to a tantencie; and in feven months, had taught him to a tantencie; and in feven pursu'd by Officers; and in her fright left her Child, then about nine Months age, which, as is fuppos'd, was carryed away by the She-wolf, aforefaid, and by her nourish'd to the time of his taking: Sir Kentline ficiany in London, whom the Learned Harvey (one when his Guardians had got much Money by fnewing him from place to place, he afterwards was a Herdfinan of Sheep and other Beafts for feven years: In all which time Wolves never made any attempt on the Herds and Flocks committed feeling, that he used to grind his hands againft to his chage, though he kept great store of Oxen, the walls, and againft course lumber, when he Kine, Calves, Hories, Mares, Sheep and Poultry. This was well observ'd by neighbouring Villages; and that they might participate of this benefit, they drave their Herds and Flocks where he kept his, and defired him but to stroke his hands upon of the Limbs intire, and no ways prejudiced, but them, which he would do, with some of his phlegm have had no feeling at all, quite over their whole or spittle upon them: after which done (let others conjecture as they please) for the space of fifteen days, Dogs of the greatest sierceness, nor any Wolves would by any urgency touch them. he would have a double Trunois (the value of two pence in that Country) for every Beast he so laid his Hands on, or stroked their Ears. But as all things have a certain period; so when he had attain'd to past fourteen years of age, this vertue which he had, left him; himfelf observ'd that the

Wolves would not come fo near him as before,

but keep aloof off, as being fearful of him: It was

poslibly from the change of his complexion and

remperature through fo long alteration from his / be without that fenfe; but it feems they may be woolvish diet, which was raw sless, coc, his gain where he proved brave, bold and valiant; at length fell to be a Thief, excelling all others in all, he was fentible of finells, but not of taftes; 179. craft and fubrilty: he was flain, Anno 1572. by the followers to the Duke of Alva, though he fold fo of divers other things. his life at a dear rate.

#### CHAP. VI.

Of the Sense of Tasting; how exquifite in some, and utterly lost in others.

Here have been many Epicures, and belly Gods, who have compassed the Mountains. beset the Rivers, searched the Lakes, dived into the very Seas themselves; and all to gratifie their taste and palate: Lucan could not chuse but admire these kind of persons, and their luxury: when he faith:

– O prodiga rerum · Luxuries nunquam parvi contenta paratu, Et quasitarum terra, pelagoq; ciborum Ambitiosa fames, & lauta gloria mensa!

And yet the most exquisite Sense ever dwells with temperance.

1. Father Paul Sarpi, a person of rare and exqui-The life of fite Learning, and upon that chosen account by the Republick of Venice, as a person fit to be consulted with in all the emergencies of State; in which he faithfully ferv'd them feventeen years: of this excellent Fryar, it is thus fet down by the Author of his Life, viz. The Father had his fenfes the most substile, and of the greatest vivacity that were possible to be sound in any, especially his eye, being of a most quick and sharp sight; his taste most perfect, whereby he was able to distern things that were almost insensible : But in compounded meats it was a wonder thjenjuse: But in compounded means it was a women-bow quickly he was able to diffinguish, either the bene-fit or the danger, differning infallibly the one from the other; whereof when there was occasion, and that he knew by certain evidence and reasons, that it concern'd him to have a care to prevent poyloning; he would not only seem to have the least dislike, or suspition of any thing, a one that knew by proof, that thefe are miraculoufly preferv'd that are in Gods protection; but betides, that in his Meat, the exquisiteness of his Sense would give him notice; and in his Drink, where the greatest danger lay, he held a more watchful care: he dy'd in the 71 year of his age, and in the year of our

2. It is the ordinary practice of some Hermits Sir Kentline in the Deferts, by their tafte or finell, perefinits by any Noble Persons, it goes down with him without more ado, upon the smallest reward, frants of Destream of Emission the Medical of Parts and Emission the Medical of Parts and Emission to inform themselves, whether the Herbs, and treatile of bodies, chap, Roots, and Fruits they met with all, were good 34,9.295. or hurtful for them, though they never before had trial of them.

3. William of Naffan, Prince of Orango, having receiv'd a wound in the Neck, is faid by Perfons worthy of credit, to have lost all manner of the fecrets of Nature, that no man is found to Nesterns, to enquire what was become of him,

deceiv'd, at leaft.

The Senle of Talting exquitite in some men.

5. One that was vulgarly call'd John Kreeffran Schneel, off was also without taste, as also destitute of any let. obj. 2. particulate sound. At the Nuprials of Jodocus His. ferus the Conful, I made, faith Scherkins, this experiment of him. Of the refuse of the second courfe, there was made up for him fuch a Bolis as this; a quantity of Salt, Wall-nurs, Cheefe, the shells and skins of Apples, and roafted Chef. nuts, together with bits of Coals, fetch'd from Inits, togerner with our or coars, return from the Hearth in his fight: These made up with Wine, I saw put into his Mouth, and so far was he from being offended therewith, that he made signs for another of the same; a certain and sure instance that he had no taste.

6. The fight of Lazarus, who was vulgarly columb. Acall'd the Glass cater, did affect me with much natoming. wonder, faith Columbus. The Man was known p.485.
to all Venice and Ferrara. He had no tafte at all hill. Asst. while he liv'd, he found no pleafure at all in cating, Cint. 5. Hift. nor was any thing unpleasant to him; he could 66.p.136. not distinguish betwixt insipid and bitter, sweet Schot. Phys. and fat, or falt and fharp things. He cat Glafs cariofles, and Stones, Wood, and living Creatures; Coals 612,9,456 and Fishes while they were yet alive; he cat Clay, linnen and woollen Cloaths; Hay and Stubble, and in a word, any thing that either Man, or other Creatures feed upon: When dead, he was diffected by Columbus, who found that the fourth conjugation of Nerves, which in other men (for their tastes sake) is drawn out long, in this Lazarus did not bend it felf towards the Palate, or the tongue; but was turn'd back towards the hinder

part of the head. 7. Semertus tells, that in the end of the year Mr. Boyl's 1632. Johannes Nesterus, an eminent Physician, and Exp. Philos. his great friend inform'd him, that there liv'd at Part2.Elf.y. that time in the neighborhood, and belonging 3.9.85. to a Nobleman of those parts, a certain Lor-prax. rainer, whom he also called *Claudius*, somewhat low and slender, and about fifty eight years of age. This man faith he, loaths nothing that stinks, or that is otherwise unpleasant; he hath been often feen to chew and swallow Glass, Stones, Wood. Bones, the feet of Hares, and other Animals, together with hair, linnen and woollen Cloth : Fifthes and other Animals, nay, even Metals and Diffies, and pieces of Tinn; besides which he devours, Sewet and Tallow Candles, the shells of Cockles, and the Dungs of Animals, especially of Oxen, even hot, and as foon as it is voided. He drinks the Urine of others, mix'd with Wine or Beer he ears Hay, Straw, Stubble, and lately he fwallow'd down two living mice, which for half an hour continued biting at the bottom of his Stomach. And to be short, what soever is offered him by any Noble Persons, it goes down with him Infomuch, that within a few days, he hath promised to eat a whole Calf raw, together with the skin and hair. Among divers others, I my felf am a witness to the truth of these things. To this and the following part of the Letter, Sennertus adds that not having (during fome years) heard any thing concerning this Claudius; he fent Tafte; whereas 'tis heldby fuch, as are skill'd in about four years after to the same Physician Dr.

a Needle to be run into her Forehead, or into the flesh of her Fingers near the Nails, and yet without any kind of fense of pain.

Minister of the Church of that place, by way of his teeth being grown fomewhat blunter by age, that he was no longer able to break Bones and

Radoric.

8. Rodericus Fonfeca tells, that in a Plague which fell out at Lisbon, there was a certain unlearned person that went up and down to make trial of fuch as were in Fevers, whether they were feifed with the Plague or not, and he did it on this manner: in the beginning and first insult of the Difease, he required to have their Urine, that he might tafte of it, where he difcern'd a kind of sweetness to be left upon his Palate, he pronounced of that person that he was visited, if otherwife he would fay, that the Fever was not pestilential, and (as it appears) his taste was very true to him, for it was observed to succeed with the Patient according to his prognostick.

#### CHAP. VII.

Of the fense of Smelling: the curiofity of it in some, and how burt or lost in others.

 $B_{\rm celled}^{\rm Y}$  fome one or other of the Beafts man is excelled and furpalled in every of the Senses; but in this of Smelling by the most of them. It is true, we may better spare this (at least in the perfection of it) than any of the four other; notwithstanding which there are manifold uses of it, as in other things; so for the recreation of the spirits, and the preservation of life.

1. That is wonderful which is reported of the Roll. JECAN Indians, that at the first coming of the Spaniards thirther, the Natives could smell Gunpowder at a distance, after the manner of our Crows, and thereby knew if there were any that carried Guns

2. There was one Hamar who was a Guide to

a Carayan (as 'tis vulgarly called ) that is, a multitude of men upon their journey, these wandered to and fro in the Lybian Sands, and whereas he (through difease or otheraccident) wanted his fight, there being no other who knew the way in 11.10.0.5. those solitudes, he undertook the conduct of that on it, to be reached up to him, and by the won-derful fagacity of his finell, when they had now wandered (yet further in that fandy and barren wilderness) at least forty Italian miles, he then told them that they were not far from an inhabited place. At first no man believ'd this prediction of his, in regard they knew by Aftronomical In-ftruments, that they were four hundred and eighty

this fear they had journyed more than three days,

they beheld three Castles inhabited, and before

and that the Dr. senthim back a Letter from the unknown to any man. The inhabitants were almost utterly unarm'd, who perceiving the Caravan (as confirmation of all the formerly mentioned parti-culars, and answered himself, that the Lorrainer their Gates, and prepare for desence, denying culars, and answered himself, that the Lorrainer whom he had long hoped to dissect, was yet alive, and did yet devour all thethings mentioned in his former Letter, but not so frequently as before, his teeth being grown somewhat blunter by age, ter, they again set forwards. This Story is set down by Leo Africanus, from whom I have tranflated this out of the Italian Tongue, faith Came-

3. There was one born in fome Village of the Sir Kentlm Country of Liege; and therefore amongst Stran- Digby's gers he is known by the name of John of Liege (1 metalls of have been inform'd of this ftory by feveral, whom Bodies.c. I dare confidently believe, that have had it from 27.4.247. his own mouth, and have question'd him with 248. great curiofity particularly about it) when he was a little boy, there being wars in the Country, the Village of whence he was, had notice of some unruly feattered Troops that were coming to pillage them, which made all the people to flie haltily, to hide themselves in the Woods that joyned upon the Forest of Ardeme, there they lay till they understood that the Soldiers had fired the Town, and quit it. 'Then all return'd home, excepting this Boy, whose fears had made him run further into the Wood than any of the rest, and afterwards apprehended that every body he saw through the Thickets, and every voice he heard, was the Soldiers. Being thus hid from his Parents, and fought for some days in vain, they return'd without him, and he liv'd many years in the Woods, feeding upon Roots, and wild Fruits, and Maft. He faid, that after he had been fome time in this wild habitation, he could by the fmell judge of the talk of any thing that was to be eaten, and that he could at a great distance wind by his Nose where wholsome Fruits and Roots did grow. In this state he continued shunning men with as great a fear as when he first ran away, until in a very sharp Winter, necessity brought him to that confidence, that leaving the wild places of the Forest, he would in the Evening steal amongst the Cattel that were fothered, especially Swine, and thence gleaned wherewithal to sustain his miserable life, he was efpyed naked, and all overgrown with hair, and being believ'd to be a Satyr, wait was laid to apprehend him, but he winded them as far off as any Beaft could do. At length they took the wind of him so advantageously, that they catched him in a snare. At his first living with other people, a woman took compassion of him (feeing he could call for nothing) and supplyed his wants, to her he applyed himself in all his occurrents, and if she were gone abroad in the Fields, or to any other Village, he would hunt her out prefently by his fcent, in fuch fort as Dogs use to do that are taught to almost despairing company. He went first upon hunt dry soot. This man within a little while after his Camel, and at every miles end he caused the fresh sand, such as had any sootsteps impressed up- ness of smelling left him, which formerly governed him in his taiting. I imagine he is yet alive to tell a better flory of himfelf than I have done; for I have from them who faw him but a few years a-gone, that he was an able ftrong man, and likely to live yet a good while longer.

4. Of another man I can speak assuredly my self, sir Kenlim who being of a very temperate, or rather, spare Digby.ib.lc. diet, could likewise perfectly discern by his smell, 27,0.248. miles distant from Leypt, and fear'd they had ra- the qualities of what soever was afterward to pass ther gone backward than forwards: but when in the examination of his tafte, even to his Bread and Beer.

5. Cardanus confesses of himself, that he had

Chap. 2. The passion of Love, and the force of it in some persons. always some smell or other in his Nose, as one while of Frankincense, straight of Brimstone, and soon after of other things: he saith the cause of it was of the Justices of the Bench were killed by the schot.phys. the exquisite subtlety of his sense, the thinness of curiofil-3.6. his skin, and the tenuity of his humours.

6. That did always feem a wonderful thing to me, nor do I know the certain cause of it, why cent.4. hift, fome men can finell things that finell well, but 91,9413, stinking things will not touch upon their sense, nor are they able to perceive them. Such a strange Uncle Mr. Jacobus Finchius the senior Regius Professor of Physick in our University.

7. I know a woman, faith Schottus, who throughcuriof.1.3.c. out the whole time of her life, never had any fuch 33. P.570. fmell as to perceive the odour of any one thing whatfoever.

8. Christopherus Heerfard an Apothecary, an industrious and skillful person in his employment, told me not long since, that by reason of histor 91.9.413. frequent use of Camphire, preparing and handling it in his Shop, he had utterly deprived himself of his smell; and that from thenceforth he must refolve to want that fense, all his other being left entire unto him.

o. In the utmost marches of India Eastward, a-bout the source and head of the River Ganges, there is a Nation called the Astomes, for that they have Lett. 14.6. cloathed with the loft Cotton and Down that come from the Leaves of Trees. They live only by the air, and finelling to fweet odours, which they draw in at their Noftrils. No meat nor drink they take, only pleafant favours from diversand fundry Roots, Flowers and wild Fruits growing the leaft touches of them; but where they have in the Woods they entertain; and those they use made deeper impressions, unhappy are those souls to carry about with them when they take any far journey, because they would not miss their smelling; and yet if the scent be any thing strong and stinking, they are soon therewith overcome, and

io. At Answerp a Countryman coming into a lagge Perfumer's Shop, prefently fell down into a fwoon, Johnston and but was speedily recovered, and brought to himbiled, to felf, by rubbing his Face and Nose all over with

biff. d. 10. 1611, by Lubbing.
6.7: P.347: Horfedung.
7 obsiff. nat. 11. Strabo reports, that fuch amongst the Sahift. d. 10. beans as are stupisfied by the extraordinary and o-67.4.34.4. vercoining (weetness of the Spices, Gumsand other sinells they converse with, are refreshed by the fume of Bitumen, and by the Beard of a Goat burnt under their Nofes.

12. Where melancholy prevails, it frequently corrupts the fenses. When Lewis the Eleventh was thus affected, he had a conceit that every thing Part. 1 .. 5 3. did stink about him, so that all the odoriferous Perfumes they could get would not ease him, but still he smelled a filthy stink.

13. A melancholy French Poet, faith Laurentius, being fick of a Fever, and troubled with expart. 1. § 3. traordinary watching, by his Physicians was appointed to use Unquentum Populeum to anoint his Temples withal: but he so distasted the smell of it, that for many years after all that came near him he imagined to icentof it, and would let no man talk with him but aloof of, nor would he wear any new Cloaths, because he thought still that they smelled of it, in all other things he was wile and discreet, and would discourse sensibly but only in this one thing.

14. Nafty favours fuddenly ftrike to the brain

sandy's o. 14. Natty layours muching the poilon the ipirits, and oftentimes prove deadly: 1.7. p.149. lamentably experienced at the Solemn Affifes at

stench of the Prisoners.

15. Joannes Echius a Phylician and Herbarift, Metch. A., had an equal temper of Body; but upon the leaft damin suit occasion by finelling of any thing that had a hot Gym. mid. fcent, he found that his brain was thereby grie- P-72. yoully affected; and which is wonderful, the imell of a Red Rose would immediately provoke him to property as this is known to be in my honoured fneezing. Cronenburgius did ascribe this accident to the hot temperature of the Brain, the rarity of the odour, and certain fubtle particles of the Rofe, proceeding from the heat and bitterness thereof, together with a kind of aftringency going along

# CHAP. VIII.

Of the Passion of Love, and the ef-fects of it in divers Persons.

They have Trunks in India called Samparans, through which they shoot Arrows so envenomed, that if they prick the skin, it is very dangerous, but if they draw blood, it is irrecoverably deadly. Those Arrows that are shor by Capid, that are tormented with the tyrannies of that little God whom the Poet fo well describes.

-Ferus & Cupido Semper ardentes acuens sagittas

Fierce Love, who always whets his burning Darts On bloody Whetstones, for to thril our hearts.

i. Eurialus Count of Augusta, was a young man of extraordinary Beauty, and during the stay Donat. Bission of the Emperour Schemund, King of Bohemia and medicine. Hungary at Siemna, he cast his eye upon Lucretia rabi. 1.c. a Virgin of that place, and at first light fell velombusta. I himmently in love with her: the Virgin also (whom in respect of her admirable form they called commonly the second Venus) was no less surprised 3. p. 204. than himself at the same instant. In a short time Parei. In they became better accumanted: but at the Em. they became better acquainted; but at the Emphan biff. properour's removal thence to Rome, when Eurialis tom. 2.9. was compelled to leave his Lady behind him, fhe 63. not able to endure his absence, died under the impatience of it. Eurialus at the hearing of her death though (fomewhat supported by the coun-fels and consolations of his Friends) he was contented to live, yet from the news of her death to the last day of his life was he never known to

2. Leander was a young man of Abydos, and was deeply in love with Hero a beautiful Virgin of Seftos; these two Towns were opposite to each other, and the narrow Sea of the Hellespont lay betwixt them. Leander used divers nights to swim over the Hellespont to his Love, while she held up a Torch from a Tower to be his direction in the night; but though this practice continued long,

yet at length Leander adventuring to perform the his returns) had fomewhat too much flackened fame one night when the Sea was rough, and the waves high, was unfortunately drowned. His

of it into the Sea, and there perished. b.i.l. Ma3: Pyramus a young man of Babyton, was extand.

zaing. vol.

one, that livid the same there permed.

Daughter of one that liv'd the very next house to his Father; nor was he less beloved by her: both Parents had differred it, and for fome reasons kept them both up to straitly, that they were not suffered so much as to freak to each other. At last they found opa certain place without the City: Thisbe came first to the place appointed, but being terrified by a Cave with an earnest defire to meet her Lover,

4. Plutarch faith it was a custom remaining unto his days, that Wives would wish to to be beloved by their Husbands as Pieria was by Phrygius. with at my. This wish had its rife from the following History. tire, p.531. Of those Ionians that planted themselves in Mile-deritanding that a Feast was to be kept in Miletum to Diana, he sent his Wife and Daughter Pieria, to obtain leave that he might be present at it. Now of all the Sons of Nelcus, prygins was the most most powerful, he being ensamed with the love of Pieria, thought of nothing more than doing something that would be acceptable to her: and when fhe had faid nothing could be more grateful to her, than to pro are her liberty of coming often to Miletum in the company of many Virgins: he underflood by that speech that peace was defired, and friendship fought with the Milesians, he therefore concluded the war; and thence was it that the names of these two Lovers were so dear to both

people. 5. Eginuraus was Secretary of State to Charle-mugh, and having placed his affections much high-2. Mix. 12. er than his condition admitted, made love to one 2.5/11/12 of his Daughters, who feeing this man of a brave of his Daughters, who feel his daughters of his daughters of his daughters, who feel his daughters of his daug 303.434 above his birth: the affected him, and gave him confessed the whole matter, and so was condemnatively too free access to her person, so far asto suffer him ed. Theodora hearing of it, thinking to excuse to have recourse unto her to laugh and sport in her him, came and presented her self as the guilty par-Chamber on Evenings, which ought to have been kept as a San Auary where Reliques are preferred. It happened on a Winters night, Eginardus (ever to be put to death. haftening his approaches, and being negligent in

his departure: in the mean time a Snow had fallen, which troubled them both, when he thought to go out, he feared to be known by his feet, and dead body was caft up at Sefoi, where Hero from her Tower beheld it, but the not able to outlive the Lady was unwilling that such prints of steps fo great a lofs, cast her self headlong from the top should be found at her door. They being much perplexed, Love which taketh the Diadem of Majesty from Queens, made her do an act for a Lover, very unufual for the Daughter of one of the greatest men upon earth; she took the Gentleman upon her Shoulders, and carried him all the length of the Court to his Chamber, he never fetting foor to the ground, that so the next day no impression might be seen of his footing. It fellout that Charlemain watched at his Study this night, portunity of discourse through the chink of a Wall that Charlemain watched at his Study this night, betwixt them, and appointed to neet together in and hearing a noise, opened the window, and personal together in the conditions of the conditions ceived this pretty prank, at which he could not tell, whether he were best to be angry, or to laugh. to the place appointed, but being terrified by a Liones that passed by, she sled into a Cave near thereabouts, and in her slight had lost her Veil, which the Liones tumbled to and fro with her bloody mouth, and so left it: soon after Pyramus also came to the same place, and there finding the Veil, which she used to wear, all bloody, he overatio came to the tame piace, and trute midding the Veil, which the need to wear, all bloody, he overhaltily concluded that the was torn in pieces by fome wild Bealt, and therefore few himlest with his Sword under a Mulberry Tree, which was the piace of their mutual agreement. This be, when seemed to the truth of the piece of their mutual agreement. the thought the Lionels was gone past, left her main'd for them but to be fleyed alive. But the Emperour looking on his Secretary with a fmooth Cave with an earnest define to inter her Lover, but finding him flain, overcome with grief and defire, flie fell upon the fame Sword, and died with him. worthy of death, and I give thee two lives at this present, take thy fair Portress in marriage, fear God, and love one another. These Lovers thought they were in an instant drawn out of the depth of Hell to ascend to Heaven.

m, and leated themselves in Myo. I neiercceiv'd of Soldiers commiting of three nundred, that was radin Pi-divers injuries from the Milestans, who warred up-called the holy Band, erected by Gorgidas, and looid. on them for their defection, but not to finarply as to exclude all commerce, but upon some Feltivals whereby it came to pass that they could never be mirrour. the women had liberty to come from My to Mile-tum. Pythes was one of the Revolters, and un-affection would not fuffer them to forfake one another what danger foever came. But at the Bactel of Cheronaa they were all flain, after the Fight King Philip taking view of the dead bodies, staid in that place where all these three hundred men lay flain, thrust through with Pikes on their Breasts, whereat he much wondred, and being told that it was the Lovers Band, he fell a weeping; faying, Wo be to them that think these men did or suffered

any evil or dishonest thing.
7. Under the seventh Persecution, Theodora a Christian Virgin was condemned to the Stewes, Lonier. where her chaftity was to be a prey to all comers: the fentence being executed, and she carried this clarks ther, divers wanton young men were ready to press mirrour.c. into the House, but one of her Lovers, called Di- 56.4.230. dymus, putting on a Soldiers habit, faid he would have the first turn, and ranted so high that the other gave him way. He went in to her, perswaded her to change Garments with him, and so she in the ty, desiring that she might die, and the other be exculed; but the merciles Judge caused them both

8. Gobrias a Captain, when he had elpyed

Rodanthe a fair Captive Maid, he fell upon his knees before Myssilus the General, with tears, wows, and all the Rhetorick he could, by the supplies the supplies of the suppli fears he had formerly received, the good fervices he had done, or whatfower elfe was dear unto him, he befought his General, that he might have the fair prisoner to his Wife, Virtutis sua spolium, as a reward of his Valour; moreover he

would forgive to him all his Arrears: I ask, faid he, no part of the Booty, no other thing but Ro-danthe to be my Wife, and when he could not conpass her by fair means, he fell to treachery, force and villany; and at last fet his life at stake to accomplish his desire.

Chap.2.

#### CHAP. IX.

Of the extreme Hatred in some perfons towards others.

S amongst the kinds of living creatures, there are certain enmitties and differences, whereof there is no apparent reason to be given. As of that betwixt the Spider and the Serpent, the Ant and Wefel, the Trochilus and Eagle, and the like: fo amongst men implacable hatreds are conceived many times upon undifcernible, more up

on unjustifiable grounds.

1. Calvin was fo odious to the Papifts, that they would not name him. Hence in their Spanish expurgatory *Index*, p. 204. they give this direction, Let the name of *Calvin* be suppress'd, and instead cent.3.p. of it put Studiosus quidam. And one of their Proselytes went from Mentz to Rome to change his Christian name of Calvinus into the adopted one

2. A deadly Hatred itwas which Hamibal bare hift.part.1. to the Romans, and a private and hereditary de-45.6.3.62. fire that carried him violently against them. For his Father Amilear at a Sacrifice he made a little before his journey into Spain, had folemnly bound him by oath to purfue them with an immortal hatred, and as foon as he should be grown up to be a 370. Tred, and as room as ne mound be grown up to be a Val. Max. 1. man, to work them all the mischief he was able. Hannibal was then about nine years of age, when his Father caused him to lay his hand upon the Altar, and to make this oath: fo that it was no marvel if the impression was strong in him.

3. The people of Rome when they faw that An-3. The people of Kome when they law that Appins Claudius the younger was chosen Conful by the Senate with Titus Quintus Capitolinus, mov'd with that huge hatred they had ever born to the Appian Family, and withal angry, they departed out of the place of Affembly, that they might not behold any of the Family is a figural with the property of the Family is a figural with the control of the place of Affembly. behold any of that Family to afcend unto honour.

4. Who can declare fufficiently the mighty ha-Fulgoft.9.

4. Who can deciare uniciently the inighty natred which Pope Bonifacethe Eighth baretowards the Gibelline Faction? It is the cultom, that upon Ashwednesday the Pope sprinkles some Ashes upon the heads of the chief Prelates in the Church; and at the doing of it to use this saying, Remember thou art Ashes, and that into Ashes thou shalt return: when therefore the fore-mentioned Pope came to perform this to Porchetus Spinola Archbi-Riboy Rey- shop of Genoa, and suspected him to be a favourer nodes train of the Gibellines, he cast the Ashes not on his passions. head, but into his eyes, perversy changing the u-15. p.152. fual form of words into these, Remember thou

The vehement batred some have concerbed against others.

5. When Sigismund Marques of Brandenburgh Fulgos 1.50 had obtained the Kingdom of Hungary in right of 6349. his Wife, it then appeared what a mortal hatred 1189. there was betwixt the Hungarians and Bohemians: for when Sigifmund commanded Stephanus Konth, (and with him twenty more Hungarian Knights) to be taken and brought before him in Chains, as persons that had declined the obedience they owed him; not one of all these would name or honour him in the least as their King; and before either they or their fervants would change their minds, they were defirous to lose their heads. Amongst the servants was Chiotza the Page of Stephanus, who sadly bewailed the death of his Master; and whereas by reason of his tender age the King made him divers promises; and to comfort him, told him, that he would make him as a servant about his own person: Chiotza with a troubled countenance, and in terms that testified at once both anger and hatred, replyed that he would never subject himself to the service of a Bohemian Swine, and in this obstinacy of mind he died.

6. Cato the Cenfor bare such a hatred to the Female Sex, that it was his common faying, that if Court. part. the world was without women, the conversation 3.9.297. of men would not be exempt from the company of the Gods.

7. Melanion was a person of the same mind, who Erasin. Ain a perfect hatred to them all at once betook him- dag.p.613. felf to folitude, attended upon with his Dog only: he followed the chase of wild Beasts over Mountains, and through Woods; nor could ever be perswaded to return home so long as he lived; so that he gave occasion to the Proverb, Chaster than

8. Hyppolitus was also of the same complexion, as he expresses himself in Euripides and Seneca: if you will have a taste of his language, that in Seneca founds to this purpose,

I hate, flie, curse, detest them all: Call't Reason, Nature, Madness, as you please; In arrue hatred of them there's some ease. First shall the water kindly dwell with fire, Dread Syrtis be the Mariners desire: Out of the West shall be the break of day, And rabid Wolves with tender Lambkins play, Before a woman gain my conquered mind, To quit this hatred, and to grow more kind.

o. Timon the Athenian had the firname of Manbater, he was once very rich, but through his libedage, 70, rality and over-great bounty, was reduced to ex-sultic treme poverty; in which condition he had large exempt 1.2. experience of the malice and ingratitude of fuch as 8:20, p.64. he had formerly been helpful to; he therefore fell nold's treainto a vehement hatred of all mankind: was glad tife of pafof their misfortunes, and promoted the ruine of fins. c. 13. all men as far as he might with his own fafety, P130.
When the people in honour of Alcibindes attended

Regnol. 8. on him home, as they us'd when he had obtain'd a tit.17.9. cause; Timon would not as he was wont to others, 530. turn aside out of the way, but meet him on purpose, and fay, Go on my Son, and prosper, for thou shalt one day plague all these with some signal calamity. He built him a House in the Fields, that he might shun the converse of men. He admitted to him only one Apemantus, (a person much of his own humour) and he faying to him, Is not this afine Supper, It would, faid he, be much better if thou wert absent. This Timon gave order that

Hic sum post vitam miseramq, inopemq, sepultus Nomen non queras, dii te Lector male perdant.

Here now I lye, after my wretched fall: Ask not my name, the Gods destroy you all.

Patrit.de tit. 17.p.

Milon, was of like manners with Timon, and Regno, 1.8. had his name from the hatred he had to all men; when ever he was converfant amongst men, he Lint, 1.1.p. was always fad: but when he was in any folitude, or place by himfelf, he was then us'd to laugh and rejoyce; being once ask'd, why he laugh'd when no body was prefent; for that very reason

11. Vatinius was fharply declaim'd against by dag.551. M. Tullius Cicero, and thereby fuch a discovery was made of his crimes, that lodg'd him fo deep in the hatred of the people of Rome, that afterwards to express a deadly and vehement hatred indeed, it became proverbial to fay a Vatinian

12. Alexander Severus the Emperour had fuch a harred to unjust Judges; that if he had casually met any fuch; he was fuddenly furpriz'd with

a vomiting at the very light of them.

2 sing. vol.

13. The Emperour Norva did to abominate
1. 1. 3. p. the shedding of blood; that when the people defired him to yield up the murderers of Domitian to a just execution: he was to far affected with it, that he was immediately taken with a vomiting and loofnefs.

Zuing. vol. 14. Uladiflaus Lotticus, King of Polonia, after a 1.1.1.9.63. battle wherein his Army had made great flaughter of the adverse party; went to view the dead as they lay in the Field. He there faw Florianus Sharus a Knight, lye weakned with many wounds. with his face upward, and with his hands keeping in his bowels, left they should issue out from his belly at his wound: How great is the torment of this man, said the King: Sharus reply'd, The torment of that man is greater, who hath an ill neighbour that dwells in the same Village with him: as I, faith he, can winefs upon my own experience.
Well, faith the King, if thou recover of thy wound,
I will ease thee of thy ill neighbour; as indeed he afterwards did; for he turn'd out the person complain'd of, and gave the whole Village to

Fulgof. 1.9.

15. Gualteriu, Earl of Brenne, had marry'd the
6.3.9.1182 Eldelt Daughter of Timered, King of Sicily; and
as Heir of the Kingdom went with four hundred Horse; by help of these, and a marvellous felicity, he had recovered a great part of it: when at last he was overcame and taken by Thebaldus Germanus, at the City Sarna: Upon the third day after he was offered by the Victor his liberty and reflauration to the Kingdom, in case he would confirm to Thebaldus, what he was possessed of therein: But he in an inconceiveable hatred to him, that had made him his Prifoner; reply'd, That he should ever foor to receive those, and greater profiers from so base a hand as his. The baldus had reason to resent this assign, and therefore told him, he would make him repent his fo great infolence: At which Gualterus inflam'd with a greater furystare of his cloths and brake the ligatures of his wounds; crying out, that he would live no longer, fince he was fallen into the hands of fuch a man that treated him with threats; up on which he tare open the lips of his wounds,

and thrust his hands into his Intestines: so that when he refolvedly refused all food and ways of cure, he forcibly draye out his furious Soul from his Body, and left only one Daughter behind him, who might have been happier, had she not had a beaft to her Father.

#### CHAP. X.

Of Fear, and the strange effects of it, also of panick fears.

THe Spartans would not confectate to the Gods any of those spoils, which they had taken from the Enemy; they thought they were unfit prefents for them, and no convenient fight for their own Children, because they were things pluck'd off from them, who suffer'd themselves to be taken through fear. The meaning was, they look'd upon the fearful man, as neither pleafing to God, nor profitable to Man; the truth is an habitual coward, is a man of no price: but withal there are certain times, wherein the worthieft of men have found their courage to defert them, and upon some occasions more than o-

1. Augustus Casar was somewhat over time rous of Thunder and Lightning, so that he al111.in Auways, and every where, carry'd with him the skin gusto. of a Sea-calf, as a remedie: And upon fuspicion of approaching tempest, would retreat into some ground or vaulted place, as having been formerly affrighted by extraordinary flashes of Lightning in a nights journey of his.

2. Caius Caligula, who otherwise was a great Sutton. p. contenner of the gods, yet would wink at the least Sutton, p.
Thunder and Lightning, and cover his head; if catiguis, there chanc'd to be greater and lowder, he would then leap out of his bed, and run to hide himself

3. Philippus Vicecomes, was of fo very timerous and a fearful Nature, that upon the hearing of any Znin. Theat. indifferent Thunder, he would tremble and shake vol. 1.1.1.p. with fear, and as a person in distraction run up 94. and down to feek out some subterranean hiding

4. Pope Alexander the third being in France; zuin.ibid. and performing divine Offices upon Good Fryday, p.94. upon the fudden there was a horrible darkness; and while the Reader was upon the Pallion of Christ, and was speaking of those words: It is simpled, there fell such a stupendous Lightning, and fuch a terrible crack of Thunder follow'd, that Alexander leaving the Altar, and the Reader deferting the Passion, all that were present ran out of the place, confulting their own fafety by

5. Archelaus, King of Macedon, being ignorant Cal. Rhod. of the effects of Natural Caufes; when once lett. Aniq. there hapned an Eclipse of the Sun, as one o. 1.7.c.28. vercome and aftonish'd with fear, he caus'd his P-326. Palace to be hastily shut up; and (as it was the usual custom in cases of extreme mourning and fadness) he caus'd the hair of his Sons head to be cut off.

6. Diomedes was the Steward of Angustus the succonp. Emperour, as they two were on a time walking 95. in Au-

### Chap. 10. The timerous and fearful nature and temper of some men.

than his malice, refented it no farther than to jest with him upon it.

Schenel obj. 8. Fulgos Argelatus, by the terrible noise that 11.00/3. P. was made by an Earthquake, was so affrighted, 38.

Plut Paral.

Phi: Paral. p. 6-91 dept. p. 6-91 dept. p. 6-91 dept. p. 6-95 in lexander the Great at Babylon, where finding him-alexandro. felf not fo welcome, by reason of some suspiciof Greece, walking at Delphos, and there viewing the Statues, he cast his eye upon that of Alexander the Great; at which light he conceiv'd fuch horror, that he trembled all over, and had much ado to recover himself from under the power of that agony.

10. The Emperour Maximilian the First, be-

vol. 1.1.1.p. ing taken by the people of Bruges, and divers of the Citizens, who took his part flain; Nicholaus de Helft, formerly a prisoner, together with divers others had the sentence of death pass'd upon him; and being now laid down to receive the man, and thereby mov'd to pitty and mercy; stroke of the Sword: The people suddenly cry'd he gave him his pardon, for the fault he had comout, Mercy; he was pardon'd as to his life, but the paleness his face had contracted, by reason of his life.

Zatchie qu.

11. We are told by Zacchius, of a young man Medicoles.
13.4it.2.p. of Belgia, who, faith he, not many years fince was condemn'd to be hurnt: it was observed of him, Maldonat. (by as many as would) that through the extremiin Luc. 22. ty of fear, he fiweat blood; and Maldonate tells ty of fear, he fiveat blood; and Maldohate tells the like of one at Paris, who having received the fentence of death, (for a crime by him committed) fiveat blood out of feveral parts of the body.

Being about for some fine and fine tells to the fine and the fine an

c.14.2.246

12. Being about four or fix years fince, in the County of Cork, there was an Irish Captain, a firange and horrible kind of convulsion, of man of middle age and stature, who coming with which she dy'd within twelve hours after her fome of his followers to render himself to the fright. Lord Broghil (who then commanded the English forces in those parts) upon a publick offer of parwas calially in a fulfpicious place, met with by a extreme fear, that the blood brake out from all party of the English, and intercepted: the Lord Brogbil being then absent; he was so apprehenfive of being put to death before his return, that | speedily dy'd amongst them: that anxiety of mind quickly chang'd the colour

out together, on the fidden there brake loofe a of his hair in a peculiar manner, not uniformly wild Boar, who took his way directly towards chang'd; but here and there certain peculiar rufts them: here the Steward in the fear he was in , | and locks of it, whose bases might be about an gat behind the Emperour, and interposed him be- Inch in diameter, were suddenly turn'd white all twixt the danger and himself. Angustus, though over, the rest of his hair (whereof the Irish use in great hazard, yet knowing it was more his fear to wear good store) retaining its former reddish colour.

13. Don Diego Oforius, a Spaniard of a Noble Shot. Phyl. jeft with him upon it.

7. At the time when Caius Caligula was flain,

96ftpb. An-Claudius Cafar, feeing all was full of fedition and

119.66.27.

129.66.27.

13. Don Diego Oforius, a Spaniard of a Noble Shot. Phyl.

Family, being in love with a young Lady of the extropl. Sc.

Court, had prevail'd with her for a privace con
159.47.

Court, had prevail'd with her for a privace con
159.47.

Court, had prevail'd with her for a privace con
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Court, had prevail'd with her for a privace con
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Court, had prevail'd with her for a privace con
159.47.

Court, had prevail'd with her for a privace con
159.47.

Ere nec under the flady boughs of a Tree, that med.mir.

18 fremily, being in love with a young Lady of the extropl. Sc.

190.18.

196ftpb. An
196ftpb. cy, as supposing all they said to be nothing effect of the desired of the learning of his sentence, that one and the fear and dread of death, he was not able to go took him up upon their shoulders, carryed him to the Camp, and proclaim'd him Emperour. a Prodigy, who thereupon pardon'd him, faying

B. Fulgoi Argelatus, by the terrible noise that he was made by an Earthquake, was so affrighted, that his fear drave him into madness, and his madness unto death, for he cast himself headlong from the upper part of his house, and so died.

1. On Cassimater, the Son of Antipater came to Alexander the Great at Babylon, where sinding him leavander the Great at Babylon, where sinding him less self with the a terrour at this suspicion on the King had conceived of his treachery; he was feis'd with such a terrour at this suspicion of his, that in the following times having obtain'd the Kingdom of Maceedon, and made himself Lord of Greece, walking at Delphos, and there viewing were prefent, no not the Emperour himself. All the comlines and beauty of his face was vanished; his countenance was grown like to that of a carcase, his hair and beard turn'd grey; and in all respects so chang'd, that the Emperour suspected fome counterfeit was substituted in his room. He caus'd him therefore to be examin'd, if he were the fame; and tryal to be made, if his hair and beard were not thus chang'd by application of fome Medicine to them: But finding nothing to, aftonish'd with the countenance and witage of the

13. The like happed to the Father of Marti- Schenck obf. fear of his approaching death, continued with him, from that time forth, to the last day of his years of age.) while he lay sick on his bed; and 3. years of age.) while he lay fick on his bed; and 3 heard all the Phylicians despairing of his life; what with watching, and the fear of death, all the hair of his head turn'd grey in the compass of one night.

16. Apollonia, the Wife of Schenckius, being about schenck obs.

17. A Religious Woman falling into the hands schinel. of rude Soldiers, and they with drawn Swords ibid. 1.3 p. don to the Irish, that would lay down arms: he threatning to kill her, was seis'd with such an 399.

18. The Persian Navy being in the heat of

fight, near to the City of Michael, there went a | rumour amongst them, without any certain Au-Minorabil, thor, that the Land Army under Mardonius, was overthrown in Bastia; whereupon fuch a fudden fear and consternation of mind feis'd them, that they were neither able to fight, nor to fly; fo that being prepar'd for neither, they were every man taken or flain.

19. A Perfeur, King of Mucdon, was washing 1444-9559, before Supper, word was brought him, that the enemy was near at hand, upon which he was fo possess'd, and astonish'd with fear, that suddenly leaping from his Throne, without expecting the fight of the Enemy; he cry'd he was overcome, and betook himself to flight, whereas unless he had been infatuated, he might have thut up the Romans, and compell'd them to fight at a very great difadvantage.

20. Atlitudes, with only ten thousand Athenians, Dirabl.6. and a thousand Plateans. fet upon 300000 of the Perfians; when there were such terrible noises in the Air, and fuch Spectres appeared, that struck fuch fear into the Persians, as casting off all hope of the Victory, they betook themselves to a shame. ful flight; fo that all the forces of Militades had to do, was to purfue and flay them.

viorab.1.6.

21. Rhadwifus with 200000 Gulbs descended into Italy, devoting the blood of all the Roman Stock to his Gods: they wanting fufficient strength to encounter him, in great fear kept themselves close within the Wals of the Ciry, when a panick fear from Heaven fell upon the Army of *Rhadagi-fia*; to that he leading them into the Mountains of Fefula, they were confum'd with famine and thirst, and overcome without battle; the greatest part of them were taken, bound and fold for a them that bought them.

22. Herachanus had a delign to feife upon the ibidy, 416. Roman Empire; to which purpose with a Navy of 4000 and 70 Ships, which he had prepared in Affrica, he set fail for Rome, landed and marched on with his Army; but supposing that by his celerity he had prevented the news of his coming and contrary to his expectation, finding the Romans prepared to receive him; he took thereupon fuch a fear, that turning his back, and getting into the first Ship that chance offer'd, with that alone he failed to Carthage, where he was flain by his

23. Jornfulem being taken by the Christians, and Godfry of Bullen, made King of it, the Souldan of Egypt had prepared a great Army, either to beliege it, or fight the Christians : who perceiving them unable to cope with fo great a power; with great carnettness belought the assistance of Almighty God: and then full of courage went to meet the enemy. The Barbarians feeing them approach and come on fo couragiously; who they thought would not have the confidence, fo much as to look them in the face, aftonified with a fudden fear, they never fo much as thought of fighting, but running on headlong in a diforder'd flight: they were flain by the Christians, as so many beatls, to the number of an hundred thousand.

24. At Granson, the Burgundian Army con-Distributed. fifting of 40000, was to fight the Swiffers, confifting of scarce 2000, and finding the Swiffers to begin the battle with great courage and alacrity, they in the front began leifurely to retire, toin the retreat, and suspecting they were beaten, freight fled out of the Field, and so great and kind of dangers, and frequently hurries us in-

fudden a confternation, and fear fell upon them. that notwithstanding all the Commanders could fay, they strove who should be the foremost, leaving the rich and wealthy spoil of the Camp to the Enemy.

25. Johannes Capiferanus was appointed Judge Louicer. by King Ladiflaus, and by his command to examine Theat, p. a certain Earl accused of Treason, by tortures: 585. having convicted him, he condemn'd him to lofe his head; as also the Son of the Earl, by the Kings order, had the fame fentence, but yet with this purpose only; that stricken with fear, he should betray some of his Fathers counsels, if possibly he had been partaker of them; but if he was found innocent, that then he should be spared. They were therefore both lead to the place of Execution, where when the Son had feen his Father beheaded, and verily believ'd he was destin'd to the fame punishment, feis'd with an extraordinary fear, he fell down dead: with whose unexpected fate, the Judge was fo vehemently affected, that according to the superstition of that age, leaving a fecular life, he betook himself to a Monafterv.

26. I will close up this Chapter with a pleasant Hust. cof-History, yet such as will serve well to inform us mos. 9.245. how dreadful the Lords of the Inquilition are to the poor Spaniards. One of these Inquisitors, desiring to eat some Pears that grew in a poor mans Orchard, not far from him, fent for the man to come and speak with him. This message put the poor man in fuch a fright, that he fell fick im-mediately upon it, and kept his bed. But being inform'd, that his Pears were the only cause of his fending for; he caus'd his Tree to be prefently cut down, and carry'd with all the Pears on it crown aman, and foon after dy'd in the hands of to the Inquifitors House; and being afterwards demanded the reason of that his unhusbandly action; he protested that he would not keep that thing about him, which should give an occasion for any of their Lordships to fend for him any more.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Passion of Anger, and the strange effects of it in some Men.

This headstrong and impetuous Affection of the mind is well described by some of the Ancients to be a short madness; for whereas other pailions do impel, this doth use to preci-pitate us; others though we cannot resist, yet we may stand under them; but this, as a mighty and irrefiftible torrent, bears all the powers of our minds before it: A disease it is, that wheresoever it prevails, is no less dangerous than deforming to us, not only doth it swell the face, inflame the blood; and as the Poet hath it

- a bloody fierceness makes The eyes to glow like a Gorgonian Snakes.

But withal, like the mischievous evil Spirit in wards the Camp. Those in the rear feeing them in the retreat, and superlying they were beaten, fire, and then into the Water; it casts us into all

Men transported With the heats of Anger and Passion. Chap. II.

to the Chambers of death it felf, as appears ( God: And when those of his attendants that by fome of the following Examples.

1. Being call'd in November 1604, to the House

of a certain Prefect, faith Platerus, to couch a Cataract, that was grown in the eye of his Wife, the Prefect was informed, that his Maid had that great a Lord upon Earth, might not be angry for night lain with a Miller; causing her therefore to be a Peacock, when God himself was in such a fury. night fain with a Milier, causing ner therefore to be a reacock, when God nimer was in luch a fury, fetch'd home, and catching her by the hair of the head, he threw her to the ground, kick'd her, and fell into fo great passion, that being prefently seised with difficulty of breathing, and a fetch would first the Elder, though otherwise a Thodaut. tently felled with difficulty of discattings and a treatment of the local feet him than his Wife. Before any Medicine was administred, he was advised by a Chirurgeon to administred, he was advised by a Chirurgeon to passion: So that at Thessalom a upon a seditions and town.

2. Charles the Sixth, King of France, being Luing vol. highly displeas'd with the Duke of Britain, upon some sinister suspicions; was so bent upon revenge, that unmindful of all other things, his pallion fuffered him not to eat or fleep: He would not hear the Dukes Emballadors that came to declare his innocency: But upon the fifth of the Kalends of June, anno 1392, he fet forth with his forces out of a City of the Canomans, contrary to the advice of his Commanders and Phylicians about high noon, in a hot fultry day, with a light hat upon his head. He leap'd upon his Horfe, and bad them follow him that lov'd him: He had fcarce gone a mile from the City, when his mind was unseated, and he in a fury drew his Sword, slew fome, and wounded others that attended him; till fuch time, as wearied and fpent with thus laying about him, he fell from his Horse, he was taken up and carryed back in the arms of men; into the City for dead: where after many days, when at first he neither knew himself, hor any about him, he began by degrees to recover; but his mind was not fo well restored, but that ever and anon he had fymptoms of a relapse; and at several intervals betray'd his distemper, so that the Government of the Kingdom was committed to his Uncles.

zuing. vol. 3. Malachus, a Poet in Syracuse, had such sits 1.1.1.19.90 of inumoderate choler and anger, as took away the use of his Reason, yet was he then most able in the composure of Verses, when he was thus made frantick by his passion.

4. Lucius Sylla, burning with anger at Puteoli, Val. Max.l. because Granius, the chief of that Colony delay dto 9.c. 3. ?. fend in for the repairs of the Capitol, that Money which was promited by the Decurions, by an opposite of an immoderate Voice, he was taat that time entring upon the fixtieth year of his age; yet not confum'd by that, but perishing by a miadness, that was nourish'd by the miseries of

5. Into what extremes fome men have been wieri opera, transported by passion, the example of Pope Jup.801.ibid. lim the Third is too Illustrious; he at dinner time Theat.l. 1.c. had commanded a roafted Peacock to be fet by 23.7.144. for him till supper, as being much delighted with that fort of meat: Being at fupper, he call'd for it once and again; but it being before eaten up by the Cooks, could not be fet on the Table: Whereupon he fell into fo violent a paffion for this data. this delay, that at length he brake out into this blasshemous signal, that he would have that Peacock, Al delay the Iddio, that is, in despite of , that he would have that d' Iddio, that is, in despite of

flood about him, entreated he would not be fo far moved for fo flight a thing as a Peacock; he

open a Vein, but to no purpofe; his want of breath, trembling, and prostration of the spirits continuing, he dyed within two days after. fand of the Citizens: Upon which St. Ambrofe the 4.11.1.91. Bishop of Milain, would not suffer him to enter the Church, till he had shewed the manifest signs

of an unfeigned repentance.

7. The Emperour Nerva, who was otherwise mad. 3.c. of a weak fromach, and often cast up his meat, 13,9,188. which he had newly eaten; fell into a huge passion. with one whose name was Regulus, and while he was in a high tone thundring against him, was taken with sweats, fell into a fever, and so dyed in the fixty eighth year of his age.

7. The Sarmatian Embassadors cast themselves zuing, vol. 7. The Sarmatian Embaliadors cair themselves Zuing, vol. at the feet of the Emperour Valentinian the First, 2.1.7, p. imploring peace; he observing the meanness of 495, their apparel, demanded if all their Nation were Press, Mil. such as they: who reply'd, It was their custom to light in the such that the most peak the most peak and better the such that the such t fend to him fuch as were the most noble and best 2779 accounted amongst them. When he in a rage cry'd out, It was his misfortune, that while he Reign'd, fuch a fordid Nation as theirs could not be content with their own limits; and then as one struck with adart, he lost both his voice and strength; and in a deadly sweat fell down to the

Earth: he was taken up, and carryed into the Earth: he was taken up, and carryed into his Chamber; where fels'd with a violent Hick-up, and gnathing of Teeth he dyed, December, anno 375. In the fifty fifth year of his age, and the truelish of his Fight. twelfth of his Empire.

9. Victor Pifanus, the Venetian Admiral, famous o. Villor Pijamis, the Venetian Admiral, tamous for his exploits, understanding that his Vice- Zuing. vol. Admiral through cowardise had suffered ten Ships 2.1.7. P. of the Geneses, to escape out of the Sipontine Ha. 495. ven; fell into such a passion, as put him immediatly into a Fever whereof he dyed.

10. Clieus was a person whom Alexander held wieri opera. very dear, as being the Son of his Nurse, and one p.823. which was promified by the *Decurions*, by an over great concitation of the Mind; and the impetuousness of an immoderate Voice, he was taken with a convultion in the breast, and so vomited up his soul mixed with blood and threats, being the soul mixed with the ter, and deterting the eneminacy of the Persian, at a Feast with the King, he spake with the liberty of a Macedonian. Alexander transported with anger, she him with his own hands; though when the heat was over, he was difficultly restrained from killing himself, for that fault which his sudden sury had incited him to commit.

11. Calius the Orator was certainly the most wiri opera, pallionate person of all other Mortals: for having p.828. ask dhis Client divers questions, and he agreeing Bruson. Facility him in all things he questioned about; in cettar.1.3, a great heat he cryd out in open Court, Say fomething contrary to me, that fo we may be two. A man of a harsh temper! how could he possibly endure an injury, who was not able to bear obsequionsness it self?

12. The Emperour Commodus in a heat of N<sub>2</sub>

too warm for him.

Zuing, vol.

13. Matthias Corvinus King of Hungary being fpent with the pains of the Gout, and taken with a Palley in both his Legs, lay at Vienna, and one Palm Sunday enquiring for some tresh Figs of Italy for the fecond course, finding that they were already caren up by the Courtiers, he fell into fuch a rage as brought him into an Apoplexy, whereof he died the day following, in the forty feventh year of his age, and the year of our Lord, 1490.

Dourt Lift. 14. Anno 1418, Wenceflans King of Bohemia, medmird. being highly incented against his Cup-bearer, for that knowing of a tunnilt raifed by the Huffires in Prague (under Zifea their Leader) he had concealed it, drew his Dagger with intention to stab him. The Nobles attending laid hold on the King, took away his Dagger, that he might not pollute his Royal Hands with the blood of his fervant. While he was thus in their hands, the King through extreme anger fell into an Apoplexy, whereof he died in a few days.

15. Muccius Fortia had from his birth an impe-Divid. 1.3, 15. Muccius Fortia nad nomino pueda angula diment in his speech, such as that not without 187. great difficulty, he could deliver his mind, till one time being in an extreme passion, he was so mov'd, and laboured with that earnestness to speak, that from thenceforth he spake with far greater

Falgof. 1.9.

16. In that War which the Goths waged with Belifarias, there was one of the Soldiers in the Regiment of Confragine, amilitary Tribune, who had forcibly taken a Sword of great value from a Roman Youth: Belifurius sharply reprov'd Conflutine, that he suffered things to be done with that insolence by the Soldiers under his comthat infolence by the Soldiers under his command, threatening him withal, in case the Sword was not speedily found out, and restored. Combatter that his in soldiers a catanata the state of the sword had been soldiers. So un-218. in the greatness of his rage (not considering either the Dignity of his General, or the hazard of his own life) he drew out his Dagger, intending to sheath it in the Breast of Belifarius; but he was immediately laid hold upon, and prefently hang-

17. It is the custom in Rome, that upon Ashmini operat, wednesday the Pope sprinkle ashes upon the heads of the Prelates, faying, Remember thou Sabillit ex art but Affics, and into Affics thou thalt return: 1.9.2.11. 2. Pope Boniface the Eighth, who was an utter enemy to the Gibelline Faction, being to do this, and coming to Porchetus Spinola the Archbishop of Genous, who was supposed to be of that party: inflead of calting the Alhes upon his head, in great anger he threw them into his eyes, and thusinverted the usual words, Remember that thou art a Gibelline, and that with the Gibellines thou shalt return to Afhes.

18. Valerius Publicola, upon the expulsion of Figure 18 the Tarquines from Rome, expected that he should have been elected Colleague with Brueus in the Confullip; but when he found that Lucreties Collisions was preferred before him, he conceived fuch an indignation thereat, that he made refignation of all the honours which he had before that time receiv'd: he quitted the dignity of a Senaror, gave over patronizing any caules, and renounced all forts of Clients; nor thenceforth would he exercife any publick office in the Common-wealth.

19. This one ftrange thing is reported of Seanderbeg the King of Epirus, that whenfoever he

nivi egr., paffion caus'd the Keeper of his Bath to be thrown | he was upon the point ready to charge the Enemy, Bath, 144. change and alteration in his countenance, his neather lip would commonly cleave afunder, and yield forth great abundance of blood. A thing oftentimes marked and observed of him, not only in his Martial Actions and Exploits, but even in his civil Affairs, whenfoever his choler did abound, and that his an-

ger did exceed its ordinary bounds.

20. Carolus de Gontault Duke of Byron, a Peer and Marshal of France, and Governour of Burgun-Konnard.

dy, was found the Chief of those that had conspired 1.3.6.59. the death of the King Henry the Fourth: and p.25. thereupon anno 1602, had fentence of death paffed upon him, to have his head ftruck off at the Bafille in Paris. This man, as he was a person of a most invincible spirit, would not suffer his hands to be bound, he bade the Executioner not come near him till he called, otherwise he would strangle him with his hands. While he was upon his Knees praying, the Headiman fevered his Head from his Shoulders, and it was observ'd that the face looked fiercely, the tongue moved, and a thick and blewish vapour like a smoak went out together with his blood, all tokens of a vehement anger and passion which he at that time was in.

21. Pyrrho was fo exceedingly prone to anger Brason facand extreme passion, that one time when the Cook atian.l.3. had provoked him, he followed him with the Spit 6-19-7. and Meat upon it as far as the Market place, to 218. beat him therewith. Another time being at Elis, and his Scholars having incenfed him, by asking him over many questions, he threw off his Gown, and fwam over the River Alpheus, that being on the other fide he might be free from that difturbance which their importunity had given him.

tractable was the disposition of this man, when one asked him why he would not marry that he might have children, Because, said he, I am never pleafed, no, not with my felf.

23. Marcius Sabinus came to live at Rome at tuch time as Numa Pompilius was elected King thereof, fugo, Ex. when Numa was dead he hoped to be chosen by 1173. the people to fucceed him; but finding that Hoftin

lins was preferred before him, he refented the matter with that passion and indignation that his life growing irksome unto him, he laid violent hands upon himfelf, and so went discontented out of the world. Of what a strange fury was this man posfeffed? What flames, what ruines, what flaughter and bloodfied of the Roman people can we imagine could fatisfie! the anger and revenge of this man? who when he was able to do nothing againft the people of *Rome*, proceeded fo fharply and so bitterly againft himself, as to resolve not to live at all, because (according to his mind)

he might not live a King.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Of such as have been seised with an extraordinary foy, and what hath followed thereupon.

of Ivy, which feemeth to adorn the Tree whereeth away the fap thereof.

1. About the three and thirtieth year of King been imprisoned upon suspicion of a practise for betraying of Calice to the French, whilest he was that I meet. the King's Lieutenant there, was now found innomir. c. 104. cent of the fact; and thereupon, the King to make p.497. him some reparation for his difference, tent him a rearing of limites, was to defigure with the strength of Ring, and a very gracious mellage by Sir Thomas fight, that he is reported that once to have laughed, whereas they write of him, that he was never seen took fo great joy, that the night following, of that very joy he died. So deadly athing is any pallion, even Joy it felf, if it be extreme.

2. Pope Tallius the Second.

2. Pope Julius the Second, receiving a message zuing, vol. of Auxiliary Forces that were coming to him though he had done him fo much mischief, was so exceedingly rejoyced at it, though he had done him fo much mischief, was so verjoyed that he was come to his Court, that he congratulated his own good fortune with his him for fome time.

3. Some years fince (I speak it to my grief) I knew Franciscus Casalinus, who was my dear and tearned Scholar in Logick, who through an immoderate laughter (not able to contain himfelf

c.13.p.

log.1.6.9. On the Red Sea, preparing to war upon the Portu- tively viewed that fhort, dry, toothless, bloodless 344. eat by order of Solyman Emperous of the Turks, Donat. hill. he there had a mellage to inform him, that his Son mitable. Selectus at the taking of Tunis was made a Slave, redeem'd by Haradienus Barbaroffa, made the Admiral of feven Vessels, and with them was put into Alexandria, purposing ere long to be with him. | place. The old man was feis'd with fo fudden and great a joy at the news of the unexpected liberty and preferment of his Son at once, that he immediately fainted, and at the arrival of his Son, died in his 5. Galeacius de Rubeis a Citizen of Bononia, and

I have feen him, faith Cwdm, bufying himfelf a-

bout that Engine, and a while after deferted of his

Theatr. vol. a Blackfinith, when as he supposed that he had first 1.1.1.9. 82, found out the ferew which was long before invent-Cardin de ed by Achimedes, out of an excess of Joy fell mad.

old man was fo tickled with the fancy of that jeft, that he died laughing. In the fame manner, and much upon the fame occasion died Chrysippus.

7. A certain Musician, together with his Daughter Stratonica, fang at a Feast before Mithridates 638.in King of Asia and Pontus; the King enflamed with Pompilo, the love of Stratonica, led her out immediately to Zaing. his Bed. The old man taking it heavily that the Than taking had not fo much as taken notice of him. But when he awaked in the morning, and faw the Tables in his house covered with Vessels of Silver and Gold, The Ægyptian Temples they fay were wonderful beautiful and fair in the Frontifpiece, upon him, that offered him rich Garments and a upon him, that offered him rich Garments, and a but foul and filthy in the more inward Apart

Horfe gallantly trapped flanding at the door, as ments of them. So this affection of Joy, which would fain have feems outwardly fo pleasant upon us in the marks of it, and which furnishes our hearts with so much in mockery of him. The servants retained him, told of pleasure and delight, proves satal to us in the him that the large inheritance of a rich man lately excelles of it, and ferves us much after the manner | dead was conferred upon him by the King, that these were but as the first-fruits of his rising fortune. Being unto it cleaveth, but indeed sucketh out, and steal- at last hardly won to give any credit to them, he put on the Purple Robe, mounted the Horse, and as he was carried through the City, cryed out All Henry the Eighth, Anhur Plantagenet Viscount these are mine, and to as many as derided him, Lifte, base Son to King Edward the Fourth, having This is no wonder, said he, but that (not able to digest fo great a joy) I do not throw stones at all

8. Marcus Crassus the Grandsather of him that was flain in *Parthia*, when he once faw an Afs eating of Thiftles, was fo delighted with that

9. Artaxerxes King of Persia received the bar Pluton nished Themistocles with great humanity, and 126 in the humanity has been done him 6 much misching man 6 a missocie. that he was presently left by a Fever that had held Friends, he facrifie'd to the Gods; afterwards made a Royal Feast, and for extreme joy in the night and in his fleep he was heard to cry out

thrice, I have Themistocles the Athenian. 10. Zenvis Heracleotes the most excellent Painter Strade proof his age, had drawn out in colours upon a Ta- luft Acad. in it ) fell into a spitting of blood (the Veins of blet an old woman, which he had express'd to the 13. pred 4. his Breaft being opened) from thence into a confumption, whereof he died.

his Breaft being opened) from thence into a confumption, whereof he died. felf to consider of his work, as 'tis usual for Ar- Antiq. lest. Paulus Jo. 4. In our time anno 1544, Sinam Cessium Jutists to do; he was delighted with that ridiculous 1.4.6.18
wins in E. dam a notable Pirate, being at Arstinee a Port upaspect which he had fram'd: and while he inten\$\rm \cap{P-174}\$. tists to do; he was delighted with that ridiculous 1.4.6.18. thing, with hollow eyes, hanging cheeks, her chin bearing out, and her mouth bending inwards, her Nose fallen, and slowing at the end of it, he fell into a fudden laughter, and that so violent, that his breath failing, he died upon the

> 11. Diagoras the Rhodian had three young men Gill. note. to his Sons, all which he faw victorious in feveral ditied 3.c. masteries at the Olympick Games in one and the Lonier, fame day, and publickly crown'd; his Sons came Theatre, and embraced their aged Father, and each of them 289. placed his wreath upon his head, at all which the old man was so overjoyed, that overcome with an excess of delight, he fank down in their Arms. and died.

Ptolomeus Philometor had overcome Alexander zuing. vol. King of Syria in Battel, but withal himself was 2.1.7.9. reason.

6. Philemon a Comick Poct, being grown old, and beholding an Ass earing up some Figs that a key had haid down; when the Boy return'd, Go may fird he and firth the Ats some denity; the state of the Arsian which where he had be haden. now, faid he, and fetch the Afs some drink: the the Arabian, which when he had looked upon

Book II

with a great deal of Joy, he himself immediately | what she pleased, in such fort, that going forthin

Val.Max.l. 9. 6.12.

13. Sophocles the Son of Theophilus a Tragick Poet, died at ninety years of age, after he had obtain'd nineteen Victories. They fay that when he acted his laft Tragedy, and had gain'd the Palm, he was feis'd with fo extraordinary a joy, that he died in the midst of the congratulations of his

4921

14. Pope Leo the Tenth, being certainly inform'd that Millain was recovered, and the French ejected, through over-much joy at the news he fell into a Fever and died of it.

Count of the Palace in his itead: and whereas he died of a Fever within five months after his arrival, it pleased the Emperour to confer that Dignity upon Mauringus Earl of Brixia, who was then famous for his Justice; the Earl was no sooner certified of his new Dignity, but that he took his Bed, and by his over-much joy prevented the ho-nour that was intended him, for he died within a

Latrt.l. 1.

16. Chilon the Lacedemonian, and the fame who was reputed one of the feven wife men of Greece, died at Pifa, faith Hermippus, embracing a Son of his that was newly return'd victorious from the Olympick Games.

17. Philippides a Comick Poet in Athens, being 1324. of Poets, he (beyond all his hope) had the victory adjudged to him, not able to bear that great 15.9. 108. joy it excited in him, he fuddenly fell down and 18. M. Juventius Thalna Colleague of Tiberius

Gracehus the Conful, being facrificing in Corfica, which he had newly fubdued and fubjected, he there received Letters from Rome, that the Senate had decreed him supplications; he read these Letters with great intentness, and a milt coming before his eyes, he fell down to the ground stark dead before the fire as he fate. Now what can we think but that he died with an excess of joy? See here a man fit to be trusted with the raising of Numantia or Carthage.

19. When the Romans were overcome by Hunnibal at the Battel of Thrasymene, and that the news of that calamity was brought to Rome, the anxious and folicitous multitude flocked to the Gates, as well men as women, to hear what became of their Friends: various were the affections of enquirers according as they were certified of the the men. Here it was, that one woman meeting at the Gate with her Son in fafety, whom she had given up for dead, died in his Arms as the embrac'd him. Another hearing, (though falfly) that her Son was flain, kept her felf within doors in great forrow and perplexity, when unexpectedly the faw him come in, this first fight of him made her joys fwell up to that height as to over-top life it felf, for the fell down and died.

20. Polycrite was an honourable Lady of the I-3.Max. 19. fland of Maxos, when her City was belieged by the Ethreans, and menaced with all the calamities might be expected from a Siege, the was entreated by the prime men thereof to undertake an Embaffage for the pacifying of troubles, which she wilwomen of her time, and a very good speaker, she stures. women of her time, and a very good pointer, the had so much power upon the Prince Diognetes, the 19.5.12.9. General in this Siege, that she disposed his heart to

the fear and confusion of all the people, she return'd with peace and affurance of quiet. This made them all to come out, to receive her at the City Gates with loud acclamations: fome throwing Flowers, others Garlands, and all rendring thanks to her as their Sovereign Preferveress. She apprehended fo much joy therewith, that in the very instant she expired in her honours at the City Gate: and instead of being carried to the Throne. was brought to her Tomb, with the infinite forrow of all her Country.

21. Cardanus in his fifth Book of Wisdom gives Burton's 15. Anno 825, upon the death of the Duke of an inflance of the danger of this passion when it metanch, Spoleto, Lotharius the Emperour put Adelardus exceeds its due bounds, in a Smith of Millain, a part. 1. § 2. Fellow Citizen of his, one Galeus de Rubeis, who p.117. being highly commended for refinding of an instrument, called the Coclea, heretofore made use of by Archimedes, out of extreme joy ran mad.

22. Wolfins relates of a Country Fellow, called milands.

Brunfellius, who being by chance at a Sermon, faw part. 1. 6 2. a woman fall off from a Form half alleep, at which p.182. object most of the company laughed; but he for his part was fo much moved, that for three whole days after he did nothing but laugh, by which means he was much weakened, and continued in an infirm ftate of body for a long time after.

23. Archiamus the Spartan King, being victorious, Mapph. as ioon as he had crected a Trophy, he immediately 7-9-620. lent home Demostles to certific the greatness of the Magist Panal. victory, in which, though there was a very confi-lymam. derable number of the enemy flain, there fell not so p. 1075. much as one man of the Spartans: When they of Sparta heard this, it is said of them, that first Agaillan and the ancient Ephori, and then all the body of the people fell a weeping. So far are tears in common the expressions both of Joy and Sorrow.

24. Pelomeus Philadelphus had received the fa gosph. An-cred Volumes of the Law of God, newly brought 114. Jud. l. out of Judea; and while he held them with great 12.6.2. p. reverence in his hands, praising God upon that ac- 495-count; all that were present made a joyful acclamation, and the King himfelf was fo joyed thereat, that he brake out into tears. Nature (as it feems) having fo ordered it, that the expressions of forrow should also be the followers of extraordinary

25. When Philip King of Macedon was overcome, and that all Greece was affembled to behold 4.c.8.p.
the lithmian Games, T. Q. Flaminius having caused 123.
filence to be made by the sound of the Trumpet, Liv.l.33.p.
he commanded these words to be proclaimed by 400. life or death of their Relations, but both the forthe mouth of the Cryer: The Senate and people
row and joy of the women exceeded that of
the men. Here it was, that one woman meetdo give liberty and immunity to all the Cities of Greece that were under the jurifdiction of King Speece that were under the juridiction of king Philip. At the hearing of this there was first a confounded filence amongst the people, as if they had heard nothing. The Cryer having repeated the same words, they fet up such a strong and universal should be such a strong and universal should be such as the same and the same such as the same such that flew over their heads fell down amazed amongst them. Livy faith that the joy was greater than the minds of men were able to comprehend; fo that they scarce believed what they heard; they gazed upon one another as if they thought them-felves deluded by a dream. And the Games afterwards were fo neglected, that no man's either mind or eye was intent upon them. So far had lingly did, and being one of the most beautiful this one joy preoccupied the sense of all other plea-

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Passion of Grief, and how it hath acted upon some men.

W Hilft the great Genius of Phylick, *Hippocrates*, drave away maladies by his precepts, and almost snatched bodies out of the hands cepts, and almost matched bodies one of the mands of death, one Aniphon arofe in Greece, who envious of his Glory, promifed to do upon Souls, what the other did on mortal members, and proposed the sublime invention which Plutarch calls the Art of curing all Sadnesses, where we may truly fay, he used more vanity, promises and oftent of words, than he wrought effects. Certainly it were to be wished that all ages which are abundant in miferies, should likewise produce great comforts to sweeten the acerbities of humane life. Another Helena were needful to mingle the divine drug of Nepenthe in the meat of so many afflicted persons as the world affords; but as the expectation is vain, fo there are fome forrows that fall with that impetuous force upon fouls, and withal with that fudden surprisal, that they let in

death to anticipate all thehopes of recovery.

i. When the Turks came to raife the Siege of Buda, there was amongst the German Captains a p.706. Nobleman called Ecclin Rayschachius, whose Son, bonst. bift. Notieman caucet Ecches Kaylchachise, whole Son, med. wirsh. a valiant young Gentleman, having got out of the 430-13.

Army without his Father's knowledge, bare himfelf fo gallantly in fight against the Enemy in the fight of his Father, and of the Army, that he was highly commended of all unen, and especially of his Father, who know him not as all tracks. his Father, who knew him not at all; yet before he could clear himself he was compalled in by the Enemy, and valiantly fighting, flain. Rayschachi-chius exceedingly moved with the death of so brave a man, ignorant how near it touched himself, turning about to the other Captains, faid, This worthy Gentleman, what soever he be, is worthy of eternal commendation, and to be most honourably buryed by the whole Army. As the rest of the Captains were with like compassion approving his speech, the dead body of the unfortunate Son refcued, was presented to the most miserable Father, which caused all them that were present to fled tears; but fuch a fudden and inward grief furprised the aged Father, and struck so to his heart, that after he had stood a while speechless, with his eyes fet in his head, he fuddenly fell down dead.

2. Homer had failed out of Chios to Io, with a

had lowfed themselves upon the Shore, killing

what they took, and carrying with them fuch as

they could not find. When Homer was not able to

folve this Riddle, it is reported that he died with

grief of mind. Yet Herodotus denies it, faying that the Fishermenn themselves explain'd their

Enigma, and that Homer died of sickness and di

1.0.6.12. purpose to visit Athens: here it was, that being old, he fell fick, and fo remain'd upon the shore, where there landed certain Fishermen, whom he asked if they had taken any thing? They replyed, what we caught, we left behind us; and what we could not catch we have brought with us: meaning that when they could not catch any Fish, they

3. Excessive was the forrow of King Richard the Fuller's ho-Second, bescenning him neither as a King, Man or by Start, i. Christian, who fo fervently loved Anna of Bohe- 1,0.10. P. mia his Queen, that when she died at Sheane in Surrey, he both curfed the place, and also out of madness overthrew the whole House.

4. Univertus elected Bishop of Raceburg, went Korman. to Rome to receive the confirmation thereof from de mirac. the Pope, where finding himself neglected and re- vivor. p.61. jected by him, upon the account of his youth; the Donat. hift. next night for very grief, and too near an appreed grey, whereupon he was received.

5. Hofrain the Friarrefented that Book foill, which Renclinus had writ against him under the metaph. name of Epistole observerum virorum, and took it part 1.82. so very much to the heart, that for grief he made p.92.

himself away.

6. Alexander a Prince of a most invincible cou-plat. in Arage, after the death of his dear Ephefion, lay Irx. p. 704-three days together upon the ground, with an ob- Barton's finate resolution to die with him, and thereupon milinch. would neither eat, drink nor fleep, fuch was the part 1. § 2. excess of his grief, that he commanded Battle- 2. cart. ments of Houses to be pulled down, Mules and Pigel. mel-Horses to have their Manes shorn off, some thou- life. tom. 1. Horses to have their Manes shorn off, some thought fands of common Soldiers to be slain, to attend  $f_{n,l}^{p,384}$ . him in the other world, and the whole Nation of  $f_{n,l}^{p,l}$  in 12-p. 147. the Cuffeans to be rooted out.

7. At Nancy in Lorrain, when Claudia Valefia Burn. instant, the Dukes Wife, and Sifter to Henry the Second part 1. § 2. King of France) deceased, the Temples for forty p. 156. days were all shut up, no Prayers nor Masles said, but only in the Roomwhere she was. The Sena-tors were all covered with Mourning Blacks, and for a twelve Months space throughout the City,

they were forbid to fing or dance.

8. Roger that rich Bishop of Salisbury (the same Burton's Castles in this Kingdom) being spoiled of his part 1, 82; Goods, and thrown out of all his Castles, was so p. 156. swallowed up with over-much grief, that he ran

mad, and spake and did he knew nor what. 9. Upon Thursday the twenty fourth of March, Stowes das 1602, about two of the Clock in the Morning de nals.p. 815. ceased Queen Elizabeth, at her Mannour of Richof which she had reigned forty four, five Months and odd days. Her Corps were privily conveighed to White-Hall, and there remained till the twentyeight of April following, and was then buried at Westminster; at which time the City of Westminfer was furcharged with multitudes of all forts of people in the Streets, Houses, Windows, Leads and Gutters, that came to see the Obsequie: and when they beheld her Statue lying in Royal Robes, with a Crown upon the Head, there was fuch a general fighing, groaning and weeping, as the like hath not been feen or known in the memory of man; neither doth any History mention any peo-

the death of their Sovereign.

10. Secundus the Philosopher had been many years absent from home, so that he was unknown Kormini. to the Family by face, and upon his return he was de mirac. very defirous to make fome experiment of the chaftity of his Mother, he courted her as a ftranger; p.47. and fo far prevailed that he was admitted to her Bed, where he revealed to her who he was; at the hearing of which the Mother was fo over-born with shame and grief, that she gave up the Ghost.

ple, time or state, to make the like lamentation for

11. Peter Alvarado the Governour of Guatima: la married the Lady Beatrice Della Culva, and he

CAN'. Holy

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painted her House with forrows, black Livery, and abstained from meat and sleep, but in a mad implety faid, God could now do her no greater evil. Soon after, anno 1582, happened an extraordinary inundation of waters, which on the fudden first assailed the Governour's House, and caufed this impotent and impatient Lady, now to bethink her felf of her devotion, and betake her to her Chappel, with eleven of her Maids, where leaping on the Altar, and clatping about an Image, the force of the water ruined the Chappel, and the withher Maids found their death therein.

12. Gormo Father of one Conne flain before Speed's hift. Dublin, fo exceedingly lov'd this Son of his, that P. 4 3. he fivare to kill him that brought him news of his bill collect, death, which when Thira his Mother heard, she death, which when Thira his Mother heard, the used this way to make it known to him, she prepared Mourning Apparel, and laid aside all Princely State, which the old man perceiving, he concluded his Son dead, and with excessive grief that he conceived thereat, he speedily ended his

charwind.

13. Cardanus relates of a man in Milan, who hill. collett. in fixty years having never been without the Walls of the City; yet when the Duke hearing thereof, fent him a peremptory command never to go out of the Gates during life: he that beforehad no in-clination to do io, died of very grief to be denied the liberty of doing it.

14. King Ethelftan being jealous of Edwin his

felf over-board headlong into the Sea.

15. When Queen Mary was informed of the Spice shift.

105 of Calis in France, flow was fo affected therewith, that fle took no pleasure in any thing. She would often fay, that the los of Calis was written in her heart, and might there be read when her body should be opened: and indeed the grief she took thereupon thortned her days; fo that the but a while outlived that news that was fo unacceptable to her.

16. Margaret, Daughter to James the Fourth King of Scotland, married to Laris the Dauphin of France, was of fo nasty a complexion and stinking breath, that her Husband after the first night loathed her company, for grief of which she foon

17. Charles Duke of Burgundy being difcomfited bill in provide the Battle of Nancy, palling over a River, was overthrown by his Horfe, and in that effate was assaulted by a Gentleman, of whom he craved quarter, but the Gentleman being deaf, slew him immediately: yet afterwards when he knew whom he had flain, he died within few days of grief and melancholy.

18. Amerath the fixth Emperour of the Turks

at his first ascent to the Throne, to free himself of Competitors, caused his five Brethren, Mustapha, Solyman, Abdella, Ofman, and Tzibanger to be all flrangled in his prefence. The Mother of Soly-man pierced through with the cruel death of her young Son, as a woman overcome with grief and forrow, struck her self to the heart with a Dagger, and fo died.

19. Amerath the Second having long lain be-Lift 2.330. fore the Walls of Croja, and affaulted it in vain, and being no way able either by force or flattery to them. If once we fee better things, we are wont

Parchails, being dead by a milchance, his Wife abandoned bring Scanderbeg to terms of submission or agree-tom. 1.48 her self to all the excesses of grief, and not only ment, angry that his Presents and Propositions ment, angry that his Prefents and Propolitions were refused, he refolved to make a tetrible asfault upon Groja from all Quarters, but this by the Christian Valour proving greater loss to him than before: not able to behold the endless flaughter of his men, he gave over the affault, and return'd into his Camp as if he had been a man half frantick, or diffract of his wits; and there fate down in his Tent all that day full of melanchobeard and white Locks, complaining of his heary and difaftrous fortune, that he had lived to long to fee those days of disgrace, wherein all his former Glory and triumphant Victories were obscured by one base Town of Epirus. His Bassas and grave Counsellours by long discourses sought to comfort him, but dark and heavy conceits had so over-whelmed the inelancholy old Tyrant, that nothing could content his wayward mind, or revive his dying spirits; so that the little remainder of natural heat which was left in his aged body, now oppressed and almost extinguished with melancholy conceits, and his body it self dryed up with forrow, he became sick for pure grief. Feeling his fickness dayly to encrease, so that he could not longer live, lying upon a Pallet in his Pavilion, he fadly complained to his Bassas, that the definies had blemished all the former course of his life with fuch an obscure death. That he who had so often repressed the sury of the Hungarians, and almost brought to nought the pride of the Grecians, to-gether with their name, should now be enforced to give up the Ghost, under the Walls of an ob-14. King Ethellian being jealous of Edwin his Brother, caufed him to be put into a little Pinnace, without tackling or Oars, one only Page accompanying of him, that his death might be imputed to the Waves: the young Prince overcome with the grief of this his Brother's unkinders, cafthim-the grief of this his brother's unkinders, can be caused to give up the Ghoft, under the Walls of an object to his contemptible enemy. Shortly after he because of the Grecians, to-gether with their name, floud now be enforced to give up the Ghoft, under the Walls of an object to give up the Ghoft, under the Walls of an object to give up the Ghoft, under the Walls of an object to give up the Ghoft, under the Walls of an object to give up the Ghoft, under the Walls of an object to give up the Ghoft, under the Walls of an object to give up the Ghoft, under the Walls of an object to give up the Ghoft, under the Walls of an object to give up the Ghoft, under the Walls of an object to give up the Ghoft, under the Walls of an object to give up the Ghoft, under the Walls of an object to give up the Ghoft, under the Walls of an object to give up the Ghoft, under the Walls of an object to give up the Ghoft to give up death half a day, he then expired. This was anno 1450, when he had lived eighty five years, and thereof reigned thirty.

20. Francifeus Foscarus, according to the man-ner of Venice, was elected Duke thereof, during 1.5.6.39. his life, and long did he govern that Republick 616. with great prudence and justice; he had also encreased their Dominion in a small time, by the addition of Brixia, Bergomum, Crema and Ravennar When he was now arrived to the eighty fourth year of his age, and the thirty fourth of his Dukedom, they accused his decrepit age as a mighty impediment to the right administration of their Affairs, and thereupon compelled him to depart from his Ducal Dignity, and give way to another.

This open and unreasonable injury struck the old man with so vehement agrief, that he died thereof

in a day or two.

#### CHAP. XIV.

Of Defire, and what have been the Wishes of some Men, for themfelwes, or upon their Enemies.

E read of the Athenians, that they fet up a Pillar, wherein they published him reproducts to be an Enemy of their City who should bring the party of their City who should bring the party of the party

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not only to defire them, but to be discontented with what we had before of our own. However, the greatest of men have a wish or two to make; as appears by what follows.

1. Solyman Emperous of the Turks, is faid to might have a plentiful and easie supply of water; And that he might get the City of Vienna into his power. The two former he lived to see, but not himself the Master of Vienna, which he used to call by no other name than his Infamy and Reproach.

on their own Pullets, which how they hatch is a shame on their own Princes, which now they material. A plant to fleak. Alluding to their way of hatching Chickens in Gran Cuiro by puttefied Dung in a Furnace.

S. Augustine used to with, that he might have in the third year of King Rusu, and of a Fever as

citsfit opp feer three things, which were, Rome in its Glory, md. 121. the Apostle Paul in the Pulpit; and Christ Jesus in the Flesh.

4. Eudoxus wished to know the nature of the Sun, upon that condition that he should afterwards be burnt to death in the body of it.

6. Gell. 5. Philosemus, whether he was a Glutton, as fone fay, or a Musician, as others, is faid to have 62. p. 503. wished his Neck as long as that of a Crane; that so principle. he might Guillon his Neck as long as that of a Crane; that so he might Guillon his Neck as long as that of a Crane; that so he might swallow his meat with the more delight, or fend out his Notes with greater variety, and more pleafing found; although 'tis a queftion, whether if he had had his with, it would have helped him in either.

6. The Spartans wished to their Enemies, that Thear. vol. they might be seised with an humour of building, keep a Race of Horses, and that their Wives might be false to their Beds.

7. The Cretans when they wished the worst might befal their worst Enemies, that they could possibly wish to them, used to wish them this, that they might be delighted with some evil custom.

elanks
mirror.e.
8. When King James came first to the publick
Library at Oxford, seeing the little Chains where77-19-349 with the Books were fastened to their places, wished, that if ever it should be his destiny to be made a prisoner, that Library might be his prison, those Books his Fellow-Prisoners, and those Chains his

o. Cashan is a lovely City in Persia, extremely frau.l.2. p. hot when the Sun is in Cancer; but Scorpio rages there inno less violence (not that in the Zodiack) but real stinging Scorpions, which in great numbers engender here. It is a little Serpent, a singer long, but of great terrour in the fling, in-flaming fuch as they prick with their inflamed Ar-row fo highly, that some die, none avoid madness awhole day: and from hence grows that much u-fed Persian Wish, or Curse to them they are incensed against, May a Scorpion of Cashan sting

Żuing.

Plut. in A- 10. Alexander the Great, when he had got into the Ocean with his Navy, he came to an Island which he called Scillustis, others Psiliusis; where ha-Theatr. vol. ving landed, he viewed ashe could the Sea-Coafts, and confidered the nature of that Sea; which done, he facrificed to the Gods, and prayed, That no mortal man after him might ever pass further that way than he himself had done, and so returned

11. Pyrrhuthe King of Epirus, who next after Cal. Rhod.
Alexander the Great, was the most skilled in all military Affairs; when he went to the Temples of P.318. the Gods to offer Sacrifices, it was observed of him, that he never importun'd the Gods about a 1. Solyman Emperour of the Turks, is laid to have willed three things for himlest: That he might live to see the Mosque or Temple sinished, which he had begun in aglorious and most summer; That he might sinish the Repairs of the ancient Aquaducts, that thereby Constantings the Gods, was, that they would grant him good. the Gods, was, that they would grant him good health, as if in the enjoyment of this all other things would finceed the better. And indeed, though Fortune should pour out all her Bounties into our Bosoms, yet if health be absent, nothing of all these can much please or delight us.

12. Lanfrancus Archbishop of Canterbury, a man symfch. 2. The Emperour Hadrian being angry with the of great Learning, and in high favour with William high. 2.

Regyptians, wrote thus in a Letter of his, I wish the Conquerour; (as Ranulphus writeth of him) cont. 11. nothing more to befal them, than that they may feed up often wished to conclude his life either by a Fever P-357or Dysentery, because in these sicknesses the use of

as he defired.

13. Critias, who was one of the thirty. Tyrants Plut. in in Athens, is faid by himself to have wilhed for cinon. himfelf.

Divitias Scopadum, prolixe facta Cimonisi Spartani palmas fortis Agesilai.

The Wealth of Scopas, Heart as Cimon's free, And Great Agelilaus victory.

14. C. Caligula was one that was defirous of no-sutton. 1.4. thing for much as doing that which was thought 6.37.9. impossible to be done; and therefore laid the foun-187. dations of Palaces on Piles where the Sea was most raging and deep; he hewed Rocks of most hard Flint and Ragstones, Plains he raised even with Mountains, and by digging down the tops of Hills, he levelled them to an equality with the Plains. All these with incredible celerity, as punishing the neglect or floth of his Workmen with no less than

15. Augustus Casar, as oft as he heard of any person that had departed this life quietly, and Satton. 2. without those painful pangs that are usual towards used, his manner was to pray unto the Gods, and desire of them, that he and his might have the like Euthanasia; that was the word he used, by which

he meant an easie passage, or quiet death : and in-deed he had that for which he had so often wished. For upon the day wherein he died, enquiring often if there was yet any ftir or tumult abroad as touching him; he called for a Glass, and commanded the hair of his head to be combed, and his jaws to be composed and fer right, which did hang, and were ready to fall for weakness. Then having admitted his Friends to come to him, he asked them whether they thought he had acted well in this enterlude of life: and withal added this as a Plan-

Now clap your hands, and all with joy shout out. ..

After this he dismissed them all; and whiles he questioned with some that were new come from the City, concerning the Daughter of Drufus then fick, fuddenly amongst the killes of Livia, and in these words he gave up the Ghost, Live mindful of our wedlock, Livia, and so farewel.

16. Alberius Magnus five years before his death

Grafton. 01.2.7. 882.

The Lord Cordes a French Commander, fo fore longed to gain Calice from the English, that he

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18. Alfred King of the West Saxons, being qiff, p.215, naturally inclined to incontinency, defired that God would fend him fuch a Diteate as might reprets and hinder his luft, but not unfit him for the managing the Affairs of his Kingdom: and he accordingly had the Difeafe called the Fiers, the Hemorrhoids or Piles.

19. When Darius was informed that Sardis was lipitom. I. fet on fire by the Ionians and Athenians, he contenned the Ionians, because he thought he might eafily be revenged of their Rebellion : but he called for a Bow, and flot up an Arrow towards Heaven, and in fo doing, O Jupiter, faid he, gran it may come to pass, that I may be averaged of the Atheninians. And so mortal a hatred did he conceive against them, that whensoever he sate down to eat, he had one of those that ministred unto him, who was ordered to fay, My Lord, remember the Athe-

20. When Augustus Cafar was fifty four years of age, he is faid to have prayed to the Gods, that he might have the valour of Scipio, the favour of Pompey, and the fortune of Cius Cafur, Which, faid he, is the overcomer in all great matters.

#### CHAP. XII.

been disappointed in theirs.

The Poet Hefiod tells us, that the miferies and calamities of mankind were included in a

Hope only did remain behind, and flew not all abroad,

And this is that which is our principal Antidote, which keeps our hearts from burfting under the preflure of evils; and that flattering mirrour that gives us a profpect of I know not what greater good.

1734, or de pedition into Perfus, he parted his Patrimony in them near Turracina into the Sea, that 16xx4000, Pof72. Aux edivide amongst his Friends: to one he gave a there might be thence a secure and ready Polyof Ex. Field, to another a Village, to a third a Town, pallage for Merchants to the City. Besides this, 1.3. 6.7. P. and to a fourth a Port, and when on this manner

chawing defired of God, that he might forget all that he had | which the King had before affired unto him: and to the fudies of humanity, and prophane cont. 34°. Authors, that he might give up himfelf entirely to devotion, and the practice of picty.

2. A certain Rhodian, for his over freedom in

2. A certain Rhodian, for his over freedom in Irim. A. fpeech, was call by a Tyrant into a Cage, and there [pth.18.p.] kept up as a wild Beaft, to his great pain and fhame 171-at once: for his Hands were cut off, his Noftrils longed to gain Callie from the England, the would commonly wish, that he might lie feven years in Hell, so that Calib were in the possellion of flit, and his Face deformed by several wounds upon it. In this his extremity he was advised by fome of his Friends, to shorten his life by a voluntary abstinence from all food. But he rejected their countel with great indignation; and told them, while a man is alive, all things are to be hoped for by him.

3 Ariftippus a Socratick Philosopher, by shipwrack was cast upon the Rhodian Shore, having lost all that he had, walking alone upon the Shore, iffippohe found certain Geometrical Figures that were traced upon the Sands, upon fight of which he returned to his company, and required them ( with a cheerful countenance) to hope the best: For, faid he, even here I have met with the footsteps of

C. Marius was a man of obscure Parentage and Birth, and having merited commendation in mililitary affairs, he purposed by that way to advance
kig. Sc.
himself in the State and Republick. And first he
least of the leas himfelf in the state and Republick. And first he fought for the place of the Ædighin; but he foon perceived that his hope in that matter was altogeger frustrate. He therefore petitioned for the minor Ædighin pupon the same day; but though he, was refused in that also, yet he laid not his hope a-slide, but was so far from despairing, that he gave out that for all this he hoped to appear one day the chief and principal person in all that great City. The same person being driven up of the City lay. The fame person being driven out of the City by Sylla, proscribed, and his head set to sale for a great fum of money, when he being now in his fixth Confulfhip, was compelled to wander up and down from place to place in great hazards, and almost continual perils: he at this time chiefly supported himfelf with the hope he had in a kind of Oracle he had received, that told him he should be Conful the feventh time. Nor did this hope of his prove in vain; for by a strange turn of fortune in his Affairs, he was again received into the City. and elected Conful therein.

calamities of mankind were included in a great Tun, that Pandova took off the Lid of it, tent them abroad, and they firead themicles in great quantities over all Lands and Seas: but that to make war with the Parthians, and hoped to over 2603. come; this done, his purpose was through Hircania, by the Caspian Sea and Mount Caucasis, and by the way of Pontus to invade the Scythians; then having conquered all the Nations about Germany, and Germany it felf, to return through France into Italy; and to to leave the Roman Empire on all fides furrounded with the Sea. In the mean time while preparation was made for this Expedition, he endeavoured to dig through the Corinthian Islamus. After this he had determined to receive the Rivers Anien and Tiber in vast Ditches, and 1. When Alexander was refolved upon his Exturning them towards Circeium, to bring pallage for Merchants to the City. Befides this, he hoped to drain the Fens and Marish Grounds in Nomentana, and thereabouts, and make them firm lands and pasture, capable of receiving many thousands of Husbandmen; and withal, to make Havens in the Sea nearest to the City, by framing Moles, to cleanfe the foul and hazardous Shores of will alfobe partalers. And thereupon refuted that Oflia, and to make Ports and Block-Houles and

places of receipt of so great a number of Ships as I scoff, caused him to be slain, although he had behe thought might ply thereabouts.

 The melancholy Searchers after the Philoso-phers Stone, never dote so much upon their proflatter themselves with stronger hopes to be enriched by their art, than when it hath brought them unto Beggary.

#### CHAP. XVI.

Of the Scoffing at d Scornful Dispofitions of some men, and how they have been remarded.

T Boghar, a City of the Zagathian Tartars, A there is a River which cauleth to them that drink thereof a Worm in the Leg, which if not pulled out, or pared away, procures a certain death to him that hath it. The intemperate use of the Tongue (though it be but a little member) hath been, and ever will be the occasion of drawing down danger and death upon the heads of inconsiderate persons. Some men dig their Graves with their tongues, as effectually as others do with their Teeth, and which is worst of all, not only their own, but others also: while the persulant proches and proches and proches are personal proches. Tongue (though it be but a little member) hath been, and ever will be the occasion of drawing down persons. Some men dig their Graves with their tongues, as effectually as others do with their Teeth, thers also; while the petulant speeches and pro-vocations of one man have involved thousands in

Dlut.

p. 24.

a definy as undeferved as unexpected.

1. King William the First of England, when he was in years was very corpulent, and by that p.432. Was in years was very corpulent, and by that halor's means much diftempered in his body. Once he can't hely had retired himself to Roan in Normandy; upon that occasion the French King hearing of his Sickof the Pagent ness, scotlingly said, That he lay in Child-bed of fonsp.118. his great Belly: which so incented King William, Leti companing the that he swore by God's Resurrection and his produce of the Child he would as he should be Churched of that Child he would as he man. c.9. g. should be Churched of that Child, he would offer a thousand Lights in France. And indeed he performed it; for he entred France in Arms, and fer many Towns and Corn Fields on fire.

2. Henry the Fifth King of England had fent his

Emballadours to France to demand the furrender 243: Spied's high-nied, he would endeavour to regain it by Fire and Sword. It's faid, that about that time the Dauphin (who in the King of France's fickness managed the State) fent to King Henry a Tun of Tennis Balls, in derision of his youth, as fitter to play with them, than to manage Arms: 'which King *Henry* took in fuch from, that he promifed with an Oath it should not be long ere he would tofs fuch Iron Balls amongst them, that the best in France should not be able to hold a Racket to return them. Nor was he worse than his word, as

the Histories of that time do manifest at large. 3. Anigonus, a potent King of Macedonia, had lost one of his eyes: it fellout on a time that Theo-Theat. 14. critts the Chian, was by some dragged along that vol.2. p. he might come before the King; his Friends, to 341. comfort him, told him that no doubt but he would experience the King's clemency and mercy, as foon as he should come before his eyes: What then, said he, you tell me it is impossible I should be faved; al-

fore fworn he would fpare him.

4. Narfes the Eunuch was of the Bed-chamber to Justinus the Emperour; and from a Seller of phores stone, never dote in much upon and never ject, as then when it hathdeluded them; and never later themselves with stronger hopes to be enrichted. The famous Belisarius in the place of Generalissimo, Benton, and never later themselves with stronger hopes to be enrichted. after he had renowned himfelf by a thousand gal. Melanch. lant actions: at laft, whether through envy or his part. § 2.
ill fortune, or the accufation of the people, he fell Higher into the hatred of the Emperour Justinua and his com. § 644Empres, infomuch that the Emperour fent him Letters full of difgrace and reproach; adviling him also therein, that he should return to the Spindle and Diftaff. Narfes was so incensed hereat, that he fwore he would weave them fuch a Web, as that they should not easily undo again: and thereupon to revenge the injury he conceived to be done him, he called in the Lombards to the invalion of the Roman Territories, which they had been long de-firous of, but had hitherto been restrain'd by himfelf; and was the occasion of many miseries.

5. When the Fleminings revolted from Philip cauff. in de Valois, they out of derision called him the found Treat of the King, and advanc'd a great Cock on their princi. Paffoni. pal Standard; the device whereof, was, that put when he should crow, the found King should enter

6. When Romalus had fet up some part of the Lonicer. Walls of Rome, his Brother Remus in derision of theat.p. his Brother's Works, and the lowness of those 365. his Fortifications, leaped over them: whereat Ro-mulus was fo incenfed, that he made his life the price of that which he supposed so great an info-

o. P. Scipio Nafica, the fame who being Con. Val.Max. ful decreed a war against Jugurth, who with most 1.7-6.5. holy hands received Mother Idea passing from the P-204-Phrygian Seats to our Altars; who oppressed both many and pestilent Seditions with the strength of his authority; who for divers years was the Prince of the Senate: this man when he was young was a petitioner for the office of the Edileship, and as the manner of the Candidates is, griping the hand the manner of the Candidates is, griping the hand of one who had hardened it with labour in the Country, he jeftingly asked himif he was accustomed to walk upon his Feet: this fooff being heard by them that stood near, was carried amongs the people, and was the cause of Scipio's repulse; for all the Rural Tribes judging they were upbraided with poverty by him, discharged their anger upon him, in refusing to give him their Votes.

8. Tigranes King of Armenia came against Ln-xiphil. In cultum with sig great Forces, that when he saw the Pomprio: Romans marching up: by way of scorn and de, p. 1. rision he said to them about him, that if they came to make war they were to few, if as Embassadors

to make war they were to few, if as Emballadors they were to many; yet those sew Romans so distressed him, and his numerous Army, that he was glad to cut off his Tiara, and cast it away, left thereby he should be known in his slight: it was found by a Soldier, and brought to Lucullus, who

found by a Soldier, and brought to Luculius, who foon after took Tigranoceria it felf from him.

9. Monica afterwards the Mother of S. Augustin, in her younger years began by degrees to fip and by State.i.i. her Throat for greater, till at last she could fetch off her whole ones. Now it happened that a young Mail formerly hap present fell. luding to the King's misfortune. Antigonus being informed of this his bitter, as well as unfeasonable young Maid, formerly her partner in potting, fell

Of Hope, how great some have entertained, and bow some have

But underneath the upmost Brim and Ledge it still a-

he had diffributed his Revenues, and configned them over to feveral perfons by Patent: What is it, O King, (faid Perdicens) that you have referved for your Self? My Hopes, replyed Alexander. Of those hopes then, taid he, we who are your followers

Reynold's Treat.Paffion.c.18. p.188.

thoots draws her Arrow to the head ) called her lilea, O Galilean thou half overcome me. Tofs-pot and Drunkard; whereupon Monica reform'd her felf, and turn'd temperate. Thus bitter Taunts and Scolls fometimes make wholesome Phylick; and the malice of Enemies performs the office of good will.

company of 10. A Roman Legate returning out of Asia, tre, labels, was carried in his Litter, and being somet upon the way by a Herdinan of Venulua, the poor man igno-48. p.218. rant who it was that was fo carried, asked by way of jeft, if they carried a dead man? The Legate was so offended herewith; that causing the Litter to be fet down, he made his fervants with the Thongs wherewith his Litter was fastened, to beat the fellow in fuch manner that he died under

11. Uladiflaus the Second King of Poland, and Peter Dunius Earl of Shrine, having been late a p nt 1. § 2. hunting, were inforced to lodge in a poor Cottage. When they went to Bed, Oldiflaus told the Earl in jeft, that his Lady lay fofter with the Abbot of Shrine, than they were this night likely to lie. The Earl not able to contain, replyed, Et tua cum Dabesso, And so does your Queen with Dabessis: a a gallant young man in the Court whom Christina the Queen loved. Teligit id dictum Principis animum: These words struck so deep into the very heart of the King, that for many months after he was extreme penfive and thoughtful: but they were the Earl's utter undoing; for when Christina heard of it the perfecuted him to death.

12. Caffins Cherea was the Tribune of the Pre-Sation. 1.4. Collins Cheren Was the 1 ribbine of the Pre-c. 56.9. torian Colort under Cain Calignal; and he being 172,1795. now far stepped into years, Cain was wont to flour and frump in most opprobrious terms, scotling at him as if he was a wanton and effermate perion; fo that when he came to him for the Watch Word, he would one while give him Priapus, and at another, Venus. If at any time he came to him to give him thanks, he would offer him his hand to kifs, framed and fashioned in an obscene manner. These and other indignities were the occasion that Cassius was the Foreman in that confpiracy against him which brought him his death, and was the man who gave him the first blow upon the Neck with his Sword, which was followed by Sabinus and o-thers, till they had made an end of him with thirty wounds.

13. The Citizens of Alexandria, when the Em-Parei bift. perour Baffianus Caracalla came amongst them, taunted both him and his Mother-in-law Julia with Handland, divers flouting and reproachful words; amongst others they called him Occliput, and his Mother they faid was focafet; bitterly alluding to the inceftuous marriage he had made. The Emperour was extremely exallerated herewith: fothat pretending he would raife a Legion of Soldiers from amongst the Youth and Citizens of their City, he fet upon a mighty number of them; and his Soldiers flew the unarmed Citizens with fo great a cruelty, that the River Nilus was discoloured with the blood of them.

14. Julian the Apollate took away the Reve-1 3d, 3dd mes from the Churches, that to neither the Teach-ther 15d, 2, ers from the churches, that to neither the Teach-ters for the taught might be provided for, adding also this bitter and farcastical scoff, that hereby he had better fitted the Christians for the Kingdom he had better fitted the Christians for the Kingdom tremely furious) supposing he thereshould lose his of Heaven, since the Galilean their Master (so life. The young Prince went thither, return'd

at variance with her, (and as malice when she up his blood towards Heaven, saying, Vicisti Ga-

The Envious Pature and Disposition of some Persons.

#### CHAP. XVII.

Of the Envious Nature and Disposition of Some men.

PLutarch compares envious persons to cupping Glasses, which ever draw the worst humours of the body to them: they are like unto Flies, which refort only to the raw and corrupt parts of the body; or if they light on a found part, never leave blowing upon it till they have difposed it to putresaction. When Monus could find no fault with the face in the picture of Yenus, he picked a quarrel with her Slippers : and fo these malevolent perfons, when they cannot blame the fubftance, will yet reprefent the circumstances of mens best actions with prejudice. This black shadow is still observed to wait upon those that have been the most illustrious for virtue, or remarkable for some kind of perfection, and to excel in either has been made a crime unpardonable.

1. Cambyfes King of Persia seeing his Brother
Smerdis draw a stronger Bowthan any of the Sol. Hrodet A. diers in his Army was able to do, was so enflamed 3. p. 137. with Envy against him, that he caused him to be Ex. 1.9.6.22

18am.

2. In the Reign of Tiberim Cafar there was a Xiphilo.

Portico at Rome that bowed outwards on one fide 85, in The very much; a certain Architect undertook to fer beria. it right and straight: he underprop'd it every Magir. Pop way on the upper part, and bound it about with hymam, thick cloaths, and the skins and fleeces of Sheep, 250. and then with the help of many Engines and a miltitude of hands, he restored it to its former uprightness, contrary to the opinion of all men. Tiberim admired the fact, and envied the man; fo that though he gave him money, he caused his name to be unremembred in the Annals, and afterwards banished him the City. This famous Artificer afterwards presented himself in the presence of Tiberius, with a Glass he had privily about him; and while he implored the pardon of Tiberius, he threw the Glass against the Ground, which bruised and crushed together, but not broke, he straight put again into its first form, hoping by this act to have gain'd his good favour and Grace. But Tiberins his Envy with this also encreased; so that he caused him forthwith to be slain, adding that if this art of Mallcable Glass should be practifed, it wouldmake Gold and Silver but cheap and inconfiderable things; nor would be fuffer his name to be put into the Records.

3. Maximianus the Tyrant, through envy of cauffine. the honours conferred on Constantine, and attribu- tom. 1.1.2. ted to him by the people, he contributed all that a P-55. desperate envy could invent, and a great virtue surmount. He first made him a General of an Army, which he fent against the Sarmatians (a people exhe called Christ) had taught them, That bloffed are victorious, leading along with him the Barbarian the poor, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven. But King in Chains. It is added, that this direful the Juffice of God foon repayd him; for not long Prince (excited by a most ardent frenzy) in his after, wounded by an unknown hand, he threw return from this Battel, engaged him in a perilous

The Envious Nature and Disposition of some Persons. Encounter with a Lion, which he purposely had with sharp shells till she died, then they pulled her caused to be let loose upon him. But Constantine comparable opinion in the minds of his Soldiers, which easily gave him passage to the Throne by the same degrees which were prepared for his ru-

Chap. 17.

A. Perdicon because he was warlike, Lysmachus behift.1.12.6. cause he was skillful in the arts of a General, Seleuthough each of them did write much, and were o fended with the liberality of Antigonus, the Impe-therwise known to one another; yet they neither rial Dignity and Authority of Attalus, and the prosperous felicity and good fortune of Ptole-their writing.

8. Theodofius the younger was desirous to en-zonat. Artaly and to that Dur. naltoma;

Friends, amongst which was Coragus a Macedonied, and the King himself appointed the day; mathe Work, and the Prefect's Expedition therein: by thousands were met, and the two Champions cryed aloud, Constantine built it; and Cyrus bad came to the place, Alexander himself, and the Macedonians with their Countryman, and the Greciwith a Club; Coragua arm'd at all points, being at fome diffance from his Enemy, threw a Javelinat him, which the other nimbly declined, then he fought to wound him with a long Spear, which the other brake in pieces with his Club, hereupon fought to wound him with a long Spear, which the other brake in pieces with his Club, hereupon hedrew his Sword, but his nimble and strong adverfary leaped upon him, threw him to the ground, fet his foot upon his Neck, advanced his Club, and looked on the Spectators as enquiring. Club, and looked on the Spectators, as enquiring if he should strike, when Alexander commanded to spare him; fo the day ended with great glory to Dioxippus. But the King departed, and from that day forward his mind was alienated from the Viday forward in fining was allegated from the vector; he fell allo into theenvy of the Court, and all the Macedonians; who at a Feath privily put a gold Cup under his Seat, made a feigned and publick enquiry after it, and then pretended to find it with him, a Concourfe was about him, and the man afflicted with shame departed. When he came to his Inn he sent a Letter to Alexander by his Friends, wherein he related his innocency, and shewed the envious Villany had been used to him: and that done, flew himself. Alexander upon notice of it lamented him dead; whom he himself as well as others had envied while alive.

6. Funation Alexandria, the Daughter of Them the Philosopher, had made fuch progress in Learning, that the excelled all the Philosophers of her the behaved her felf with fingular modelty, and doubted not to prefent her felf in publick amongth the affemblies of men, where by reason of her gravity and temperance of mind she was received by all forts. Till at last the long suppress d sames of Neighbour's Bees might get no more Honey Quintil.

From because here to break forth, a number of maleyon there. lent and hot brain'd men, whereof Petrus of the Church of Cesurea was the Leader, seised upon her in her return home, pull her out of her Coach,

in pieces, and carried her torn Limbs unto a place victorious over Lions as well as men, flew this fell called Cynaros, where they were burn'd. This Beaft with his own hand, and impressed an in- deed was no small matter of infamy to Cyrillus the Bishop, and to the whole Church of Alexan-

7. Plato and Xenophon were contemporaries, sabult.Ex. l, both of them conversant in the same Studies of So. 6. c.9. 4. Alexander the Great both envied and hated cratick Wifdom, both eminent perions in 350. this malignant humour of envy; in regard that

large the City of Constantinople; and to that pur- nal.tom.; wound he had received, made a great feast for his pose to take down a great part of the Wall, he p.123. Friends, amongft which was Coragus a Macedonian, aman of great firength, and renowned for his valour, who being heated with wine challenged Dioxippus the Athenian, a Wreftler, and who had from Sea to Sea, within the compass of fixty days. been crown'd for many Victories: it was accept. The people of the City who were well pleafed with cryed aloud, Constantine built it; and Cyrus had rebuilt it, For this only reason Cyrus became so hated, suspected and envied by the Emperour, that he caused him unwillingly to be shaven, and enter into Orders; and he was afterwards Bishop of

9. Caim Caligulathe Emperour was fo possess'd Sueton. 1.4. peims (an illustrious person) the sirranne of Great, belonging to his Family. As for King Protemens (when he had both sent for him out of his Realm, and also honourably entertain'd him) he caused him to be shown as the sirran to him to be shown to be some the sirran to him. him to be flain on the fudden, for no other cause but that as he entred into the Theatre to behold but that as he entred into the Theatre to behold the Shews and Games there exhibited; he perceived him to have turn'd the eyes of all the people upon him with the refplendent brightness of his purple Gown. All such as were handsome, and had a thick head of Hair grown out unto a comely length, as they came in his way he disfigured, causing them to be shaved on the hinder part of their Heads. Essue Procedure (for his exceeding tall and the state of the second of the hinder part of their Heads. Heads. Esius Proculus (for his exceeding tall and portly personage, sirnamed Colosseros he caused suddenly to be pulled down from the Scassold where he fate into the Lifts, and matched with a Sword-Fencer, and afterwards with one arm'd at all points; and when he was victorious in both, he commanded him to be pinnioned, and dressed in tattered cloaths, to be led through the Streets, and flewed to the women, and at last to have his Throat cut. To conclude, there was none of so base and abject a condition, nor of so mean estate, whose advantages and good parts he did not de-

prave and malign.
10. We read of a rich man in Quintilian, that

11. When Richard the First, and Philip of Burtin's France were Fellow Soldiers together at the Siege milanch. of Acon in the Holy Land; and Richard had ap-part 1.5 2. carry her to the forementioned Church, where ha- proved himself to be the more valiant man, info- p.86. ving stripped her of her Cloaths, they tare her slesh much that all mens eyes were fixed upon him, it so

Chap. 18.

galled the heart of King *Philip*, that he was fearce able to bear the Glory of King *Richard*, but cavilled respect. led at all his proceedings, and fell at length to open defiance; nor could be contain any longer, but out of very envy halting home, he invaded his Territories, and profelled open war.

#### CHAP. XVIII.

Of Modesty, and the Shame-faced Nature of some Men and Wo-

P Lutarch in his Book upon this argument hath an excellent Similitude: That as Thiftles though noxious things in themselves, are usually fo Shamefacedness, though many times a weakness, and betrayer of the mind, is yet generally an argument of a Soul ingenuously and virtuously enclined. We may collect as much from many of the following Examples; and pity those whose fate had been kinder, if their Faces had not been altogether fo tender.

1. A young Gentlewoman of Japan being on Mandelflo's her knees at the end of a Table, wating on her travels, l.2. Mafter in the Apartment of the Women; and op.190. ver-reaching her felf to take a Flagon that stood a little too far from her, she chanced to break wind Right Ja- backwards, which the was fo much ashamed of, ponie, 6.14 that putting her Garment over her head, she would by no means shew her face after; but with an enraged violence taking one of her Nibbles of her Breafts into her mouth, she bit it off with such fury, that the died in the place.

Mandelflo's

2. In the fame Country, anno 1639, there was a great Lord, who having had an exact fearch made for all the young handsone Damosels in his province to be disposed into his Ladies fervice: amongst the rest there was one brought him whom he was so taken with, that he made her his Concubine. She was the Daughter of a poor Soldier's widdow, who hoping to make her fome advantage of her. Daughters good fortune, wrote her a large Letter, wherein she expressed her necessitous condition, and how she was forced to sue to her for relief. While the Daughter was reading this Letter, her Lord comes into the Room, when she being ashamed to discover her Mother's poverty, endeayours to hide the Letter from him, yet could she not convey it away so, but that he perceived it. The diforder he observed in her countenance made him suspect something of design; so that he present her to show him the Letter: but the more importunate he was, the more unwilling was fhe to fatisfie him. And perceiving there was no way to avoid it, the thrust it into her mouth with fuch precipitation, that thinking to fwallow it down, it choaked her. This fo incenfed the Lord, that he immediately commanded her Throat to be cut, whereby they only discovered the Mother's poverty, and the Daughter's innocency. He was fo mov'd thereat, that he could

3. In the speech which Cyrus made to his Sons a Xenoph.t.8. little before his death, we read this, If any of you, faith he, defire to take me by the hand, or to fee my eyes, let him come fo long as I breath: but after I am dead, and shall be covered, I require you my Sons; that my body be not uncovered, nor looked upon by you or

any other person.

4. Lucius Crassus, when according to the custom Val.Max.
of all Candidates, he was compelled to go about 1.4.6.5.
the Forum, as a Suppliant to the people, he could p.113; never be brought to do it in the presence of Q. Scavola, a grave wife man and his Father-in-law and therefore he befought him to leave him, while he was about a foolish buliness, having more reverence to his Dignity and presence, than he had respect to his white Gown; in which was the cufrom for them to appear, who were fuiters to the people for any office in the Commonwealth.

5. Johannes Baptista Lignamineus Bishop of Con-cordia, being sent by his Brother Francis Bishop of vol.1.1.1.5. figns of an excellent ground wherein they grow: Ferrara to Venice, was present at that Feast, whereat the Duke entertains the whole Nobility four times a year: here it was, that out of modesty retaining too long the burden of his Belly, he fell into a grievous disease, of which he also died, and was buried at Ferrara.

6. Emballadors were fent to Rome from the Cities of Greece, to complain of injuries done them
[1] P. 944e. by Philip King of Macedon; and when the Affair was discussed in the Senate betwixt Demetrius the Son of Philip and the Emballadors: foralmuch as Demetrin feem'd to have no way of defence for fo many defaults as were objected against his Father with truth enough, as also because out of Shamefacedness he exceedingly blushed; the Senate of Rome moved with the Modesty of Demetrius, acquitted both him and his Father of the Accusa-

7. Certain Fishermen of Coos drawing up their Plut. paral. Nets, fome Milesian Strangers agreed with them p.80.in so-for their Draught, whatfoever it should prove: it lost. fell out that they drew up a Table of Gold, where upon a contest grew betwixt the Fishermen and 100. the Buyers: and at last improv'd into a War betwixt both the Cities, in favour of their Citizens. At last it was resolv'd to consult the Oracle of Apallo, who answered they should fend the Table to that man whom they thought the wifeft; whereupon it was fent to Thales the Milefian: Thales fent it to Bins, faying he was wifer than himself; Bins fent it to another as wifer than he, and fo it was posted from one to one, till such time as it returned to Thales again, who at length fent it from Miletum to Thebes to be confecrate to the Ismenian

8. The Emperour Maximilian, the first of that per subcif. 8. I ne Emperour Maximitan, the first of that tent. 1.6. name, forbade expressly that his naked body should \$20, \$1.60. be seen after he was dead. He was the modestest Lipl.Nomin. of all Mortals, none of his fervants ever faw him 1.2.6.17.
obey the necessity of nature, nor but few Physici - 9.374.
Gill. note.

o. The Milesian Virgins were in times past ta c.10.2. ken with a strange Distemper, of which the cause 400. could not then be found out; for all of them had a cauff. H.c. could not then be found out; for all of them had a surface of death, and a furious itch of ftrangling ton. 1.1.2-themfelves: many finished their days this way in Scharicost. private: neither the prayers nor tears of their Pa- med.l. 1. obf. not forbear expressing it by tears; and it being not in his power to make any other demonstration of his affection to the deceased, he sent for the Mother, who was maintained amongst his other Labella that were set to observe them, they daily thus died by their own hands. It was therefore the complete services them they daily thus died by their own hands. It was therefore the complete services them they daily thus died by their own hands.

thought that this dreadful thing came to pass by the express will of the Gods, and was therefore her body might be icen uncovered, but what did greater than could be provided against by humane industry. Till at last, according to the advice of a wife man, the Council set for this Edict, That dered to be stain by Ftol. mens. King of Expp. every such Virgin, as from thenceforth should lay violent hands upon her self, should, dead, as she was, be carried flark naked along the Market-place. By which means not only they were reftrain'd from killing themselves, but also their defire of dying was utterly extinguished. A strange thing, that those who trembled not at death, the most formidable of all things, should yet (though an innate modesty) not be able to conceive in their minds, much lefs endure a wrong and reproach to that modelty, though dead.

10. Alvildathe beautiful Daughter of Suiardus 1.6.1.p.89. King of the Goths, is faid to be of fo great moolaus ma- defty, that usually covering her face with her Veil, enain i.s. derty, that ultiany covering her face with a p.99. the fuffered it not to be feen of any man.

11. King Henry the Sixth of England was fo modest, that when in a Christmass, ashew of women was prefented before him with their naked Brefts laid out, he prefently departed, faying,

# Fir, fie, for shame; Forsooth you be to blame.

12. One of the Athenians of decrepit Age Val.Max.l. came into the Theatre at Athens, to behold the Plays; and when none of the Citizens received him into any Seat, by chance he came by the place where fate the Lacedemonian Embassadours; who (mov'd with the age of the man, in reverence to his years and hoary haits) rose up, and placed his with did admonish him what a kind of him in an honourable Scat amongst them; which Son M. Scaurus should esteem of, or despite. Up. when the people beheld, with a loud applause approved the modesty of another City. At which it is reported, that one of the Embassadours should fay, It appears that the Athenians do understand gainst himself, than the Enemy, and slew himself what is fit to be done, but withal they neglect the doing of it.

13. Diodorus Cronus, abiding in the Court of Ptolemaus Soter, had some Logick Questions and Tant.La. Plind 7. 6. Fallacies propounded to him by Stilpon, which 53, p. 185 when he could not answer upon the sidden, the Fulgost. 9 King reproached him both for that and other things; he then also heard himself called Cronus by way of jeer and abuse; whereupon he rose from the Feast: and when he had wrote an Oration upon that question whereat he had been most stumbled, he died through an excess of modesty and

14, C. Terentius Varro had almost ruined the Val. Max. Republick by his rafh Fight with Hamibal at Cannas; but the same man when his Dictatorship was proffered him both by the Senate and people, did absolutely refuseit: by the modesty of which act of his he feem'd to redeem his former miscarriage, and caused men to transfer that calamity to the anger of the Gods; but to impute his modesty to

15. C. Julius Cefar affaulted in the Senate by 1.4.c.s.p. many Swords; and having received by the hands of the Parricides twenty three wounds upon his body; yet even in death it felf had a respect to modesty, for he pulled down his Gown on both fides with his hand, that fohe might fall the more

16. Caffinder gave command for the flaying of Fulgo! 1.4. 16. Caffinder gave command for the flaying of 659-514. Olympias the Mother of Alexander the Great, which with, she took special care so to wrap up her self

become the modesty of a Matron. And thus died dered to be flain by Frol mans King of Egypt.

The Modelty and Shamefaceduels of some Bersons.

17. Michael Emperour of Constantinople, having Fulgofil 4. been ever victorious in war, yet being once beaten 6.5. 8.515. in Battel by the Bulgarians, was fo exceedingly afhamed of that his difgrace, that in meer modelty herefign'd up the Empire, and betook himfelf to a private and folitary life for the remainder of his

18. That was a modely worthy of eternal  $Fulgol L_4$ , praife in Godfrey of Bulloign: by the universal con- (.5, p. 52), lent of the whole Army he was faluted King of  $fe_{-}$ rufalem, upon the taking of it out of the hands of the Saracens; there was also brought him a Crown the saracest; there was ano prought that a crown of Gold, fparkling with lewels to fet upon his head, but he put it by, faying, it was most unfit for him who was a mortal man, a fervant and a finner to be there crowned with Gens and Gold, where Christ the Son of God, who made Heaven and Earth, was crowned with Thorns.

19. M. Scaurus was the Light and Glory of his Val. Max.l. Country, he (at fuch time as the Cimbrians had 5.0.8. p. beat the Romans at the River Albests, and that his 154. Son was amongst them, who sed towards the City ) fent his Son this word, that he should much ty) lent his Son this word, that he should much more willingly meet with his Bones after he had been killed in Fight, than to fee him guilty of fuch horrible cowardife in flight. And therefore that if he had any kind of modefty remaining in him, degenerate Son as he was, he should shun the fight of his displaced Father: for the memory of his own youth did admonish him what a kind of on this news from the Father, the Son's modesty was fuch, that not prefuming to shew himself in his fight, he was constrain'd to be more valiant awith his own Sword.

20. Cornelius a Sepator, shedmany tears in a full Senate when Corbulo called him bald Offridge: contain. Seneca admireth that such a man, who in all things crift. H. c. else had shewed himself so most coarageously op toward i. poste against other injuries, lost his contancy for 8-47-43-one ridiculous saying, which might have been smothered in laughter: but this blow was rather

given him by imagination, and a deep appechenfion of shame, than by the tongue of his Enemy.

21. Archytas did ever preferve a fingular modelism be worker.

defly in his speech, as well as in all other his be worker. haviour, he thunned all kind of obscenity in words; 14.c.19. P. and when there was a necessity sometimes of speak-406. ing more abfurdly, he was ever filent, he wrote upon the Wall what should have been faid; but he himfelf could never be perfwaded to pronounce

22. We read of divers who (through mode. Dm.u. hift. fly and fear) when they were to fpeak publickly, mirable, have been fo disappointed, that they were fain to hold their tongues. Thus Geera writes of Cario, that being to plead in a cause before the Senate, he utterly forgot what to fay. Also Theophrasties being to speak before the people of Albans, was on the sidden so deprived of memory, that he remained filent. The fame happened to the famous Demosthenes in the presence of King Philip: to Herodes Aitiens before M. Amonius, and to Lyfins the Sophift, being to make an Oration to Severus the Emperour. Nor are we ignorant that the like misto toon as the Executioner had acquainted her fortune hath befallen divers excellent persons in our times: and amongst others to Bartholomeas

Siena, but was not able to speak what he had premeditated.

23. Martia Daughter of Varro was one of the tauff. Teat. rarest wits in her time, was skillful in all Arts; but in Painting she had a peculiar excellency, notwithstanding which, she could never be drawn to paint a man naked, left she might offend against the rules

24. Agrave and learned Minister and Ordinary Preacher at Alemar in Holland, was one day as he part 1. § 2. walked in the Fields for his recreation, fuddenly taken with a Lask, or Loofness, and thereupon compelled to retire to the next Ditch: but being furprifed at unawares by some Gentlewomen of his Parish, wandring that way, he was fo abashed that he did never after thew his head in publick, or come into the Pulpit, but pined away with melancholy.

#### CHAP. XIX.

Of Impudence; and the Shameless Behaviour of divers Persons.

As many are deterred from some kind of praise worthy Actions, through a natural Modelty and Bashfulness that attends them: so on the other fide some persons of evil inclinations are by the same means restrain'd from dishonest and unfeemly things. but when once the Soul is deferted of this Guardian, and (as I may call it) a kind of Tutelar Angel to it, there is nothing fo uncomely or juttly reprovable, but the man of a Brazen Fore-head will adventure upon.

f 1. This year 1407, faith Doctor Fuller, a

transfer frange accident (if true) happened; take it as an Oxford Antiquary is pleafed torelate it tous:
One John Argentine a Scholar of Oxford came, and challenged the whole University of Cambridge to dispute with him, 'What his fortune in this immodest attempt was, is not remembred; nor himfelf after found advanced, either in Church or Common-wealth. Also in 1531, and the twenty fourth of King Hemy the Eight, came two Oxford men, George The acknowled and John Alchwell to Cambridge, challenging all that University to diffpute with them on these Questions,

An Jus Civile sit prastantius Medicinà? An Mulier morti condemnata, & bis suspensa, rupus laqueis, tercio suspendi debeat?

Five Combridge-men undertook the Diffoutation, viz. John Redman, Nicolus Ridley, John Rokesby, E-lizeus Price and Griffith Tregarn, repairing to the School, thefe Diliparants to prefiled Threatmorton, that finding him to fail, they followed their advantage, and would never fuffer him to recover him-Wherefore Afchwell his partner, who was to answer on the second Question, declined it, by diffembling himfelf tick; who, had he not been fick of a conceited foul, had never come thither on that occation.

2. A Sultan's Wife, (or Concubine if you please to call her ) having fed too high, in a luftful Bravado petitioned the King (that was Sha Abbas) much halle he had spoken all this before the Pro-

Sozzimus, who went from Rome in the name of of Persia for help; her good man proving too Pope Alexander, to congratulate the Republick of weak to conquer her, a dangerous impudence! the King finds it to reslect upon himfelf, old at that time, and Master of four thousand Concubines: he promifes her a present satisfaction; he calls his Physicians, and when Phlebotomy was held too mean a remedy, they give an Affineso an opiate luftful potion, which entages the Bealt, who by a forced connexion basely glutted her, and withal deprived her of her life.
3. Philip MelanEthon had given unto him many zuing.

pieces of ancient Coin in Silver and Gold, divers Theatr. vol. of which he used to part with to such as came to 1.4.1. p.89: view them. One time he had got together a great heap of them, which for the Impression, incriptions and images were most pleasing to him, These he shewed to a Foreigner that came to visit him, and perceiving that he was much delighted with the contemplation and fight of them, he bade him chuse out one or two of those he was most taken with, and did most chiefly desire: I desire them all, faid the Stranger. Now although Philip was offended with foimmodest and impudent a desire, yet he parted with them all, that he might fatisfie the coverousness of a Shameles Spectator.

C. Caligula the Roman Emperour did encrease sucton. 1.4.

the immanity of his Actions, by the arrocity of 19,9,182. his words. He used to say that there was nothing in his nature that he did so much approve of, and for which he esteemed himself so praise-worthy, as his Shamelefnefs.

5. The Molynai, a people in Pontus, used to lie piodor. Si-with their women in the broad and open fight of cul. 1.14. the day, and in the presence of as many as would make themselves the Spectators of such a Scene of

Immodelty.

6. C. Fimbria was a man of a profligate Boldness zning. and Impudence, and ready upon all occasions for Theatr vol. any mischievous design. He slew Crassus: and in 14-19.89, the Funerals of Cains Marins, he procured that Q. Scevola, a worthy and most religious person, should be wounded; and when he understood that the weapon had not made a deep entrance into his body, he appointed him a day wherein he would accuse him before the people. All men admired whereof he would accuse the Chief Priest, and the most worthy Citizen amongst them, expecting to hear his crime, he faid he accused him that he had not received the whole Sword into his body.

7. It was concluded by Richard the Third (then Stowes An-7. It was concluded by Richard the Third (then Stores An-Protector) and his Council, that DoCtor Sham nalis, 4453 flould in a Sermon at Pauls-Coof fignific to the peo-ple, that neither King Edward himfelf, nor the Duke of Clurence were lawfully begotten, nor the children of the Duke of York, but begotten in a-dultery upon the Dutchefs their Mother. And af-for that the Lady Lucy was verily the Wife of King Edward, and so the Prince and the rest of the King's Children were all Bastards. Accordingly this shameless Doctor next Sunday tooks for his Text, Bastard Slips shall not take deep root: and thence proceeded as he was directed. It was also ordered, that the Protector should come in as by accident, when he was to fay these words following, But the Lord Protector, the very noble Prince, the special pattern of Knightly Prowess, as well in all Princely Behaviour, as in the lineaments and favour of his vising represents the very face of the noble Duke his Father: this is the Father's own figure, this is his own commensures, the very print of his vilgage, the very five undoubted Image, the plain express likeness of that noble Duke. But it fell out, that through over-

tector came in; yet beholding him coming, he fuddenly left the matter in hand, and without any deduction thereto, out of all order and frame he began to repeat those words again: This is the very noble Prince; and foon. But the people were fo far from crying King Richard, that they stood of Jealousie, and how strangely some as if they had been turned into stones, for wonder of this shameful Sermon. But the Preacher that had fo little shame at the present, had enough of it after; for Sermon ended, he gate him home, and never after durst look out, but kept him out of fight like an Owl: and enquiring of an old Friend what people talked of him, he was answered, that every mouth spakehim much shame; which fo struck him to the heart, that within few days

after he withered and confumed away.

Chap. 21.

8. The Argive women fell into a general madhiddain ness, the men in this extremity fent to Melamhidas, c. pus a Physician, desiring that he would undertake
the cure of that strange Disease: the Physician
faid he would undertake the cure, but withal demanded one half of the Kingdom for himself, as
foon as he had completed it. The Argives refused these hard conditions; but the Frenzy of
their Wives continuing, they again sent unto
him but then this impudent Physician blushed 8. The Argive women fell into a general madhim; but then this impudent Physician blushed not to require of them over and besides, a third part of the Kingdom for his Brother; which infolent terms they were constrained to yield to in this their perplexity.

Guil.

9. L. Antoninus Commodus the Emperour was of feebift.tom. that impudent and shameless Behaviour, that he doubted not to fit and drink in the very Senate House, and in presence of the Senators cloathed her to have small care of her honour, upon no other in womens apparel, andrehouncing his own name, he called himfelf Hercules, and the Son of Tupiter.

10. Walter, Bishop of Hereford, in the days of William the Conquerour, attempting to force the chastity of a woman (who being a Sempstress, was out of pretence of cutting out work brought up into his Chamber) was by her with her Scissars thrust into the Belly, with which he died.

11. Luther relates, that Carolastad was promoman; and I know I do not rightly therein, and that thereby I do commit a mortal fin; but I do it for the gain of two Gilders, which I get by him. 12. Demochares came with others as the Athe-

immediately replyed, If, faid he, thou wilt hang thy felf. Philip over-pailed fo great an impudence; and having difmissed him, he said to the rest, You verbial, The Gate of Phanus; so true is that, may tell the Athenians, that they are much the prouder persons who cannot forbear to speak such things, than

Plut. Mop.167.

they who can patiently receive them.

13. There was one, who being of that mind, that there was nothing so honest as to crave and that there was nothing to honeit as to crave and receive, begged of Achelaus King of Macedon (as he fate at Supper) that Cup of Gold, out of which the King himfelf drank; the King called unto his Page that waited on his Trencher, and commanded him to give the faid Cup unto Europides who fate at the Board, and withal calting his ever wifely unto he impudent perfor who had married by the Davity to the Davity of the Davit for your asking to go without, but Euripides descreets to find occasion of such Familiarities as might monabiles.

P work p.31.

#### CHAP. XX.

Bow some have been transported through Jealouse.

have been affected with it.

Bonavenure fitting at a Table, and looking exceeding carnefly upon a beautiful woman there present, was asked by her Husband why he fo gazed? He answered, that he admired at the excellency of the Creator, by contemplating the beauty of the creature; and that if mortals were foamiable, how lovely should we be at the Refurrection? This was an example, faith Boschier, that was rather to be admired than imirated, fuirable to the Golden Age, and not this present Iron Age of the World, wherein Jealousie may be compared to the Indian Arrows, fo envenomed, that if they prick the skin it is very dangerous, but if they draw blod, it is irrecoverably deadly: the first motions that arise from this Root of Bitterness have their evil effects; but where the Disease is improv'd, it empoyions all our comforts, and throws us headlong into the most tragical resolu-

1: Justina was the fairest and most beautiful La- common. dy of her time that was to be found in the whole our tabell. City of Rome; she was married to a rich man, but 1.1.6.53. hair-brain'd and furious as might be; he suspected 1.236. ground than that he beheld her fo excellent, and fo perfectly beautiful. One day as the ftooped down to pull off her Shooe, the cruel Wretch seised with a furious sit of Jealousie, and discovering her wonderful white Neck all open, fuddenly drew his Sword, and at one blow fevered it from her

2. Jane Queen of Spain, Mother to the Emperour Charles the Fifth and Ferdinand, was so ex over labels. ted Doctor of Divinity eight years before he had any of the Bible; and that afterwards conferring the degree of Doctor on one at Witerburg, he made this speech, Here I standard do promote this man; and I know I do not rightly therein, and that

3. Phanus had a Wife whose virtue he held Erasm. A-Busin, fa- 12. Democrares Catte with others as the Attecution, lad. a write whose virtue he near gracious.

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4. Since whose virtue he near gracious.

4. Since whose virtue he near gracious.

4. Since whose virtue he near gracious.

5. Since whose virtue he near gracious.

6. Since whose virtue he near graci verbial, The Gate of Phanus; fo true is that,

where jealousie closes one door, it opens two. 4. Johannes Fagubiensis was by nature exceeding Zuing. vol. jealous, and he found out a fubtlety most worthy of Zuing. vol. a jealous Coxcomb, for he caused himself to be gelded, with this defign, that if from thenceforth

5. When Xernes had been shamefully beaten by Rawleigh's historial the Greeks, he lay at Sardis, and there gave him-pare 1.4.3.c. felf over to the love of the Wife of his own Bro- 6. \$ 11.9. eye wiftly upon the impudent person who had married his own Son Davius to the Daughter of Hrodor.I. craved it: As for you, Sir, said he, you are worthy this woman called Artayota, hoping by that means pin to me

work his defire. But whether the Mother did ftill | less contentment to others also, began to have her reject him, or the Beauty of the Daughter allure him, he foon after fell in love with his own Son's Wife. This young Lady having once defired the King to give her the Garment which he then wore, being wrought by his own Wife, caused the Queen Amestris to be jealous of her Husband's converfation with her, which she imputed not so much to the beauty of the Daughter, as to the fubtlety of the Mother, against whom thereupon she conceived an extreme hatred. Therefore at a Royal Feaft when the cultom was that the King should grant her request, she cray'd that the wife of Mafiftes might be given to her disposal; the barbarous King granted what she desired, and sending for his Brother, perswaded him to put away the Wife he now had, and to take one of his Daughters in her stead. Massifter refused, and after his being reviled and threatened by Xerxes, he re-turn'd home, where he found his Wife most butcherly mangled by Amistris the Queen, who had caused her Nose, Lips, Ears, Tongue and Breasts to be cur off, and cast unto the Dogs.

p.125.

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6. Of all the Barbarlans the Persians are faid to cat.Rood.

Antiq.left. be most jealous, keeping up with great strickness,

1.18.6.18. not only their Wives, but also their Concubines p.848. and Slaves, so that if they go abroad, they are thin/flocie. carried in a close Litter. This was not unknown to Themistocles; fo that by this means he was fafely and unperceived conveyed to the Persian Court, through the midft of the Persians themselves, to

whom he had been so deadly an Enemy.
7. A rich man of Basil fell into a cruel jealousie of his Wife, a virtuous person, upon this sleight occasion, he had thrown off a pair of filk Garters, because they were grown old, and as he thought, no longer fit for his wear, his Wifetook them up, and in his presence gave them to a servant who chanced then to be present. The servant thankfully received them, and sitted them to his Legs. Upon which the jealous Husband thought all that fuch extremity of forrow, that he grew weary of his life; he therefore wrote down in a schedule, that by the instigation of Satan, mov'd with false

Captives then taken the Lady Manto, a most beautiful Greek, as much furpaffing all other the comhe took her to his Wife, honouring her far above

in distrust, although he saw no great cause more than his own conceit, not grounded upon any her evil demeanour, but upon the excess of his own liking, which mad humour of it felt still more and more encreasing in him, he became so froward and imperious, that nothing fhe could fay or do could now fo please to content him, but he still thought fome one or other to be partakers with him. Thus he tormented himfelf and her with his own passionate distrust: until at length the fair Lady grieved to fee her felf thus without cause suspected, and wearied with the infolent pride of her peevish Husband, determined secretly to depart from him, and fo return again into her own Country. Her purpose she discovered to one of her Eunuchs, to whom the had also delivered certain Letters, to be by him conveyed unto fuch of her Friends, whose help she was to use in her intended slight. These Letters the salse sumuch opened, and so for the more clear manifestration of the matter, delivered them unto the Baffa his Master, who therewith enraged, and calling her unto him. forthwith in his fury with a Dagger stabbed her to the heart, and slew her, and so together with the death of his love, cured himself of sotormenting a jealoufie.

9. Leontius an Athenian Philosopher had a Daughter called Athenais, of admirable beauty, and Liff monition a fingular wit; the Father with a fecret prefage of Lic.3.1. her good fortune, had left his whole estate, and at his causs. He ch death only bequeathed to her an hundred Crowns; parti. 15,9, faying that her fortune would be fufficient for her. 145,146. upon this occasion file falls out with them, and was Zonab. 4.e. thereupon by them forced to Constantinople. Then nation.3 it was that the infinuated her felf, and commend. Predimer. ed her cause to Pulcheria the Emperour's Sister, tisic.bist. whom the fo much pleafed, that hearing the was 100,5 a Virgin, the caused her to be baptized, nam'd her p. 292. Eudoxia, and married her to her Brother Theodosiu, the Emperour, with whom she could do all things. upon which the jealous Husband thought all that was ill of his Wife, and the Devil encreasing his unjut sulpicion, upon a Sunday while the rest of his Family were at Church, he rushes upon his Wife, with his drawn Sword, accuses her of Adultery, and without hearing her reply, immediately slew her. The murder was scarce committed, when repenting of what he had done, he was seliced with such extraprily of fortow, that he great was trace of the press, accost the Theodolsus (who was of most easier access) and presented him with an Apple of an extraordinary size, esteemed at that time a rare fully between the supervisor of the Enurerous receives his greatefully and fruit; the Emperour receiveth it gratefully, and commanded to give the good man prefently to the value of an hundred and fifty Crowns. As foon as fulpicions, he had murdered his innocent Wife, and having tied this Note to his Left Arm, he threw himfelf headlong from the top of his House into the Street, by which fall he died.

8. Jounfes a great Bash of the Turks, upon an overthrow of the Christians, beheld amongs other constraints the control of the control of the Christians, beheld amongs other control of the control of tioning from whom the had received it. Paulinus was feifed with fo great a joy, at fuch a favour from a perion fo eminent, that the contentment he received, charm'd at that time the pain of his Gout. He fo admired this goodly fruit, that he judged it worthy of Imperial Hands, and forthwith he fent it to the Emperour, excusing himself through his indisposition, that he was not himself the messenall the reft of his Wives and Concubines; and file again in all dutiful Loyalty, fecking to pleafe him: for a fpace fhe lived in all worldly felicity a furious jealcuse began to lay hold on his gentle spirits, not much inferiour to one of the great of pirits, the inflantly fends for Eudoxia, and to the fair Apple he had given her. The poor Prinand after the manner of fenfual men, still fearing cess was overtaken, something appeared on the left that which to much pleafed himfelf, gave no brow of her Husband, whereby the perceived that

With and Compulsion thelbed to others in Calamity,

therefore declin'd entreary, and thinking to un- dience whereas he might clear himself. Afterderprop her innocency with a lie, faid lie wards coming to understand in what manner both had eaten the Apple.

The Emperour urged her himself and his Son had been betrayed by his Wife, upon this answer; she who already was involved, tumbled her self further into the inare, and that fhe might not feem a Liar, fware by the life and health of her Husband, the had enten it. He to convince her of this impudence, drew the fatal Fruit out of his Cabinet. The Empress at the fight of it turn'd pale, and was to confounded, the had not courage enough to fpeak one only word. Theodofus retireth in an instant with his heart drenched in Gail and Bitterness; the poor Eudoxia on the other fide poureth her felf into tears, without comfort. The Prince Paulinus, who knew nothing of that which paffed, was that night put to death, without any form of process. When the Empress understood of his sudden and unexpected death, she then well faw that the Emperour was tainted with the venom of most cruel icalousie. Endoxia was remov'd from councel and manage of affairs, debrived of the Imperial Bed, and fo went a voyage to Palestine to satisfie her Devotion.

10. Theodobert King of France married Deutera, Fulgof Ex. fine was a Widow before, and had by her former 1556.8 p. Husband a most beautiful Daughter, which she took along with her. It was not long ere the on which the Poet had devifed of his own Brain.

Queen infpected that her Daugliter had itollen the Certainly the most generous performent. heart of her Husband from her; and although there was no fuch thing, yet fo strong was her jealousie, that her maternal affection gave place to it, and without admitting of any leifure, wherein a discovery of the truth might be made, she caused

the young Lady to be flain.

11. Hippocrates the Physician had a smack of Hippocrate this disease; for when he was to go from home Epist. ad Dionys. Ep. as far as Abdera, and some other remote Cities of Barton's Greece, he wrote to his Friend Dionyssus to overpart 3. 83. his House with her Father and Mother, who he her p-546. knew would have a care of her; yet that would 2. Nero not satisfie his jealousie, he would have his especial Friend Dionyfius to dwell in his House with her all the time of his peregrination, and to observe her behaviour, how the carried her felf in her Husband's absence, and that she did not lust after other men; for a woman had need to have an Overfeer (faith he) to keep her honest, they are bad by nature, and lightly given, and if not curbed in time, as an unpruned tree, they will be full of wild Branches, and degenerate on the fudden.

12. Procris having a jealous suspicion of her Husband Cophalus, that he was enflamed with the love of fome other woman, followed him into the 1.5.0.61. Woods and Fields where he went a hunting, she hid her felf in a Bush, that she might privily observe what her Husband did; and ftirring in the Bush where the was, Cephalus supposing it was some wild Beaft, flot an Arrow into it, and flew her.

13. Constantine the Great, by his first Wife Minervina had a Son named Crispus, a Prince endowed with all requifite accomplishments both of body with an required accompanioners both of body and mind; too nearly were thefe his perfections observed by the amorous eye of Faufina the Empress, and his Mother in law, for the folicited him out, fet the City on five and feel: Lucultus would 4-En.5. Empress a collect him to her Husband, as one that beholding the great defolation and deformed rufought to undermine her chaffity. The Empe-ines which the fire had made, he burst out into

his fair Soul was not in its ordinary fituation, fire to be flain; without admitting him fo much as auhe also caused her to be put to death.

14. Cardinal Hypoluto d' Este pulled out the Sandys.ie eyes of his own Brother fulio in a pang of jealoufie, Oxidona, and because there was such a sweetness in them, as he perceiv'd was over-pleasing in the eyes of his 43.

#### CHAP. XXI.

Of the Commiseration, Pity and Compaffion of some men to others in time of their Advertity.

 ${f T}$  is reported of S. Augustine, that he could not refrain himself from tears, when he read in Virgil of the loves and death of Queen Dido, although he knew well, that the whole story was but a ficti-Certainly the most generous persons are soonest stirred to a sympathy with others in their sufferings, and the calamity or fall of their Enemies, are wont to leave upon them none of the lightest impressions.

1. When Alexander the Great found Darius Q.Cartii murdered by his own fervants, though he was his bift.1.6. c. Enemy, yet could he not refrain from weeping; 13:p.144, and putting off his own Coat, he covered the body of Darius with it, and cloathing him with Royal Ornaments, he fent him to his Mother Sifigamfee his Wife in his absence, although she lived in bris, to be interred amongst his Ancestors in a Roy-

> 2. Nero the Emperour in the first five years of Suttend 5. his Reign was comparable even with Augustus him- 6.10.9. felf, especially in Princely Pity and Compassion, in- 237. fomuch as being requested to fet his hand to a writ for the execution of a Malefactour: Quam vellem me nescire literas! said he, how do I wish that I could neither write or read!

3. Camillus with the Roman Army, after ten Plut. in Cayears siege, took the City of Veia in Italy by storm, millop.131. and when Camillus from the top of the Castle saw the infinite Riches which the Soldiers took by plundering the City, he brake out into tears for very pity, to behold what miferies the Inhabitants had willfully brought upon themselves.

4. Flavius Vespasianus the Emperour was of so merciful and compaffionatea disposition, that he ne10.615. pt
ver rejoyced at the death of any, though his c313. nemics: Etiam justis supplicits ingemuit, he nsed to sigh and weep when any were condemned by him for their faults, though never fo justly.

5. Lucullus the Roman General, purfiting Mi- Plut in Luthridates, came to the rich and stately City of Ami- cullo.p. to comply with her amours; but he in a just de-tellation of fo foul a crime, shewed himfelf infen-or fair words prevail with the Soldiers to do it: fible of all her aburements, whereupon the incens'd Lucultus entring the City the next morning, and rone transported with the jealcutic he had conceived tears, and turning to his Friends, faid, That he had again his Son, commanded the innocent Prince often thought Sylla happy, in that when he defined to five

panions of her misfortune in lovelinefs, as the Sun doth the leffer Stars, Jonuses with this one view was himfelftaken prifoner, and finding her outward perfections no lefs graced with inward virtues, and her honourable mind answerable to her rare seatures:

Sultanesses. But not long after, the Bassa more a-morous of her person than secured in her virtues;

the City of Athens, the Gods had granted him his de- | spect to any thing in those Verses: Tes, said he, this City of Amilius; fortune by disappointing my purpose and design, hath brought me to the disreputation of Mummius, who caused the burning of the City of Co-

6. M. Marcellus the Conful flied tears at his entrance of the City of Syracufe, which he had newly taken not fo much for joy that he had performed fo glorious an exploit, as for many things which recurred to his thoughts, enough to excite his compaffion to lo great and Iplendid a City, which was fpeedly to be converted into alhes. He called to mind the famous victories which they of Syrande had gain'd over the Athenians by Sca and Land, how they had broke in pieces the Attick Navy, overthrown two famous Generals, and routed their numerous Armies: he recalled to his memory the Wars that Syracuse had had with Carthage, the power that Dionysius the Father and Son had fometime enjoyed: then he thought of Hiero a King, who not long before reigned there, who was the most faithful of all their Allies unto the Romans, and highly honoured by them: now to think that a City once fo famous, at this time forich, should on the sudden have all its Buildings and Furniture for peace and war confumed: this drew tears from his eyes.

7. Julianus the Emperour departed from Confrantinople against the Perlians with a mighty Equi-71. page; and palling over the Bofphorus from Chal-Zuing. codon, he palled out to Nicomedia. He deeply figh'd that, vol. and wept at his entrance into this City, calling to 1. $L_1$ , p, and wept at his entrance into this City, calling to 116, 117, mind, that heretofore he had been brought up in the Palace of this City, at that time large in the circumference, and fumptuous in the Buildings, but now at this time milerably wasted and shaken in pieces by the fury of an Earthquake that had lately been therein.

2. Solymen the Magnificent, Emperour of the Tourks, when he had taken Rhodes, after he had taken Rhodes, after he had received the great Mafter with as much humanity as could be expected from an Enemy, he difinified may appear. him; and when he was gone from him: I pity (faid he) the miserable of man; and it grieves me to fee him ( being thrown out of his own house ) to de-

part thus forrowfully from in.
9. Agefilaus the King of Sparta being informed this. App. that in a great Battle near Corinth few of the Spar-

were enough to subdue all the Barbarians round about

410.

10. Publius Scipio Africamus, when he faw Cartears he repeated that of Homer:

Tamque dies aderint que concidat Ilioningens, Et Priamus Priamique runt plebs armi potentis.

And time shall come when stately Troy shall fall With warlike Priam and his people all.

Polybius as it fortuned at that time flood by him, his Guide and companion in his Studies, and he enquired if he had any peculiar re-

fire. But, faid he, whereas I defired to have faved I mean it of Rome, concerning which I cannot chufe but be folicitous, as oft as I think of the inconsistency of all humane affairs.

11. Titus Vespasianus at the overthrow of Jeru- Joseph. bell. falem, and the memory of its former Glory, could not Jud. 1-1. abstain from shedding tears, cursing the perverse- 14. p. 721; ness and obstinacy of the sedictions sews, who had compelled him against his will to lay in ruines so great a City, and so famous a Temple as there was.

12. C. Pompeius in one of his Confulfhips, at the 12. C. Pompens in one of ins Continuings, at the Dedication of the Temple of Voins, exhibited in plint.8; the Theatre twenty Elephants in fight, encountred by divers Getulian Archers. The Elephants feeing there was no way for flight, began to move the compassion of the people with fuch unspeakable figns and lamentation, that the people were fo mov'd with it, that they all rose up, departed the Theatre, bestowing many curses upon Pompey in lieu of this his Bounty and Magnificence.

#### CHAP. XXII.

Of the deep Dissimulation and Hypocrifie of some men.

M And the Empress being besieged by the For-ces of King Stephen in Oxford, there hap-pened to fall a great fnow, the Empress took the advantage hereof, and by arraying her felf and her followers in white, she made her escape thence. There are but too many that walk in white till their ends be attained, make shew of much simplicity, friendship and virtue, for no other purpose than to train men within the compass of their privy finares: then off goes the Angel that the Devil

nay appear,

1. Caim Julim Cafar was a great diffembler; for whereas he preceaded to be a mighty lover and admirer of Co. Pompeim, he did not only not love Theatre will be a compared with the compared by th him, but withal he privily fought to render him 1.1.2.9, odious to the people, by reason of the multitude 146. of his honours. When Civero had several times taunted and reproached him, he never so much as ans and Athenians, and the rest of the Confedenate answer to him, that he might not seem to be rates were there flain. The King made no fign of offended with him in the leaft; but privately he joy to appear for ito great a victory; but with a deep ligh, Poor Greece, faid he, who haft loft inci.

wil Wars so many Soldiers, that were they all alive, a quality ever inherent in Casar, that if any man had created him any trouble, he would feem out of greatness of mind to despite him, but then he would be revenged of him by others. The thage quite overthrown, he wept much, and being fame person as soon as he heard that Pompey was sled mindful of the mutability of humane assairs, with into Agypt, he also pursued him thither, certainly fame person as soon as he heard that Pompey was sled for no other end, but that in case he could any way get him in his power, he might make fure of him. And yet this man as foon as he faw the head of Pompeius brought unto him, flied tears, and faid, It is the Viltory and not the Revenge that

2. Charles the Ninth of France was well practifed in this art; for a little before the massacre at Pa- clark's ris, when he had invited the Admiral Coligni thi- mir.c. 35. ther, he was honourably entertained by the King f.121. who called him Father, protefted he would be ruled by his counfel; and often averred that he loved him, &c. Yet flortly after he caufed him

The hypocrific and Diffimulation of some Persons. Chap. 22.

3. Richard Duke of Glocester was so cunning a his heart, and would pretend to refuse even the

that time when you shall think it meet to allow some time or other ray it down again. His own words were, Till I come und to that time when you shall think it meet to allow some telling them, that they knew not how great a Mon- reft and ease unto my old age. fter Empire was. When the whole Senate entreated

to be basely murdered, and unworthily insulted him, and fell at his feet: thereby to move him to over him after his death. with his crafty ways of delay he left them in fu-Diffembler, that he would accompany most familiarly, and jest pleasantly with such as he hated in liarly, and jest pleasantly with such as he hated in Kingdom it felf, when proffered, whereas he had used all means to compass it, and reforved to gain what they had promised the stidd flowly perform its twhet rate Government. used all means to compass it, and resolved to gain it at what rate soever.

5uton. 1.3. A Therius the Emperour was also well skilled herein: when Angusus was dead, though he immediately possessed himself of the supreme command, acted as a Prince, and assured the Soldiers to himself, yet with a most impudent mind he refused the Government, when his Friends recuefted

The end of the Second Book of the Wonders of the Little World,

THE

THE

# THIRD BOOK.

### CHAP. I.

Of the early appearance of Virtue, Learning, Greatness of Spirit, and Subilety in some young Persons.

improvid. p.50.

will bear ripe fruits in twenty eight days after: the Seeds of Virtue arrive to a marvellous improvement in the fouls of some in a short time, in comparison of what they do in others. Indeed those persons who have been most remarkable in any fort of Virtue, have been observed to give some early specimen and instance of it in their youth: and a man that had confidered of the dawning and first break, might eafily predict an illustrious day to fucceed

thereupon. 1. ¿Emilius Lepidus, while yet a youth, did put 12d.May.! himfell into the Army, where he flew an enemy, 30d \$64\$ and faved the life of a Citizen of Rome, of which memorable act of his Rome's Senate left a fufficient witness, when they decreed his young statue should

be placed in the Capitol, girt in an honourable Veft, for they thought him ripe enough for honour who was already to forwardly advanced in

Ed. Mired. 2. M. Cato in his childhood bewrayed a certain Fig. 11.4.1. 2. Al. Cato in his chicinood bewrayed a certain (20.1.56), greatness of spirit: he was calcutated in the honfe (1.6.56) of Drofus his Uncle, where the Latine Embassa-1.1.67. Great of the City for their people: Q. Popedius the chief of them was Drufus his Guett, and he asked the young Cro it he would interced with his little with the Chief of the Color of Uncle in their behalf: who with a conftant look toldhim he would not do it. He asked him again and again, but he perlifted in his denial: he thereforetakes him up into a high part of the House, and threatens to throw him down thence, unless he would promife to affift them: but neither fo could be prevail with him; whereupon turning to

tondate prevail with this, whereup treating to his companions, Mr may be glad, faid he, that this Merchant is so young; for had he been a Senatur, we not be have despaired of any fueels in our shire.

3. When Alabandes was but yet a child, he gave instant of that pattural libblety, for which he was afterwards so remarkable in Alabans, for com-3. When Alcoholdes was but yet a child, he gave inflant of that patural folders, for which he was afterwards for considering to his thate Perdes, and finding him fitting fonce in fact in a retiring Roem, he asked him the cause of his trouble; who told him he had been of him. When Cyrus was grown up to ten years the caute of instronole; who tolethin he had been comployed by the City in fome publick Buildings, of age, playing amongli the young Lads in the in which he had expended find finns of money as he have not well how to give account of: ton fluid threefore, taid he, think, of away to preven your test either to execute. And thus that great and wite and being different that great and wite and being different fluid of the complete them to their feveral Oxices; fome for fluidless, fome for Guards, Countiers, Mellingers and the like. One of those Roys that played with them was the Son of Atomberis a Noble fermade use of this which was given him by a child;

Rab. in Peru is of forich a foil, that the Seeds of Cucumbers and Melons fown, means they were not at leiture to confider of accounts.

4. Themistocles in his childhood and boyage be-wrayed a quick spirit, and understanding beyond particles his years, and a propensity towards great matters; Townistell, he used not to play amongs his equals, but they found him employing that time in framing Accu-fatory or Defensive Orations for this and that other of his Schoolfellows. And therefore his Mafter. was used to say, My Son, thou will be nothing indif-ferent, but either a great Glory or Plague to thy Country. For even then he was not much affected with Moral Precepts, or matters of accomplishment for rai Precepts, or matters of accomplimined for urbanity; but what concern'd providence and the management of affairs that he chiefly delighted in, and addicted himfelf to the knowledge of; beyond what could be expected from his youth.
5. Richard Circus Efquire was bred a Gentleman Folk worth.

Commoner at Oxford, where being but fourteen p.225, years old, and yet three years standing in the U. Comwal. niversity, he was called out to dispute ex tempore before the Earls of Leicester and Warwick with the matchleis Sir Philip Sydney.

They neither had the better, both the beft.

6. Thucydides being yet a Boy, while he heard Herodotus reciting his Hiftories in the Olympicks, Optic, fabrif, is faid to have wept exceedingly, which when Herodotus (att. 2.6) rodetta had observ'd, he congratulated the happi- 25.4. 105. ness of Olora his Father, advising him, that he would use great diligence in the education of his Son; and indeed he afterwards proved one of the best Historians that ever Greece had.

7. All years King of the Mides, frighted by a Histodald, dram, caused Cyrus (the Son of his Daughter 1-19-47-48, Mindome) as foon as born to be delivered to Mar-49. pages with a charge to make him away. He delivers Fulgof 1.3.

mauds of this new King; Cyrus commanded him to be feifed by the reft of the Boys, and that done, he bestowed many stripes upon him. The Lad being let go, complain'd to his Father, and he to Allyages; for shewing nim the brussed Shoulders of his Son; I sit thus, O King, said he, that we are treated by the Son of the three strength whe Son that the strength when Son that the strength when Son th his Son; Is it thus, O King, taid he, that we are are treated by the Son of thy Herdinan and flave? A-flyages fent for the Herdinan and his Son; and then looking upon Cyrus, How dwift thou, faid he, being the Son of flich a Father as this, treat in flich fort. Childhou the son of the flick of the son of the son of the flick of the son of the son of the flick of the son o the Sonof a principal person about me? Sir, said he, of this Boy, he concluded he was the fame, which he foon after made the Herdiman to confess. But being told by the Magi, that now the danger was over; for having played the King in fport, they believed it was all that his dream did intend. So he was fent into Persiato his Father; not long after he caused the Persians to revolt, overcame As Thomas Againas, when he was not above fifteen years of age, at the Medes to the Persians, when he was not above fifteen years of age, at the Medes to the Persians, when he was not above fifteen years of age, at the School, and put himself into Arms; wherein the fift proof he gave of himself. was that he set

Zulag. 8. Thomas Aguinas, when he went to School, Thear, vol. was by nature addicted to filence; and was also fomewhat more fat than the rest of his Fellow-Scholars whereometric the scholars where scholars were scholars where scholars where scholars where scholars where scholars where scholars where scholars were scholars where scholars were scholars where scholars Scholars, whereupon they usually called him the dumb  $Ox_3$  but his Master having made experiment of his wit in some little Disputations, and finding to what his silencetended: This damb  $Ox_4$ 

amoing to what his intercetended: This damb Ox, faid he, will shortly fet up such a lowing, that all the world will admire the sound of it.

2 Supplying of the Scriptures; institute the myssical failed in the myssical failed. The supplying early a wisdom. Also when his Father was in prifon for the fake of Christ, and that by reason of to the lake of Christ, and that by reason of his tender age (for he was but seventeen) and the strict cultody of his Mother, he could not be companion with him in his Martyrdom; he then wrote to him, that he should not through the love of his children be turned from the true faith in Christ, even in that age discovering how undamnted a Preacher Christianity would afterwards have of him.

Fulgof.1.3. 10. Grumoaldus a young noble Lombard was ta-G1. b.268. ken with divers othersat Forum Julii by Cacanus 61. p.268. King of the Avares, and contrary to fwom conditions was lead to death; perceiving the perfidi-diousness of the Barbarians, in the midst of the tumult and flaughter, he with his two Brothers brake from amongst them, but he being but a very youth, was soon overtaken by the pursuer, was retaken by a Horfeman, and again by him led to death. But he observing his time, drew his little Sword, flew his Guardian, overtook his Brethren, and got fafe away. By this his incredible boldness, he fliewed with what spirit and wisdom he would after both gain, and govern the Kingdom of Lom-

Zuing.

11. Q. Hortensius spake his first Oration in the Thats. vol. age, the then Consuls were L. Crassius and Q. Seaage, the then Conful swere L. Craffic and Q. Scavela, his eloquence had then the approbation of the whole people of Rome, and which is more, of

when a Horse called Bucephalus, of extraordinary flerceness, was brought to King Philip, and that Fulgot Ex. the Son of a principal person about me? Sir, sattine, I have done to him nothing but what was sit; for the Country Lads, (one of which he was) chose me their king in play, because I seemed the most worthy of the place; but when all others obeyed my commands, he only managed with such singular skill in his full carriere Substite. and curvetting, that when he descended, his Faltine 4. here ready to do it. While the Boy spake this, A-flyages began to take some knowledge of him: the figure of his face, his generous deportment, the time of Cyrus his exposition, agreeing with the age of this Boy, he concluded he was the same, which he son after made the Herdsman to confess. But being told by the Magi, that now the danger was over; for having placed to the formal and curvetting, that when he descended, his Father had curvetting, that when he descended, his Father had now the transfaid. Son, feed out a greater Kingdom, for that I shall leave the will be bair too little for thee. The greatness of his mind he had before discovered; for when he was a victory his Father had newly obtain'd: If. Sold to the same that there had now the same there was told of a successful of the same that there had now the same there while pended in his full carierte there while pended in his full carierte there while pended in his fall carierte there while the principal same there will be bair too little for thee. The greatness of his mind he had before discovered; for when he was a Boy at School, and that there he was told of a successful pended in the same there will be bair too little for thee. The greatness of his mind he had before discovered; for when he was a local successful pended in the same there will be bair too little for thee. The greatness of his mind he had before discovered; for when he was a Boy at School, and that there he was told of a successful pended in the same there will be bair too little for thee. The greatness of his mind he had before discovered; for when he descended, his Father had leave the will be bair too little for thee. The greatness of his mind he had before discovered; for when he was a Boy at School, and that there he was told of a successful pended in the same that there had been the control of the same that there had been the control of the same that there had been the control of the same that there had been the control of the same that there had been the control of the same that

> the first proof he gave of himself, was, that he set upon Ezekia the Captain of an Army of Thieves, who molested all Syria, and not only routed his Forces, but slew the Leader himself, shewing by this baginning, they was the comment of the second of the this beginning, that (except in cruelty) he would prove nothing inferiour to any of the Kings his

Predecessors.

15. C. Martius Coriolanus in the Latine War Fulgof. L3. which was made for the reftitution of Tarquinius 6.1. p.294. to his Kingdom, shewed an admirable boldness, though then very young; for beholding now a Citizen of Rome beaten down, and now ready to be flain by the Enemy, he ran into his alliftance, and gave him life by the death of him that prefled fo eagerly upon him; for which act of valour the Dictator put a Civick Crown upon his young H. ad, an honour that persons of a mature age and great virtue did rarely attain unto. He afterwards prov'd a person of incomparable valour and military virtue.

15. Adeodatus the Son of S. Augustine; before causs H.C. he was fifteen years of age, was of fo prodigious part 2. § a wit, that his Father faith of him, Horrori mihi erat ifted ingenium, he could not think of it but with aftonishment; for already at that age he furpassed many great and searned men: healfo verifield the faying of Sages, Ingenium nimis mature magnum non est vitale: luch early sparkling wits are not for any long continuance upon earth; for he lived but a few years.

16. C. Cassius when very young, hearing Faustus Sabellic.Ex, the Son of Sylla magnifying the tyranny that his 1.1.6.3.9. Father exercised in Rome, was so moved at it, that 19. he gave him a blow upon the face in publick; the matter was fo heynous, that both it and the perfons came before Pompey the great, where, though in fo great a prefence the young Coffins was to far from being terrified, that on the contrary he cryed thus out to his Adverfary, Go to, Faustus, faid he,

stance, how jealous he would afterwards prove of the Roman Liberty; for it was he who with Brutus conspired against Julius Cafar, and slew himas the invader of it; and after died with the reputation of being Romanorum ulumus; the last true

15. Jamus Drufus that famous Scholar had a Son John In 15. James Dragin that thinds years old to twenty, when he died, he wrote excellent Commentaries on the Proverbs and other Books, that were not unacceptable amongst the Learned that looked up-

18. Edburg the eighth Daughter of King Edward, in her childhood had her disposition tryed, and her course of life disposed by her Father in this manner, he laid before her gorgeous Apparelandrich Jewels in one end of a Chamber, and the New Testament and Books of Princely Instructions in another, wishing her to make her choice of which she liked; she presently took up the Books, and he her in his Arms, and killing her faid, Go in God's name whither he hath called thee : and thereupon placed her in a Monastery at Winchester, where she virtuously spent her whole life

19. Lewis Duke of Orleance was owner of the Castle at Crucy, his Constable was the Lord of Cawny, whose Wife the Duke's Paramour had a child, not certain which was the Father; whereupon Convey and his Wife being dead, a controversic arose, the next of kin to Cowny claiming the Inheritance, which was four thouland Crowns per annum. This controversie depending in the Parliament of Paris, the child then eight years old, though both instructed by his Mother's Friends to fave his Mother's credit, and to enjoy so ample an inheritance himfelf, as Caway's Child: yet being asked, answered openly to the Judges, My heart giveth me, and my noble courage telleth me, that I am the Son of the noble Duke of Orleance, more glad am I to be his Bastard with a mean living, than to be the lawful Son of that cowardly Cuckold Cawny with his thousand Crowns inheritance. The next of kin had the estate, and the young Duke of Orleance took him into his Family, who after proved a most va-liant and fortunate Warriour against the English, in the days of Henry the Sixth, and is commonly called the Baltard of Orleance.

20. Theodoricus Meschede a German Physician damin vit. had a Son of the same name, who at the age of Midic.Gir- fifiteen years furpaffed in Eloquence and Learnmanor. P.6. ing many of those who had gained to themselves fame and reputation thereby. He wrote to Trithemiss and other learned men of that age almost numberless Epistles, upon divers subjects, with that Accuracy and Ciceronian Eloquence, that for his wit, dexterity and promptitude in writing and disputation he became the wonder and admiration of those he had any conversation with.

#### CHAP. II.

Of such as having been extreme Wild and Prodigal, or Debauched in their Youth, have afterwards proved excellent Persons.

Hose Bodies are usually the most healthful that L break out in their youth; and many times the Souls of some men prove the founder, for having vented themselves in their younger days. Commonly none are greater enemies to Vice, than fuch as formerly have been the flaves of it, and have been so fortunate as to break their Chain, and recover their liberty. A certain blackness in the Cradle has been observed to give beginning and rife unto the most perfect Beauties; and there are no fort of men that have shined with greater Glory in the world, than such whose first days have been fullied and a little overcaft.

1. Themisfocles, by reason of the Luxury and Alian. Debauchery of his life, was cast off, and disowned var. bift. by his Father: his Mother over-grieved with the 2.6.12.p. villances he frequently committed, finished her life villances with an Halter: notwithstanding all which, this 16.6.9. man proved afterwards the most noble person of 185, all the Grecian Blood, and was the interposed Lonion. pledge of hope or despair to all Europe and Asia. Theatr.p.

Patrit. lib. de Reipub. instit. 4. tir. 6. p. 208.

2. C. Valerius Flaccus (in the time of the se-Val. Max.l. cond Punick War) began his youth in a moft pro-fuse kind of luxury: afterwards he was created 182. Flamine by *P. Licinius* the chief Pontiff, that in that employment he might find an easier recess from fuch vices as he was infected with, addreffing his mind therefore to the care of Ceremonies and facred things, he made Religion his Guide to Frugality: and in process of time shewed himself as great an example of Sanctity and Modesty, as before he had been of Luxury and Prodigality.

3. Nicholas West was born at Putney in Surrey, Full worth breds first at Eaton, then at Kings College in Cambridge, p.81. where when a youth he was a Rakehelin grain; Surrey.] for fomething croffing him in the College, he could find no other way to work his revenge, than by fecret fetting on fire the Mafter's Lodgings, part whereof he burnt to the ground. Immediately after this little Heroftratus left the Colledge, liv'd for a time in the Country, debauched enough for his convertation. But he feafonably retrenched his wildness, turned hard Student, became an excellent Scholar, and most able Statesman, and after fmaller promotions was at last made Bishop of Ely, and often employed in foreign Embassies. Now if it had been possible, he would have quenched the fire he kindled in the College with his own tears, and in expression of his penitence, became a worthy Benefactor to the House, and rebuilt the Master's Lodgings sirm and fair from the ground. No Bithop in England was better attended with Menial Servants, or kept a more bountiful House, Val. Max.l. which made his death fo lamented anno 1533.

men made ms death to lamented anno 1533.

185.

3. Polemo was a youth of Athens, of that wretch. ed Debauchery, that he was not only delighted in p.666. vice, but also in the very infamy of it. Return- Laurt.1.4.9. ing once from a Feaft after Sun-rife, and feeing the Pattareire, Gate of Xenocrates the Philosopher open, full of infl.1.4.tif. Wine, 6.p.209.

Chap. 2. Ticious Pouth Reclaimed, and afterwards highly Inwioved.

transparent Garment, he enters the School, at that time throughd with a number of learned men, not content with fo uncivil an engrance, he also fate down on purpose to affront a singular eloquence, and most prudent precepts with his drunken follies. be angry, only Xenocrates retaining the same gravity in his countenance, and difmilling his prefent Theam, b.gan to discourse of Modesty and Temperance, which he prefented fo lively before him, that Polemo affected therewith, first laid aside the Crown from his head, foon after drew his arm within his Cloak, changed that Festival Merriment that appeared in his face; and at last cast off all his Luxury. By that one Oration the young man received fo great a cure, that of a most licentious person he became one of the greatest Philophers of his time.

Fulgol. 1.6.

5. Fabius Gurges was born of a Noble Family 69.7.804 in Rome, and left with a very plentiful efface by his Father; but he spent all in the riots of his first youth, which he left many brands upon, and occafioned then to himself the sirname of Gurges. But afterwards relinquishing the unbridled lusts of his first age, he arrived to that temperance that he was thought worthy by the people of Rome to have the office of Cenforship committed to him, and no man more fit than he to inspect the manners of the City.

Suton. Lit. 6. Titus Vespasianus while he was young, and 6.7. p. 321. before he came to the Empire, gave just causes of censure for his cruel, covetous, riotous and lustful way of living; infomuch that men reputed, and also reported him to be another Nero. But having arrived to the Empire, he made himfelf confpicuous for the contrary virtues. His Fealts were moderate, his Friends select and choice per fons, necessary members of the Common-wealth: his former minions he endured not fo much as to look upon: Queen Berenice whom he was known 1576; made him Knight of the Order of the Garto love too well, he fent away from Rome: from no Citizen did he take any thing by violence: and from the Goods of Aliens he abstain'd, if ever any did; and yet was he inferiour to none of his Predecessors in Magnificence and Bounty: when he took upon him the supreme Pontificate, he protested it was only upon this account, that he would keep his hands pure and innocent from the blood of any, wherein he made good his word: and in all things he demeaned himfelf with that integrity and innocency, that he wasworthily stiled, Delitia humani generis, the very darling of mankind.

7. Agis, while yet a youth, was brought up in Plat.in.La-con. p. 442, all kind of delights that fuch of his age are used to be affected with; but as foon as ever he was come to be King of Sparta, though yet but a young man, with an incredible change of mind and manners: he renounced all the pleasures of his former life, and bent his mind wholly unto this, to recal Sparta unto its priftine frugality, that was extremely debauched and corrupted with the manners of the Greeks and Barbarians. This honest endeavour of his proved the occasion of his death.

Plut. in Ci-

8. Cimon the Son of Miliades in his youth was infamous amongst his people for his disorderly life and excelles in drinking, and they looked upon him as relembling in his disposition his Grandfather Cimon, who by reason of his stupidity was called Coalemus, (that is) the Sot. Stefimbrotus | a good, clement and gracious Prince, be became a dicia. 545; faith of him, that he was neither skilled in Musick, nor instructed in any other liberal Science, and far

Wine, as he was, smeared with Ointments, a Gar- | removed from the Actick Acumen and smartness of land on his head, and cloathed with a loofe and wit. Some fay he had too private familiarity with his Sifter Elpenice: and others, that he publickly married her, and liv'd with her as his wife; belides his being deeply in love with Arifteria and Mneftra, &c. yet this man was afterwards fo improv'd. that a fingular generofity and fincerity appear'd in His coming had occasion'd all that were present to his manners, and merited to have this as part of his just praise, that whereashe was no whit inferiour to Militades in valour, nor to Themistocles in prudence, he was more innocent than both of them. He was not in the least below either of them in the Art Military; but in his administration in time of peace he exceedingly surpassed them both. 9. Thomas Sackvil, afterwards Lord Buckburft, Pords

was bred in Oxford, took the degree of Barifter stat. worth. in the Temple,, afterwards travelled into foreign p.677,672 parts, was detained a time priloner at Rome; when his liberty was procured for his return into England, he possessed the vest inheritance left him by his Father, whereof in a short time by his magnificent prodigality he spent the greatest part, till he feafonably began to spare, growing near to the bottom of his estate. The story goes, that this young Gentleman coming to an Alderman of London, who had gained great pennyworths by his former purchases of him, was made (being now in the wane of his wealth) to wait the coming down of the Alderman folong, that his generous humour being fentible of the incivility of fuch attendance, refolved to be no more beholding to wealthy pride. and presently turn'd a thrifty improver of the remainder of his effate. Others make him the Convert of Queen Elizabeth, who by her frequent admonitions diverted the torrent of his profulion: indeed she would not know him till he began to know himfelf; and then heaped places of honour and trust upon him, creating him Baron of Buckhurst in Suffex, anno Dom. 1566, fent him Embalter, 1589, Treasurer of England, 1599: he was also Chancellour of the University of Oxford. Thus having made amends to his House for his mifpent time, both in encrease of estate and honour, being created Earl of Dorfet by King James, he died April. 19, 1608.

10. Heavy the Fifth, while Prince, was ex- speed-hift-tremely wild, the companion of riotous persons, p.337. and did many things to the grief of the King his Father, as well as to the injury of himself, in his reputation with the fubject; but no fooner was he come to the Crown, but the first thing that he did was to banish all his old companions ten miles from his Court and presence, and resorm'd himself in that manner, that he became a most worthy and victorious King, as perhaps ever reigned in En-

eland.

11. S. Augustine in his younger time was a Mac Chitwiri. nichee, and of incontinent life; he reports of bit, callett. himself that he prayed for continency, but was not cont.1.9. willing to be heard too foon; for, faith he, I had 19. rather have my luft fatisfied than extinguified: But being afterwards converted by the Ministry of S. Ambrose, he proved a most excellent person as well in Learning, as in all forts of Virtues.

12. The Ancients in old time attributed unto Plut. Mor. King Cecrops a double nature and form, and that Lde for upon this ground, not for that (as some said) of numina vinrigorous, fell and cruel Tyrant; but on the contrary, because (having been at first and in his youth

perverie.

# 134 The Strictness of some in their Religion and their Reverence to it. Book III.

perverfe, pattionate and terrible ) he proved after-

wards a mild and gentle Lord.

Plut.Mor. 13. Gelon and Hiero in Sicily, and Pissfraus the development. Son of Hippocrates were all Usurpers, and such as sir. 2.543. attained to their Tyrannical Dominion, by violent Par. Grig. and indirect means, yet they uled the fame virtuoully, and howfoever they attained the Sovereign Command, and for some time in their younger vears managed it injuriously enough, yet they grew in time to be good Governours, loving and profitable to the Common-wealth, and likewife beloved and dear unto their Subjects; for some of them having brought in, and established excellent Laws in their Country, and causing their Subjects to be industrious and painful in tilling the ground, made them to be civil, sober, and discreet; whereas before theywere noted for a tatling, playful and idle fort of people.

num.viv. 139.

14. Lydiades was a Tyrant in the City of Mega-Lapolis but in the midst of his usurped Dominion, he repented of his Tyranny, and making consci-Pitr. Greg. ence thereof, he detelted that wrongful oppression de Repub. wherein he had held his Subjects, in fuch fort, that he reftored his Citizens to their ancient Laws and Liberties; yea, and atterwards died gloriously, fighting manfully in the Field, against the enemy

Put. Gras.

15. Ceno Valchius King of the Western Saxons in the beginning of his Reign was an impious and 1.8.c.1. 2. debauched Prince, whereupon he was expelled from his Kingdom and Government; but at last being become a reformed man, he was readmitted to his former command, and he then ruled his Kingdom with great prudence, justice and mode-

Put Gris 16. Offu King of the Mercians in the first flower de Riyab l. of his age was immeasurable in his desires of acquiring wealth, extreme ambitious of enlarging his Territories, and highly delighted with the art of War and Military Discipline, he was also all this while a contemner of all moral virtue; but when he came to be of maturer and riper years, he became famous and renowned for the integrity and modesty of his manners, and the fingular in-

nocency of his life. 17. Johannes Picus Mirandula visited the most Totals, vol. famous Universities of France and Iraly, and was for 21.1.4.4. p. great a Proficient, that while as yet he had no Beard lie was reputed a perfect phile for the was reputed as perfect phile for the was reputed phile for the was reputed as perfect phile for the was reputed phile for the was re Being ambitious and defirous of Glory, he went to Rome, where he proposed nine hundred Questions in all Arts and Sciences, to dispute upon which he challenged all the Scholars of all Nations, with a new kind of liberality promising to defray the charges of any fuch as should come from remote parts to dispute with him at Rome. Hestayed at Rome upon this occasion a whole year. In the mean time there wanted not some that privily detracted from him, and gave out that thirteen of his Questions were heretical: so that he was conilrain'd to fet forth an Apology; and while he ftudied to excuse himself of errours that were fallly objected to him, he fell into others that were greater and worse; for he entangled himself in the love of fair, rich and noble women; and at last was so engaged in quarrels upon this account, that he thought it high time to forfake those youthful vanities; whereupon he threw into the fire his Books of Love which he had writ both in the Latine and Hetruscan Languages; and relinquishing the Dreams of prophane Philosophy, he wholly devoted himself to the study of the sacred and holy Scriptures.

#### CHAP. III.

Of punctual observation in matters of Religion, and the great regard fome men have had to it.

THE Athenians confulted the Oracle of Apollo. demanding what Rites they should make use of in matters of their Religion. The aniwer was, the Rites of their Ancestors. Returning thither again, they faid the manner of their Forefathers had been often changed: they therefore enquired what custom they should make choice of in so great a variety. Apollo replyed the best. This con-stancy and strictness of the Heathens had been nighly commendable, had their Devotions been better directed. In the mean time they shame us by being more zealous in their Superstition, than we are in the true Religion.

1. Paulus Æmilius being about to give Battel to 144.6.2. p. Perfes King of Macedon, at the first Break of Day made a Sacrifice to Hercules, and no good prefage being to be drawn from thence, he proceeded to flay in that manner divers others, and ceased not, till in the one and twentieth he found fome figns of his good fuccefs, which done, he marched against his enemy, and obtained the victory.

2. So much was Religion in Reputation with hiseps. the Senate of Rome, that as the learned Varro writes unto Cn. Pompeius, as oft as the Conful did call the Senate together, the first thing propounded, was fuch as pertained to Religion; nor was there any cause so pressing, or that required the most speedy dispatch, that was caused to suffer an alteration in this cultom of theirs.

3. Posthumius the Conful was to go to manage 1.1.c.1.p.3. the war in Africa, being at the same time also the Flamen of Mars, but Metellus the then Chief Pontiff, would not fuffer him to depart the City, but fet a Fine upon his head, in case he should stir thence. Then was it that the supreme Authority in Rome gave way to Religion, they concluding that Posthumius could not safely commit himself to Martial Employment, while he deferted the Cere- Lipf Monit. monies of Mars.

4. When Antiochus Soter had besieged Jerusalem, p.9. at such time as the Feast of Tabernacles was to be of Discourse celebrated, and the people of that City had be particular. fought him for a truce of feven days, that they particily might fecurely attend upon that Solemnity, he not only granted, but faithfully performed it, and over and belides caused a Bull with gilded Horns, together with Incense and Perfumes, and divers Vellels of Gold to be conveyed to the Gates, and delivered into the hands of the Priests, and defired they might be offered unto God. The Jews moved with this unexpected Benignity, yielded themselves and theirs to Antio-

5. When Jerusalem was belieged by Pompey the Joseph Jew Great, upon the day of their Sabbath, though the Harding Jews faw the Romans busied in their preparations 5, p.567. to assault them, though they had advanced their Enfigns upon the Walls, though they had entred the City, and flew indifferently all they met, yet did this people make no resistance, but perform'd their usual Sacrifices as in a time of peace, and

Chap 3. The Strictness of some in their Religion, & their Reverence to it. 135 upon no account could be drawn to violate the rest of their Sabbath, though for the prefervation of

their lives and estates.

6. While Sulpitius was facrificing, it chanced Licel 19-3 that his Mitre fell from his head, and that was Priefts, they affirming that one Temple was not Plut, in M. thought reason sufficient to deprive him of his Marcello. p. Priesthood.

Val.Mar.l.

7. P. Clalius Siculus, M. Cornelius Cethegus and C. Claudius in feveral times and different Wars were commanded and compelled to refign their librance of the Chief Priefts, it was ordered, that Flaminship; upon this only reason, that they had Marcellus in distinct Temples should erect the Stanot placed the Bowels of the Sacrifice upon the tues of Honour and Virtue; nor was the authority

8. Tiberius Gracchus sent Letters out of his Province to the College of the Augures, in which he all due observation and respect was payed to Rehis 1.9.3. fignified, that while he read the Books which per-Mircello. p. tain'd to the facred matters of the people, he had tain'd to the facred matters of the people, he had observ'd that the Tent hook in the Consular Afeld M. Tullius, one of the Dunmovirito be sown up the tops. Senate; by their orders C. Figulus return'd from France, and Scipio Nafica from Corfica to Rome, where both of them relign'd their Confullities,

Rome it felf, and that all was in tumule and diforder, expecting the Conquerour at the Gates, many ned Val. Max. out of the City with all they had: Lucius Albinus or Val. Max. out of the City with all they had: Lucius Albinus or fjutted, when the Enemy drew on, and provoked [1,1,2,1,2,4, Alvanius as others, a Plebeian, was carrying out in a him, hereftrain'd and kept in his Soldiers, till fuch [29]. as his hafte would permit; but when he faw the certain City in Greece, whither they intended, bearing to great a reverence to Religion, that in respect of that he had to the safety of his Goods, or the life of him and his Family.

10. Numa Pompilius being upon a time told that Plut.iv.Na. his Enemies were in Arms, and coming against him: At ego ven divinam facio: But 1, faith he, am facrificing to the Gods: he would not furcease his Devotions, though the Enemy was at the Gates. .

Fulgof. Ex. a certain day, wherein cultomary Sacrifices were historia, appointed to be offered, not at all terrified with the 23. greatness of the danger, passed openly through the Camp of the Beliegers, carrying with him in his hands the confecrated Vellels to the Quirinal ty to the Capitol.

Victory for the Athenians, and a sentence of death upon themseyes: when he was now led forth to an undeferved panishment, he said nothing but this, that he requested them to take care that the yows he had made for the fafety of the Army might be religiously perform'd.

13. In the Reign of Honorius the Emperour, by Fulgof. Ex. the perfidiousness of Stilicen, Alaricus King of the Goths was brought into Italy with a mighty Army, M. Haralt. he fet upon Rome it felf, and took it; and though discort. he was a man of Blood, both by nature and cuftom, particular yet such a reverence he had to Religion, that before he would permit his Soldiers the plunder of the City, by found of Trumpet he caused his Edict to be proclaim'd, that as well the Goods as Lives of all those should be safe, that had retreated unto these booted the poor man, but that forthwith he any of the Churches that were consecrate to the was pulled in pieces by a thousand hands; so that memory of the Apostles.

14. Marcellus in his fifth Confubbip having ta- Val Maxil ken Clastidium and Syracuse, had vowed to build a 1.6.1.p.4. Temple to Honour and Virtue, but was forbid the performance of it by the College of the Chief rightly to be confecrated to two Deities; for if any Prodigy should fall out in that Temple, it could could not be known which of the Deiti's they should prepare to appeale. Upon this Remon-Altars of the Gods, with a becoming reverence and devotion. Temples instead of one any impediment, but that

fembly: this being related by the Augurs to the in a Sack, and so cast into Tyber, for that being corrupted with money, he had delivered to Petromus Sabinus a Look to be transcribed, wherein was contained the fecrets of Religion.

16. Paulimins the King of Sparta, (and at that Hrodot.l. time the General of all Greece) in that famous Bat. 9,9336. tle of Platen, where all the Greeian fafety was di-Lip! Monit. Waggon his Wife, little Children and fuch Goods time as the Gods being confulred by Sacrifice, had as his hafte would permit; but when he faw the given encouragement to begin the Fight. This was fomewhat long in the performance; for that rying the faceed Reliques in their Laps, he ftraight in the mean time, the Enemy interpreting this detook down his Wife and Children and all that he lay as an inftance of fear, began to prefs hard upon had, and caused the Vestalsto ascend the Waggon, him, so that many of the Greeks sei, yet would with all they sted with, that they might recover a he not suffer in this extremity a tingle Javelinto be thrown against them, but multiplying the Sacrifices, he at last list up his hands to Heaven, and prayed, That if the Fates had determined that the Grecians should not overcome, yet at least it might pleafe the Gods, that they might not die unrevenged, nor without performing some famous and memorable exploit upon their Enemies. He was heard, and straight the Powels of the Sacrifice promifed him fuccess; he marched out, and ob-Pal. Max.l. 11. When the Capitol in Rome was befieged by the Gauls, Caius Fabrus Dorfo, left he should omit fixed and carrielt in the holy Rites of his Country? that chuse rather to be butchered and slain, than to draw a Sword while the Gods feemed unwil-

17. The Ægyptians worshipped Dogs, the In- List Monit. dian Rat, the Cat, Hawk, Wolf and Crocodile, Li.c. 3. Hill; nor did the Barbarians oppose him; to that as their Gods, and observe them with that kind of p-10-baving solemnly performed all, he return'd in lase-Religion and Veneration, that if any man whatfoever, knowingly, or otherwife, killed any of 12. Dionedon one of those ten Captains who at these, it was death to him without mercy; as a Ro-Arginula in one and the lame Fight had gain'd a man Citizen found to his coft, in the time of Diodorus Siculus, who writes and vouches himfelf as a spectator and witness of what follows. At such time, faith he, as Ptolemeus, ( whom the Romans afterwards reftored to his Kingdom) was first of all ftiled the Affociate and Friend of the Senate and people of Rome, there was a publick rejoycing, and a mighty concourse of people. Here it fell out, that in a great crowd, amongst the rest were Romans, and with them a Soldier, who by chance, and not willingly, had killed a Cat, straight there was a cry, a sudden fury and tumult arose, to pacifie which, not the ignorance of the miferable wretch, not any reverence of the Roman Name, not the command of the King himfelf, who had fent the chiefest of his Noble; to appeale it: none of all

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the East, when he found the City of Rome exceedingly disfigured by Civil Wars; he began the restoration of it, with the repairs of the facred Buildings, and the Temple of *fupiter Capitolinus*, wherein he betook himfelf to the work: He carried timber upon his own Back, he wrought in the Foundations with his own hands: not conceiving that he any way injured the Majesty of an Emperour, by putting his hand to a work that concern'd the worhip of the Gods. The Christians were about to build a Chappel

in Rome, wherein to perform fervice to Almighty God; but they were complained of, and the ground challenged by certain Inholders in that City. The M.H. walts matter was brought before the Emperour Alexander difanits. Severus; who thus determind: The things, faid p.118.119. he, that concern the Gods, are to be preferred before the concerns of man; and therefore let it be free for the Christians to build their Chappel to their God, who though he be unknown to us at Rome, ought nevertheless to have honour done unto him, if but for this respect alone, that he beareth the name of a God.

So great a Reverence to Religion, had the Athiofulgifer, 1, p. p an Kings, to the time of Prolemy King of Ægypt,
that whenfoever the Prieds of Jupiter (who is worflipped in M.ros) declared to any of them, that his life was hateful to the Gods; He immediately put an end to his days: Nor was there any of them found to have had a more tender regard to the fafeon: till King Aganer, who left the Priefts floud tell him he fhould dye, began with themselves, put them all to death first, and thereby abolished the

List. Min. There was a mighty famine in Ægypt, so that nit. List. all kind of Food failing them, they betook them. felves to feeding upon mans fleth, when in the mean time they fpared Dogs, Cars, Wolves, Hawks, &c. Which they worlhipped as their Gods; and not only forbore to lay hands upon them; but also fed them, and that doubtless with Mans Flesh

There was a Brazen Statue of Saturn at Curthage, nit.l. 1.23, with Hands fomewhat lifted up: The Statue it felf was open, hollow, and bending towards the earth, a Man or Youth was folemnly laid upon these Arms, and thence he was streight tumbled down headlong into a burning Furnace, that was flaming underneath. This burning alive was bestowed upon that God yearly upon a fet day, and at other times also, ever with multiplyed Victims, especially in case of any great Calamity that should befal the City: Accordingly upon the flaughter they received by Agathocles; they made a decree, (I tremble to fpeak it) to offer up two hundred of their noblest youth in this manner to Saturn: And who would believe it, there were as many more who freely offered themselves to the same death.

The Soldiers of Advicus the Goth, at the facking of Rome, while as yet they breath'd after flaughter and fpoil: It chanced that fome facred Virgins came and fpoil: It chanced that fome facred Virgins came and fpoil: It chanced that fome facred Virgins came for factors and fpoil: It chanced that for factors and fpoil: It chanced that for factors and fpoil for factors and fpoil: It chanced that for factors and the factors and fpoil: It chanced that for factors and fpoil: It chanced that fpoil: It ch Plate were confecrate in honour of the Apostles; fullered both to pass through them untouched.

Fulgyf. F. Council of Chalcedon; did their fit below all the Priefts: and when the Writings were brought to

nothing of him was left, either to bury or to him, that contained their mutual accusations, and the charges that they had drawn up one against a-18. Vespassanus the Emperour returning out of the others, he folded them all up in his Lap, and committed them all inread to the fire, faving: that the Priests as so many Deities, were set over men for the better Government of them, and that therefore he would referve the Judgment of them entirely to God himself.

Metellus was the chief Priest of the Femple of Sabel, Fr. 1. Vesta, and when through some misadventure it had 5.6.1.9.248. taken fire, he with others being busied in carrying out the Statues of the Gods with the confecrated Vessels and such like, the Flames increasing upon them; the high Priest was thereby deprived of both his Eves: which the Senate of Rome did fo highly approve of, as an action of Religious Gallantry, that as a testimony thereof, they allowed that Merellusshould as often as he pleased, be carried in a Charito the Senate House: An honour which was granted to none before him.

ed to none before him.

Cyprian Euchovius a Spanish Chorographer, above Burtons Mi.

all other Cities of Spain, commends Barcino, in lanch. Ep. to the Reader. which there was no Beggar, no man poor, &c. thake, but all rich and in good eltate, and he gives the reafon: They were more Religious and more truly devout than the rest of their Neighbours.

Ponticu Pilate being fent by Tiberius to be Gover- Joseph Jew-Pontine Pilate being fent by Tiberius to be Gover average nour over the Jews, caused in the Night time the 18 Marsia. Statue of Cafar to be brought into ferufalem cover- 617. ed, which thing within three days after caused a great Tumult amongst the Jews, for they who beheld it were aftonished and moved, as though now the law of their Country were prophaned, for they hold it not lawful for any picture or Image to be brought into the City. At their lamentation who were in the City, there were gathered together a great multitude out of the Fields adjoyning, and they went presently to Pilate then at Cefarea, befeeching him earnestly that the Images might be taken away out of Jerusalem, and that the Law of rheir Country might remain inviolate. When Pilate denied their fuit, they proftrated themselves before his house; and there remained lying upon their faces for five days and nights never moving: Afterwards Pilare fitting in his Tribunal, was very careful to call the Jews together before him; as though there he would have given them an answer, when upon the fudden a company of Armed Soldiers (for fo it was provided) compassed the Jews about with a Triple Rank. The Jews were hereat amazed, feeing that which they expected not: Then Pilate told them, that except they would receive the Images of Cafir, he would kill them all: and to that end made a fign unto the Soldiers, to draw their Swords. The Jews as though they had agreed thereto, fell all down at once, and offered their naked Necks to the stroke of the Sword: crying out that they would rather lose their lives, than fuffer their Religion to be prophaned. Then Pilate admiring their constancy, and the strictness of that people in their Religion, presently commanded the Statua's to be taken out of the City of Jern-

When King Ethelred and his Brother Alfred had Malmibur When King Ethelred and his Brother Alfred and Malin, encountred the Daues a whole day, being parted by 123. the Night, early the next morning the Battel was renewed, and Alfred engaged in fight with the Daues, fent to his Brother to fpeed him to their help: but he being in his Tent at his Devotions, refuled to come till he had ended: Having finished, he entred the Battel, relieved the staggering Host; and had a glorious Victory over his Enemies. glorious Victory over his Enemies.

Fulco Earl of Anjou, in his old Age minding the Malmiburi

welfare p.25.

Chap. 4. The Cleracity of some Declons and their great Love to Truth. 127

welfare of his Soul, according to the Religion of those days; went in Pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and having bound his Servants by oath to do what he should require, was by them drawn naked to Christs lye: For which cause he was deemed capable and Sepulchre: The Pagans looking on, while one drew him with a wooden yoke put about his Neck, the other whipt him on the naked Back, he in the mean time faying, Receive O Lord a miserable perjur'd and run away Servant, vouchfafe to receive my Soul O Lord Christ.

30. Pompey having taken Jerusalem entred into Joseph An- 30. Pompey having taken fernyatem tentral to the Santtum Santtorum, and although he found a fig. 1.14 to the Santtum Santtorum, and although he found a Truth, and gives him this threefold commendation: That he was never known to tell a Lye, that he on: tity, and two thousand Talents of Silver, yet he touched nothing thereof, through the Reverence he boreto God, but cauled the Temple to be purged, and commanded the Sacrifices to be offered according to the Law.

Foc. Seria y.

31. When the Duke of Saaony made great pre-parations for war against a Pious and Devout Bishop of Mazdeburg: The Bishop not regarding his defence, applied himself to his Episcopal function, cerence, applied numeri consequencing of his collection, in the vifiting and the Well Governing of his collection. Church, and when it was told him that the Duke was upon his March against him: He replied I will be would take the management of divers Offices intake care of the Reformation of my Churches, and to his charge. leave into God the care of my Safety. The Duke had a Spy in the City, who hearing of this answer of the Bishops, gave his Master a speedy account thereof: The Duke having received this Information, did thereupon dismiss his Army, surceased from his expedition, faying he would not fight a-gainst him, who had God to fight for him.

Plut.in Fa- 32. Hannibal having given a great overthrow to the Romans, and flain the Conful Flaminius, the people were extremely perplexed, and choie Fahe perswaded them to appeale the Gods and to ferve and honour them: And he himself in presence of the people made a foleran vow; that he would facrifice unto the Gods all the encrease and fruits that should fall the next year, of Sheep, Sows Milch-kine, and of Goats throughout Italy.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Veracity of some Persons, and their great Love to Truth: and hatred of Flattery and Falshood.

Peach. com- THE Persians and Indians had a Law, that who-flower had been thrice convicted of speaking 15 p. 208. untruth, should upon Pain of death never speak word more all his life after: And Plato faith it is only allowed to Phylicians to lye, for the comfort of the Sick that are under their cultody and care But all other men are obliged to a fevere and frict observance of truth, notwithstanding which there hath been so great a scarcity of the true Lovers of and the Imperialists raised their Slegethenext day

1. It is faid of Augustus Casar, that after a long Caust. H. C. inquiry into all the parts of his Empire; he found tom. 1.d. 2.9. but one man who was accounted never to have told 45. worthy to be the chief Sacrificer in the Temple of Truth.

2. Epaminondas the Theban General, was fo great a Lover of Truth, that he was ever exceed- Hyw. Hieing careful lest his tongue should in the least digress rare by. 1.5. from it, even then when he was most in sport.

3. Heraclides in his History of the Abbot Idur, Heyw. ib.p. speaks of him as a person exceeded devoted to 294 Table of Gold, a facred Candietick, anumor of the Vessels and odoriferous drugs in great quanon: That he was never known to tella Lye, that he
tity and two thousand Talents of Silver, yet he
was never heard to speak ill of any man, and lastly,

> 4. Cornelius Nepos remembers of Titus Pomponius Hidfild Atricus, a Knight of Rome, and familiar friend to Sobins c. M. Cicero, that he was never known to speak an 24.9.674. untruth, neither (but with great impatience) to hear any Related. His uprightness was so apparent Heyw. ib. ?. that not only private men made fuit to him, that 294.

5. Xenocrates the Philosopher, was known to Last. vit. be a man of that fidelity and truth in speaking, that problem of the fidelity and truth in speaking, that problem of the fidelity and truth in speaking, that problem of the fidelity and the fid whom he lived, gave to him alone this priviledge, *Sphine a*. that his evidence should be lawful and good with. <sup>24</sup>? 673. out being fworn.

6. The Duke of Offira, as he passed by Barcelo-Howels Ep.
ma, having got leave of Grace to releaf: some Slaves, Ep. 22.9.37.
he went about the Care Gally and posses the passed. he went aboard the Cape Gally, and passing through clarks mir. bita Maximus Dictators, who to lay a good founda-e-954451 tion for his Government, began with the fervice their offences were, every one excused himself, one tion for his Government, began with the service of the Gods: Declaring to the People that the lofs faying that he was put in out of malice, another they had received, camethrough the raffiness and by Bribery of the Judge, but all of them unjustly: wilful negligence of their General, who made no Amongst the rest there was one little sturdy black reckoning of the Gods and Religion, and therefore man, and the Duke asking him what he was infor; Sir, faid he, I cannot deny but I am justly put in here, for I wanted Money, and fo took a Purse hard by Sarragona, to keep me from starving. The Duke, with a little Staff he had in his haid, gave him two or three Blows upon the Shoulders, faying, you Rogue, what do you amongst so many honest innocent men, get you gone out of their company : So he was freed, and the rest remained still in state

quo prius, to tug at the Oar. 7. The Emperour Confrantis had besieged Bene-Fulgos Ex-ventum, when Romualdis the Duke thereof, dis-1.3.6.8 pt patch'd Geswaldus privily away, unto Grimosldus 425. the King of Lombardy the Dukes Father, to desire him to come with an Army unto the affiftance of his Son. He had prevailed in his Embaffy, and was by Grimoddus fent away before, to let his Son know that he was coming with some Troops to his Aid. But in his return by misfortune he fell amongst the Enemies, who being informed of the Auxiliary forces that were upon the march, hoped to have Beneventum yielded to them before their Arrival; if they could make Romualdus to despair of his Succours . To this purpose having enjoyned Geswaldus to speak their sence, they led him to the Walls, but when he came thither he declared the whole truth to the belieged, and gave them to understand, that

King

It is written of our Henry the Fifth, that he had Size wor- fomething of Cafar in him, which Alexander the this p. 201. Great had not; that he would not be drunk. And fomething of Alexander the Great that Cafar had not, that he would not be flattered.

Lloy L State

10. One who was defigned for an Agent, waited upon the knowing and experienced Lord Wentworth, for fome direction in his conduct and carriage, to whom he thus delivered himself. To secure your felf and serve your Country, you must at all times and upon all occations speak truth: For, firth he, you will never be believed, and by this means your truth will both fecure your fell if you be questioned, and put those you deal with who will flish hunt counter, to a loss in all their disquisitions and undertakings.

11. The Emperour Tiberius had fuch an aversion 27.7.139, to flatteries, that he fuffered no Senator to come to his Litter: neither to wait upon him nor fo much as about buliness. When a Confular person came to him to appeale his displeasure, and fought to embrace his Knees, he fled from him with that earnestnels, that he fell all along upon his face, when in common discourse or in any set oration, ought was faid of him that was complemental, he would interrupt the person, reprehend him, and immediately alter the form of his words, when one called him Lord, he commanded he should no more name him by way of reproach: One faying his Sacred employments, and another that he went to the Senate, he being the Author; he compelled both to alter their expressions, for Author to fay Perswader, and for Sacred to fay Laborious.

12. Pambo came to a Learned Man, and defired Chirw, high. 12. Pambo came to a Learner oran, and content collect. con. him to teach him fome Pfalm, he began to read un. 1. p. 17. to him the thirty ninth, and the first Verse, which is : I faid I will look to my ways, that I offend not with my Tongue. Pambo that the book and took his leave faying he would go learn that point : And having ablented himfelf for fome Months, he was demanded by his Teacher, when he would go forward: he answered that he had not yet learn'd his old Lesson, to speak in such a manner as not to offend with his Tongue.

13. Albertus Bilhop of Mentz, reading by chance
Lather Col. in the Bible, one of his Council coming in, asked
[15]. manjal. him what his Highner's did with that Book? The Arch-Bishop answered, I know not what this Book is, but five I am that all that is written therein is

quite against us.

When Ariftobulus the Historian presented to Aclibly mir. When Ariffoldius the Hiltorian prefented to A-6.53 p.212, lexander the Great, a Book that he had wrote of his glorious Atchievements, wherein he had flatteringly made him greater than he was. Alexander after he had read the Book, threw it into the River Hydaspis, and told the Author, that it were a good deed to throw him after it. The same Prince did alfo chafe a certain Philosopher out of his presence, because he had long lived with him, and yet never Parei hill, reproved him for any of his vices or faults.

15. Maximilianus the first Emperour of that

8. King Lidislaus was a great Lover of Truth, name, look how defirous he was to be famous to and therefore amongst his Courtiers, when any posterity, for his noble Actions and Archievements, to much was he also avert and afraid to be praised to his face. When therefore on a time divers eloquent and learned men did highly extol But when he faw that a glots was fet upon it for his him, with immediate Praifes in their Panegyricks, he commanded Cufpinianus to return them an antiwer, ex tempore, and withal take heed (faid he) that you praise me not, for a mans own Praises from his own Mouth carry but an evil favour with

16. Cuo the younger charged Murana and in-Plut. Moral, dicted him in open Court for Popularity and Ambition, declaring against him that he sought indirectly to gain the peoples favour, and their voices to be chosen Conful. Now as he went up and down to Collect Arguments and Proofs thereof, according to the manner and custom of the Romans, he was attended upon by certain persons who followed him in the behalf of the Defendant, to observe what was done for his better inftruction in the pro-cefs and fuit commenced. These men would of-tentimes be in hand with Cato, and ask him whether he would to day fearch for ought or negotiate any thing in the matter and cause concerning Murana? If he faid no, fuch credit and trust they reposed in the veracity and truth of the man, that they would reft in that answer and go their ways. A singular proof this was of the reputation he had gain'd, and the great and good opinion men had conceived of him, concerning his Love to Truth.

17. Euricius Cordiu a German Physician hath this honour done to his memory: It is faid of him that wit. Germ. no man was more addicted to truth than he, or medic.p.25. rather no man was more vehemently studious of it, none could be found who was a worser hater of ing and falshood, he could disemble nothing nor bear that wherewith he was offended, which was the caule of his gaining the displeasure of some persons, who might have been helpful to him if he would but have fought their favour, and continued himfelf therein by his obsequiousness: Thus much is declared in his Epigrams, and he saith,

it of himfelf.

Blandire nescis ac verum Corde tacere, Et mirare tuos displicuisse libros ?

Thou canst not flatter, but the truth dost tell, What wonder is't thy Books then do not fell,

Paulus Lutherus Son to Martin Luther, was Phy-fician to Joachimus the Second Elector of Branden-damin vit. buog, and then to Augustus Duke of Saxony Elector; Germ. Med. It is faid of him, that he was vere παρρησιασίς, a P-341. lover of liberty and freedom of Speech; far from flattery and affentation, and in all points like unto that Rhesus in Euripides who saith of himself,

Talis sum et ego, reitam sermonum Viam secans, nec sum duplex vir.

Such a one am I that rightly can Divide my Speech, yet am no double man.

The virtues of this Luther were many and great, yet I know not any wherein he more deservedly is to be praised, than for this honest freedom of speaking, wherein he mightily resembled his Fa-

19. When I lived at Vericht in the Low Coun- Peach comp. tries, the Reply of that valiant Gentleman Colonel Gentlm.c.i. Edmonds was much spoken of: There came a Coun- P.5.

monds (turning to his friends then by) Gentlemen, faid he, believe not one word he fays: My Father is but a poor Baker in Edinburg, and works hard for his living, whom this Knave would make a Lord

to curry favour with me, and make you believe that I am a great man born, when there is no fuch mat-

#### CHAP. V.

Of such as have been great Lovers and Promoters of Peace.

Here is a certain Fish which Alian in his Hicause H.c. in I story calls the Adonis of the Sea: because it Treat of pas- liveth so innocently that it toucheth no living thing fons.p.38. ftrictly preferving peace with all the offspring of the Ocean; which is the cause it is beloved and courted as the true darling of the Waters: If the frantick world hath had any darlings, they are certainly fuch as have been clad in Steel; the destroyers of Cities. the fuckers of humane blood, and fuch as have imprinted the deepest scars upon the face of the Universe. These are the men it hath Crown'd with Lawrels, advanc'd to Thrones, and flatter'd with the misbecoming Titles of Heroes and Gods, while the Sons of peace are remitted to the cold entertainment of their own vertues. Notwithstanding which there have ever been fome, who have found fo many Heavenly Beauties in the face of Peace, that they have been contented to love that fweet Virgin for her felf, and to Court her without the confideration of any additional Dowry.

1. The Inbabitants of the Island Borneo, not far

mor. 2.1. p. from the Moluccas, live in fuch detestation of war. and are fo great Lovers of peace, that they hold their King in no other veneration than that of a God, fo long as he studies to preserve them in peace: but if he discover inclinations to war, they never leave till he is fall'n in Battle under the Arms of his Enemies. So foon as he is flain they fet upon the Enemy with all imaginable fierceness, as Men that fight for their liberty, and fuch a King as will be a greater Lover of peace. Nor was there ever any King known amongst them, that was the perswader and Author of a war, but he was deserted by them, and fuffer'd to fall under the Sword of the Ene-

zuing. 2. Datanes the Persian being employed in the Ibrair. vol. besieging of Sinope, received Letters from the King 1.4.1. p.40. commanding him to delift from the Siege: Having read the Letter he adored it, and made gratulatory facrifices as if he had received mighty favours from his Mafter: and fo taking Ship in the very next

Night he departed.

3. The Emperour Leo who fucceeded Martianus, Zuing.

3. The Emperour Lee who increased vizarramins, Thear, vol. having given to Eulogius the Philosopher a quantity 1.1. 19.40. of Corn, one of his Eunuchs told him, that such the country of the cou kind of largefs was more fitly bestowed upon his tubbornness: And his private Estate he so manag'd, Soldiers. I would to God (faid the Emperour) that he never fued any man, neither did ever any that the state of my Reign was such, that I could be- man sue him, whereby he lived and dyed with flow all the stipends of my Soldiers upon such as are, glory.

try-man of his out of Scolland, who desiring to be entertained by him, told him that my Lord his Father and such Knights and Gentlemen, his Consin and Kinsmen were in good health. Colonel Edal Rinsmen were in good health. Colonel Edal Rinsmen Rin ceived as one that intended to read and take cognizance of them all: But when he found that he had received as many as were intended to be offered: he bound them up in one bundle, and protesting that he had not fo much as looked into any one of them, he burnt them all in the fight of the Fathers, giving them moreover a ferious exhortation to peace, and a Cordial Agreement amongst themselves.

The Peaceable Inclination & Disposition of some Persons. 139

5. It is noted of Phocion a most excellent Captain Plut. in Phoof the Athenians, that although for his military a- cion.p. bility and fuccess, he was chosen forty and five times General of their Armies by universal appro- Fitz. Rel. & bation, yet he himself did ever perswade them to pol. p.nt 1.

6. At Fez in Africk they have neither Lawyers Bartons mel. nor Advocates, but if there be any controversies a Ep. to the mongst them, both parties Plaintiff and Defend. Read. p.49. ant, came to their Alfakins or Chief Judge, and at once without any further appeals or pitiful delays, the Cause is heard and ended.

It is reported of Cafar to his great commendati- Rogers peon, that after the defeat of *Pompey*, he had in his *nit* cities. cultody a Castle, wherein he found divers Letters, written by most of the Nobles in Rome under their own hands, fufficient evidence to condemn them; but he burnt them all, that no Monument might re-main of a future grudge, and that no man might be driven to extremities, or to break the peace through any apprehension that he lived suspected, and should therefore be hated.

8. James King of Arragon, was a great enemy to contentions and contentions Lawyers, infomuch as clarks mir. having heard many complaints against Semenus Rada 6.764.343. a great Lawyer, who by his Quirks and Wiles, had been injurious as well as troublesome to many, he banished him his Kingdom, as a man that was not to be endured to live in a place, to the Peace of which

he was fo great an enemy.

o. I read of the Sifter of Edward the Third, Trenchfield.

King of England, and marryed to David King of hift. improthe Scots, that the was familiarly called fane make vid. p.67. peace, both for her earnelt and fuccessful endeavours

therein. 10. In old time the Month of March was the ladqu.Romi first Month amongst the Romans, but afterward qm. 19. P. they made January tha sirst: the reason of which \$56. is thus rendred by some. Romalus being a Martial Prince and one that loved Feats of War and Arms, and reputed the Son of Mars: he fet before all the Months that which carried the Name of his Father: But Numa who fucceeded him immediately was a man of peace, and endeavoured to draw the hearts and minds of his Subjects and Citizens from War to Agriculture, fo he gave the prerogative of the first place unto January, and honoured Janus most: as one who had been more given to politick and peaceable Government, and to the husbandry of Ground, than to the exercise of War and

11. The Lord Treasurer Burleigh was wont to clarks miv. fay, that he overcame Envy and Evil will more by 6.929 413. patience and peaceableness, than by pertinacy and

12. Numa Pompilius instituted the Priests or He- clarks mir. 4. Confrantinus the Emperour observing some raulds called Feciales, whose office was to preserve 6.93,415. differences amongst the Fathers of the Church, cal- peace between the Romans and their Neighbouring

Chap. 5.

Nations; and if any quarrels did arife, they were to pacific them by reason, and not suffer them to come to violence till all hope of peace was past: and if these Feeigles did not consent to the Wars neither King nor people had it in their power to undertake them.

13. Herachins was brought by the earnest hild, 13.4, prayers and entreaties of his Citizens, that he would bring forth some sentence of his concerning Peace, Unity and Concord: Heraclitus got up into the Desk or Pulpit, where he called for a cup of fair water, which he fprinkled a littlebran or meal upon, then he put into it a little Glacon, which is a fort of herb, and fo supped it off. This done, without speaking one word, he departed leaving the more prudent and wifer fort of people to collect from thence, that if they would cease from immoderate expences and coftly matters, and betake themselves to such things as were cheap and case to be had, that this was a sure way where in the lovers of peace and concord might attain unto their defires.

14. Otho the Emperour when he faw that he

must either lay down the Empire, or else maintain Lang. Poly- himfelf in the polleflion thereof by the blood and flaughter of a number of Citizens, he determined with himfelf to die a voluntary death. When his Friends and Soldiers defired bim that he would not fo foon begin to despair of the event of the War hereplyed, That his life to him was not of that value, as to occasion a Civil War for the defence of it. Who can chuse but admire that such a spirit as this should be found in a Heathen Prince, and he

too not above thirty years of age?

15. Alphonfus made tile of Ludovicus Podius for the most part as his Emballador in Ludy, as having found him a person of singular diligence and sidelity; when therefore this his Emballador gave him Lang. Poly- to understand, that he might easily extort two hundred thousand Crowns for that peace which he was to grant to the Florentines and Venetians. This noble and most generous Prince made him this return, That his manner was to give peace, and not to fell it.

16. Servius Sulpitius was an Heathen Lawyer, but an excellent person: it is faid of him, that As facilitatem equitatemque omnia tulit, neque con-fituare litium astrones, quam controverssas tollere ma-luit: He respected equity and peace in all that he did, and always fought rather to compose dissernes than to multiply Suits of Law.

11. Sertorius the more he prospered and prevailed in his Wars in Sp.uin, the more importunate he was with Metellius and Pompey (the Roman Generals that came against him ) that laying down Arms, they would give him leave to live in peace, and to return into Italy again, profelling, he preferred a private life there before the Government of many Cities.

CHAP. VI.

Of the figual Love that fome men have (bewed to their Country.

TOhn the Second, King of Portugal, who for the nobleness of his mind was worthy of a greater Kingdom: when he heard there was a Bird called a Pelican, that tears and gashes her Breast with her Bill, that with her own blood (thus fied) fine might reftore her young ones to life, that were lett as dead by the bitings of Serpents. This excellent Prince took care that the figure of this Bird in this action of hers should be added to other his Royal Devices, that he might hereby shew, that he was ready upon occasion to part with his own blood for the wellfare and preservation of his people and Country. Pity it is to conceal their names whose minds have been (in this matter) as pious and Princely as his, not doubting to redeem the lives of their Fellow-Citizens, at the price of

1. The Town of Calis during the Reign of Phi-Halim. A-lip de Valois, being brought to those straits, that pold. 4.6. now there was no more hope left, either of Suc- 11. \$7.9. cours or Victuals, John Lord of Vienna who there 455 mall commanded for the King, began to treat about his polit, the furrender of it, desiring only that they might and martial give it up with the fafety of their lives and Goods. Discoursis. Which conditions being offered to Edward King 6.10. p.72. of England, who by the space of eleven months De Serres had fraitly belieged it: he being exceedingly en Hift of raged, that so small a Town should alone stand France, raged, that 10 mail a 10wn month and the case stranger out against him so long; and withat calling to 174 mind that they had often galled his Subjects by Sea, solute of the was so far from accepting their petition, that conbife of the bife of the subjects by Sea, solute of the bife of the subjects of the subject of the subject of the subjects of the subject of the subj trariwise he resolv'd to put them all to the Sword, gland, 1.20. had he not been diverted from that resolution by 240. fome fage Counsellors then about him, who told him, that for having been faithful and loyal Subjects to their Sovereign, they deserved not to be so sharply dealt with. Whereupon Edward changing his first purpose into some more clemency, promised to receive them to mercy, conditionally. that fix of the principal Townsmen should present him the Keys of the Town bare-headed and barefooted, and with Halters about their Necks, their lives being to be left to his disposition: whereof the Governour being advertised, he presently gets him into the Market place, commanding the Bell to be tolled for the conventing of the people; whom being affembled, he acquainted with the Articles which he had received touching the yielding up of the Town, and the affurance of their lives, which could not be granted but with the death of fix of the chief of them: with this news they were exceedingly cast down and perplexed: when on the sudden there rifes up one of their own company, called Stephen S. Peter, one of the richest and most sufficient men of the Town, who thus spake aloud, Sir, I thank God for the Goods he hash bestowed upon me, but more, that he hath given me this prefent opportunity, to make it known that I prize the lives of my Countrymen and Fellow-Burgesses above mine At the hearing of which speech and sight of his forwardness, one John Daire and four others after him made the like offers, not without a great abundance of prayers and tears from the common people, who faw them so freely and readily facri-

The Signal Love of some Persons to their Country. Chap. 6.

they address themselves to the King of England with the Keys of the Town, with none other hope but of death, to which (though they held themfelves affured thereof) they went as chearfully as if they had been going to a Wedding: yet it plea-fing God to turn the heart of the English King, at the inflance of the Queen, and fome of the Lords, they were all fent back again fafe and found.

2. When the Grecians of Doris (a Region be hist. world. tween Phocis and the Mountain Octa) fought coun-12.2. 17. § fel from the Oracle for their fucces in the rock, 420, the Mars against the Athenians: it was answered, comog. p. that then undoubtedly they should prevail, and become Lords of that State, when they could obtain Lon. Theatr. any victory against them, and yet preserve the Aany victory against mem, and yet preserve the Afalinhill, thenian King living. Colorus the then King of Athenia King living. Colorus the then King of Athen (by fome intelligence) being informed of
this answer, withdrew himself from his own
(as others fay) a strong poisson, and so chose ra-Forces, and putting on the habit of a common Soldier, entred the Camp of the Dorians, and killing the first he encountred, was himself forth with cut in pieces, falling a willing facrifice to preferve the liberty of his Country.

Plut. paral. 3. Cleomenes King of Sparts being diffres d by his E-

nemy Antigonus King of Mucedon, fent unto Ptolomey omenes was a long time alhamed to make his Mother acquainted with these conditions, went oftentimes on purpose to let her understand it, but when he came he had not the heart to break it to her; she fuspecting, asked his Friends if her Son had not fomething to fay to her, whereupon he brake the matter with her: when she heard it, she laughing faid, How comes it to pass thou hast concealed it so long? Come, come, put me straight into a Ship, and send me whether thou with, that this body of mine may do some good unto my Country before crooked age consume it without profit. Cratescieta, for so was her name, being ready to depart, took Cleomens into the Temple of Neptune, embracing and killing him, and per-ceiving that his heart yearn'd for forrow of her departure: O King of Sparta, faid fhe, let no man fee for shame when we come out of the Temple, that we have wept, and dishonoured Sparta. Whilest she was with Ptolomey, the Achaians fought to make peace with Cleomenes, but he durft not because of his pledges which were with King Ptolomey, which she hearing of, wrote to him that he should not spare to do any thing that might conduce to the honour or fafety of his Country, though without the confent of King Ptolomey, for fear of an old woman

and a young boy.

Fulgo, i.s. 4. Sylla having overcome Marius in Battle, e.s., p. 638. Commanded all the Citizens of Praneste to be slain, 2 wing voice. Excepting one only that was his intimate Friend; 1.1.1. p.43. but he hearing the bloody sentence pronounced against the rest, stepped forth, and said, That he scorn'd to live by his savour who was the destroyer of his Country; and so went amongst the rest who were to be flain.

Plut, paral. 5. Theomifteeles the Athenian General, after his p.127,128. many famous Exploits was banished the Country, in Themi- and fought after to be flain; he chose therefore to put himself rather into the power of the Persian King his Enemy, than to expose himself to the ma-lice of his Fellow Citizens. He was by him re-ceived with grear joy; informuch that the King in the midst of his sleep was heard to cry out thrice aloud, Abave with me Themistocles the Athenian. He alfo did him great honour; for he allotted him | nous Army: for the Tartars caused the City to

fice all their particular respects for the Weal of three Cities for his Table provisions, and two other publick. And instantly without more ado, there for the Furniture of his Wardrobe and Bed. While he remain'd in that Court with fuch Splendour and Dignity, the Ægyptians rebelled, encouraged and also allisted by the Athenians. The Grecian Navy was come as far Cyprus and Cilicia; and Cimon the Athenian Admiral rode Mafter at Sea, This caused the Persian King to levy Soldiers, and appoint Commanders to repress them. Healfo fent Letters to Themistocles, then at Magnesia, importing that he had given him the supreme command in that affair, that he should now be mindful of his promife to him, and undertake this War against Greece. But Themistocles was no way mov'd with anger against his ungrateful Countrymen, nor incited to the War with them, by the gift of all this honour and power; for having fa-(as others fay) a strong poison, and so chose rather to thut up his own life, than to be an instrument of evil to that Country of his, which yet had deserved so ill at his hands. Thus died Themistocles in the fixty fifth year of his age, most of which time he had spent in the management of the Republick at home, or as the chief Commander abroad.

6. The Norvegians going out of their own Country upon any account what soever, as foon as Zuing. vol. they return, and fet their first foot upon that earth, 1. 1. P.43. they fall proftrate upon the ground, and figning themselves with the Cross, they kis the earth, And O thou more Christian Land (cry they) than all the rest of the world! so highly do they admire their own Country and its worship with a contempt of

all others. 7. In the year three hundred ninety three from

7. In the year three minared innert three from the Building of Rome, whether by Earthquake or 7.9.122. other means is uncertain; but the Forum at Rome Low. Theatropen'd, and almost half of it was fallen in, to a p. 312. very strange depth, great quantities of earth was P. Oroßich was the stranged to t thrown into it, but in vain, for it could not be fill'd hill.13.65. up. The Soothfayers therefore were confulted p.79.

with who processed that the P. was form. Anwith, who pronounced that the Romans should nal. tom.2. devote unto that place what soever it was, wherein p.62. they most excelled. Then Martins Curtins (aperfon of admirable valour) affirming that the Romans had norhing belides Arms and Virtue wherein they excelled, he devoted himself for the safety of his Country, and to arm'd on Horseback, and his Horse well accoutred, he rode into the gaping

Gulph, which foon after closed it self upon him.

8. The Tartars in their invalion of China were Martinate prosperous on all sides, and had set down them- billo Tatafelves before the Walls of the renowned and valt vice.p.281, City of Hangchen, the Metropolis of the Pro-vince of Cheliang, where the Emperour Lovangus was enclosed. Lovangus his Soldiers refused to fight till they had received their arrears, which yet at this time he was not able to pay them- It was upon this occasion that (his heart not able to fuch a desolation of the City and his Subjects as he forefaw) he gave fuch an illustrious example of his humanity and tenderness to his people, as Europe scarce ever faw; for he mounted upon the City Walls, and calling to the Tartarian General, upon his knees he begged the lives of his people: Spare not me, faid he, I shall willingly be the Villime of my Subjects. And having faid this, he presently went out to the Tartars Army, and was by them taken. By which means this noble City was conferved, though with the destruction of the muti-

pieces all that were without, and then entred triumphantly into it, not using any force or violence

Herodot.l.

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9. Daries the Son of Hystaspis had sent Embafadors to Sparia to demand of them Earth and Water, as a token of their subjection to him: they took their Emballadors, and cast some of them headlong into a Dangeon, others into pits, and bade them thence take the Earth and Water they came for. After which, when they had no pro-fperous facrifices, and that for a long time, weary of these calamities, they met in a full assembly, and proposed if any would die for the good of Sparta. Then Speribies the Son of Aneristus, and Balis the Son of Nicolaus, (of birth, and equal estate with the best ) freely offered themselves to undergo such punishment as Xerxes the Son of Darius (then his Successour) should inslict for the death of his Embaffadours. The Spartans fent them away as persons hastening towards their death, being come to Sufer they were admitted the presence of Xerxes, where first they refused to adore him, and then told him, that the Spartans had fent them to fuffer death in lieu of those Emballadours whom they had put to death at Sparta, Xerxes replyed that he would not deal as the Spartans had done, who by killing Embassadours had confounded the Laws of all Nations; that he would not do what he had upbraided them with; nor would he by their death absolve the Spartans from their guilt.

10. John King of Bohemia was fo great a Lover 2ning vol. of Lucenberg his own Country, that oftentimes he 1.d.1. p.43. laid afide the care of his Kingdoms Affairs, and went thither, to the great indignation of his No-bility. Besides this; he had thoughts of changing Bohemia with the Emperour Ludovicus for the Dukedom of Bavaria, for no other purpose but

that he might be the nearer to Lucenburgh.

11. A Spartan woman had five Sons in a Bat-Plut.in La- tle that was fought near unto the City, and feeing zonic:
Zuing, rol. One that came thence, fine asked him how affairs went? All your five Sons are flain, faid he. Unhappy wretch, replyed the woman, I ask thee not of of their concerns, but of that of my Country. As to that all is well, faid the Soldier. Then, faid she, let

cd hands prayed, that the Gods would so prosper the affairs of the Athenians, that Aristides might never more come into their minds : for in times of adversity the people is wont to have recourse to fome or other excellent person, which also fell out in his case; for in the third year of his exile, Nerves came with his whole power into Greece, and then Ariftides was recalled to receive an impor-

Zung, J. Winformies in Syrchet, Milgor Plante, Brans ed, marched towards Niples, they of the City of Flo-14.3-? renee did fet open their Gates to him, as supposing the Government of the City, and a fum of money to ranfom their Liberties and Estates. In this firsit four of the principal Citizens were appointed to transact and manage this affair with the King's Ministers, amongst these was Petrus Capo-

flut the Gates against them till they had cut in , in the fight and presence of the King, he snatched the paper out of his hands, tore it in pieces, And now, cryed he, found you your Trumpets, and we will ring our Bells. Charles aftonished at the resolution of the man, delifted from his delign, and thereupon it passed as a Proverbial Speech, Gallum a Capo villum fuiffe.

12. P. Valerius Poplicola had a proud and fum- Plu.in Popptuous Palace in the Velia, feated on high, near litel, p. 102. the Forum, and had a fair prospect into all parts of the City, the afcent of it was narrow, and not eafie of acces; and he being Consul, when he de-feended from his House with his Litters and Attendance, the people faid it reprefented the proud pomp of a King, and the countenance of one that had a defign upon their liberty. Valerius was told this by his Friends, and no way offended with the jealousie of the people, though causeless; while it was yet night, having hired a number of Smiths, Carpenters and others, he in one night pulled down that stately Palace of his, and subverted it to the very Foundations; himfelf and Family abiding with his Friends.

#### CHAP. VII.

#### Of the fingular Love of some Husbands to their Wives.

Rom the Nuptial Sacrifices of old, the Gall was to be taken away, and cast upon the ground, to signific, that betwixt the young couple there should be nothing of bitterness or discontent, but that in the standard was a fine of the standard was a significant love that is significant love that is significant. that inftead thereof fweetness and love should fill up the whole space of their lives. We shall find in the following instances, not only the Gall taken away, but some such affectionate Husbands, and fuch proficients of this leslon of love, that they may feem to have improv'd it to the uttermost

1. Darius the last King of the Persians, suppo-sing that his Wise Statira was slain by Alexander, Plut. in paplat. haval.

Plat. haval.

1.2. Arifides the Athenian going into Banish.

p.323.in arifide.

Arifides to Heaven, and with conjoynarifide.

1.3. Arifides the Code would so prosper to death, that thou shouldest thus retaliate my provocation and with conjoynarifide.

1.4. Arifides the Athenian going into Banish.

p.323.in arifide.

1.5. Arifides the Athenian going into Banish.

1.6. Alexander, faid he, whom of thy Relations have in Alexan.

1.6. Alexander, faid he, whom of thy Relations have in Alexan.

1.6. Arifides the Athenian going into Banish.

1.6. Arifides the Athenian goin on my part: but suppose thou hast justice on thy side, shouldst thou manage the war against Women? Thus he bewailed the supposed death of his Wife; but as soon as he heard she was not only preserved alive, but also treated by Alexander with the highest Honour, he then pray'd the Gods to render Alexander fortunate in all things, though he was his Ene-

and then Arifides was recalled to receive an important command.

13. When Charles the Seventh, King of France, marched towards Naples, they of the City of Florence did fet open their Gates to him, as improfing they should thereupon receive the lefs damage by him in their City and Territories adjoyning: But the King being entred with his Army, demanded there are the City and Territories adjoyning the Commence of the City of reroa not truting much to the goodness of his united cause, committing the Government of his King-54-399. dom to 50seph his Uncle, privily gave him order, that if Antonius should adjudge his offence to be capital, that forthwith he should kill Marianne his Wish, for hor set, field he had for her of the capital. Wife; for that as he faid he had fuch an affection to nis, who (having heard the rigorous terms her, that if any should fortune to be the possession of their composition, recited and read by the of her Beauties (though it was after his death) King's principal Secretary ) was to moved, that yet should be conceive himself injured thereby;

through the beauty of his Wife, the fame of which had long fince come to the ears of Antonius. This commandment was made known by Joseph to the Queen her felf, who afterwards upbraided her Husband with it, and thereby occasioned the death of Joseph, and of her felf also under pretext of adultery with him. Herod had impotent defires of her even after the was dead; he often called upon finall purpose, he therefore lest off the care of his Kingdom, and was so overcome with his grief, that he often commanded his fervants to call Mariamne, as if the had been still alive, his grief encreasing, he exiled himself into solitudes under pretence of hunting, where continuing to afflict himself, he fell into a grievous disease, and when recovered of it, he became so fell and cruel, that for fleight causes he was apt to inflict death.

Zuing. had pronounced that they should not suffer them though (which is more) she was barren, a sufficient vall both to escape, but that one of them should be cient cause of divorce amongst Princes. yer he 1.1.1.p.50. both to elcape, but that one of them mouth is subull. Ex.l. killed: affirming alfo, that if the Male was let go, Cornelia should die first; on the other side, that Gracehus should first expire, if the Female was dif-The remains moment expire, it the remain was onmilled: Difmifs then the Female, faid he, that fo
Cornelia may furvive me, who am at this time the elder. It fo fell out, that he died foon after, leaving
behind him many Sons; fo entirely beloved by
the Mexicon and the transfer of the Husbard for the second with a dieafe) fine departed
the Mexicon and the second with a dieafe) fine departed the Mother, and the memory of her Husband fo this life. Planting having ordered all things for dear to her, that she resuled the proffered marridear to her, that the refused the professed maintage with Prolony King of Agypt. The buried alles of her Husband it feem'd lay so cold at her heart, that the Splendour of a Diadem, and all the heart, that the Splendour of a Diadem, and all the pomp of a rich and proffered Kingdom were not able to to warm it, as to make it capable of receiving the impression of a new Love.

of the death of his Wife, and not able to bear the ther. The Sepulchre of these two is yet to be weight of so great a grief, thrust his Sword into his Breast, but by the sudden coming in of his fertwo Lovers. vants, he was prevented from finishing his delign, and his wound was bound up by them; nevertheless, as foon as he found opportunity according to his desire, he tore off his plaisters, opened the lips of his wound with his own hand, and let forth a Soul that was unwilling to ftay in the body, after that of his Wives had forfaken hers.

5. Caligula the Emperour had Casonia to Wife, and though she was not of remarkable beauty, nor of a just but declining age; though by another Husband she was already the Mother of three Daughters, yet being one of prodigious both luxury and lasciviousness, he loved her with that ardency and constancy, that he often shewed her to the Soldiers riding by him in her Armour, and to his Friends even naked. The day she was brought to bed he made her his Wife, professing that he was at once her Husband, and the Father of a child by her. The child which was named Julia Drufilla was by his order carried about to all the Temples of the Gods, at last he laid it down in the lap of Minerva, and commended the child to her education and instruction, nor did he conclude the child to be his by any more certain fign than this, that even in her infancy she had a cruelty so natural, that she would slie upon the faces and eyes of fuch children as played with her with her Fingers and Nails.

affirming also, that this affair had befallen him 6. Philip, firnamed the Good, the first author of Lips. monit. that Greatness whereunto the House of Burgundy 12.6.17. did arrive, was about twenty three years of age, Clarks when his Father John Duke of Burgundy was fail an mira. 65.9. by the villany and perfidionfines of Charles the 291. Dauphin. Being informed of that unwelcome news, full of grief and anger as he was, he halts into the Chamber of his Wife (she was the Dauphin's Sifter ) O, faid he, my Michalea, thy Brother her name, and frequently betook himself to un-her name, and frequently betook himself to un-comely lamentations: he invented all the delight | lover of her Husband straight brake out into cries he could, he feasted and drank liberally, and yet to and tears; and fearing (not in vain) that this accident would prove the occasion of a breach, she lamented as one that refused all comfort; when her Husband used all kind of words to chear up her spirits : Thou shalt be no less dear unto me, faid he, for this fault, which (though near related) is yet none of thine; and therefore take courage and comfort thy self in a Husband that will be faithful and constant to thee for ever. He perform'd what he faid, he lived with her three years, treating her always with his ac-3. Titus Gracehus loved his Wife Cornelia with that fervency, that when two Snakes were by chance found in his Honfe, and that the Augurs memory of that wicked act of her Brother; and cient cause of divorce amongst Princes; yet he would not that any thing but death should dislove the matrimonial Bond that was betwixt them.

7. M. Plautius by the command of the Senate Val. Max. l. was to bring back a Navy of fixty Ships of the 4.6.5.9. his Gown and Shooes as he was, and laying his 4. C. Plautius Numida a Senator, having heard body by that of his Wives, burnt them both toge-

8. Dominicus Catalusus was the Prince of Lesbos, Lon. Theatre, and is worthy of eternal memory for the entire p.462 love which he bare to his Wife: she fell into a Falgol 1.4. grievous Leprosie, which made her appear more 6.6. p.526. like unto a rotten carcase, than a living body. Her Husband not fearing in the least to be infected with the contagion, nor frighted with her horrible afpects, nor distasted with the loathfome finels fort forthby her filthy Ulcers, never forbade her eight ther his Board or Bed; but the true love he had towards her turn'd all those things to him into security and pleafure.

9. One of the Neapolitans (pity his name as Fulsof 1.4, well as Country is not remembered) being buffly 6.5.p. 525, employed in a Field near the Sea, and his Wife at 527. fome diffance from him, the woman was feiled part 3.62. upon by fome Moorish Pyrates, who came on shore part 3. to prey upon all they could find. Upon his return not finding his Wife, and perceiving a Ship that lay at anchor not far off, conjecturing the matter as it was, he threw himfelf into the Sea, and fwam up to the Ship; when calling to the Captain, he told him that he was therefore come because he must needs follow his Wife. He feared not the Barbarifin of the Enemies of the Christian Faith, nor the miseries those Slaves endure that are thrust into places where they must tug at the Oar, his love overcame

allthese. The Moors were full of admiration at

the

the carriage of the man, for they had feen fome of angry and discontented; that when the Curetes camer, bift, fo hard a loss of their liberty, and at their return they told the whole of this Story to the King of Tunis; who moved with the Relation of fo great a love, gave him and his Wife their freedom, and the man was made by his command, one of the Soldiers of his Life Guard.

10. Gratianus the Emperour was fo great and 4. p. 112. his life, which was on this manner. Maximus the Import bif. Usurper caused a Report to be spread, that the Emp. 2.11. press with certain Troops was come to see her Husband and to go with him into Italy, and fent a meffenger with counterfeit Letters to the Emperour, to give him advice thereof. After this he fent one Andragathin a fubtile Captain, to the end he should put himself into a Horse Litter with some chosen Soldiers, and go to meet the Emperour, (feigning himself to be the Empress) and so to surprise and kill him. The cunning Champion perform'd his butiness, for at Lyons in France the Emperour came forth to meet his Wife, and coming to the Horfe-Litter was taken and killed.

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zuing. 11. Ferdin and King of Spain, married Elizabeth Great were the virtues of this admirable Princefs, whereby the gained to much upon the heart of her Husband, a valiant and fortunate Prince, that he Of the fingular Love of some Wives admitted her to an equal share in the Government of the Kingdom with himfelf: wherein they lived with fuch mutual agreement; as the like hath not been known amongst any of the Kings and Queens of that Country. There was nothing done in the affairs of State, but what was debated, ordained, and fublicribed by both: The Kingdom of Spain was a name common to them both, Embassadors were fent abroad in both their names, Armies and Soldiers were levied and formed in both their names, and fo was the whole wars, and all civil affairs, that King Ferdinand did not challenge to himfelf an authority in any thing or in any respect, greater than that whereunto he had admitted this his beloved

Bajazet the first, after the great victory obtain'd Ricaut his against him by Tamberlain, to his other great misprifer thate fortunes and diffgraces, had this one added, of haof the other ving his beautiful Wife Defpina whom he dearly lo-na Empire. ved, to fall into the hands of the Conquerour, whose ignominious and undecent treatment, before whose ignominious and undecent treatment, before the eyes of her Husband, was a matter of more no longer, but knock'd out his Brains against the

iron bars of that Cage wherein he was enclosed. 13. Dion was driven from Sicily into Exile by hift.l. 12.c. Dionyfius, but his Wife Aristomache was detained, 47. P. 334. and by him was compelled to marry with Polycrates, one of his beloved Courtiers: Dion afrerwards return'd, took Syracufe, and expelled Dionysius: his Sifter Arete came and spoke to him, his Wife Ari-Homache stood behind her, but conscious to her self in what manner flee had wrong'd his Bed, shame would not permit her to speak. His Sister Arete then pleaded her cause, and told her Brother that what his Wife had done, the was enforced to by necessity, and the Command of *Dianysius*; where upon the kind Husband received her to his House as before.

Meleager challenged to himfelf the chief glory and honour of flaving the Calidonian Boar, but this being denied him, he fate in his Chamber fo frautine the Ninth, exercifing tyranny as well in mat-

his Country-men rather chuse death than to andure were assaulting the City where he lived, he would medit. cent. not fit out to lend his Citizens the least of his ac. 17-p. fiftance. The Elders, Magistrates, the chief of 231. the City and the Priefts came to him with their humble supplications, but he would not move, they propounded a great reward, he despised at once both it and them. His Father Oenaus came to him. and embracing his knees fought to make him relent charm, biff. known a Lover of his Wife, that his enemies had but all in vain: His Mother came and try'd all ways collists cits hereby an occasion administred to them to ensure but was refused, his Sisters and his most familiar friends were fent to him, and begg'd he would not forfake them in their last extremity: but neither this way was his fierce mind to be wrought upon. In the mean time the enemy had broken into the City, and then came his wife Cleopatra trembling: O my dearest Love, said she, help us or we are lost: the Enemy is already entred. The Hero was moved with this voice alone, and rous'd himfelf at the apprehension of the danger of his beloved Wife: He arm'd himfelf, went forth, and left not till he had repulfed the Enemy, and put the City in its wonted fafety and fecurity.

#### CHAP. VIII.

# to their Husbands.

Though the Female be the weaker Sex, yet fome have so superfeded the fidelity of their nature, by an incredible strength of affection: that being born up with that they have oftentimes performed as great things, as we could expect from the courage and conftancy of the most generous amongst men. They have despised death let it appear to them in what shape it would; and made all forts of difficulties give way before the force of that invincible Love which feemed proud to fhew it felf most strong, in the greatest extremity of their Husbands.

1. The Prince of the Province of Fingo in the Mandello's Empire of Japan, hearing that a Gentleman of the Travels.1.2. Country had a very beautiful woman to his Wife, P.190. got him dispatch'd: and having sent for the widow fome days after her Husbands death, acquainted Varenii deher with his defires: She told him she had much rea-feriptio Regdifinonour and forrow, than all the reft of his affiications, for when he beheld this, he refolved to live the friendship of so great a Prince, yet she was re-614.944 folved to bite off her Tongue and murther her felf. if he proffer'd her any violence: But if he would grant her the favour to fpend one Month in bewailing her Husband, and then give her the liberty to make an entertainment for the Relations of the deceased, to take her leave of them, he should find how much the was his fervant, and how far the would comply with his Affections. It was eafily granted, a very great dinner was provided, whither came all the kinred of the deceased: the Gentlewoman perceiving the Prince began to be warm in his wine, in hopes of enjoying her promife; the defired liberty to withdraw into an adjoyning Gallery to take the Air, but as foon as she was come into it, the cast her felf headlong down in the presence of the Prince, and all her dead Husbands Rela-

2. Cedrenus observeth in his History, that Con-

cass.H.c. iu ters of Love as within his Empire, caused the Ro-Treat-of Pal- man Argyropulus to be fought out, and commanded him to repudiate his Wife whom he had lawfully married, to take his daughter on condition that he would make him Cefar, and affociate him with himfelf in his dignity: But if he condescended not to his will, he threatned to pull out his eyes, and to make him all the days of his life miferable. The Lady who was prefent, seeing her Husband involv'd in all the perplexities that might be, and ignorant what answer to give unto the Emperour. Ah Sir, faid she, I see you are much hindred in a brave way if it only rest in your Wife that you be not great and happy, I freely deprive my felf of all, yea of your company, (which is more precious to me than all the Empires of the world) rather than prejudice your fortune: For know I love you better than my felf. And faying this she cut off her hair, and vo-luntarily entred into a Monastery, which the other was willing enough to fuffer, preferring Ambition before Love; a matter very ordinary amongst great 3. The Emperour Conrad the Third, belieged

Chap. 8.

contract to the Supposed Contract to the Suppo could not possibly hold out long, petitioned the Emperour that they might depart, only with so much as each of them could carry on their Backs; which the Emperour condescended to, expecting David chy- they would have loaden themselves with Silver and wii.chronol. Gold, &c. But they came all forth with every one her Husband on her back, whereat the Emperonr was so mov'd that he wept, received the Duke into his favour, gave all the men their lives, and extol'd the women with deferved praifes. Bodinus fays, that Laurentius Medices was restored to his health, by the only reading of this Story, when he had long in vain expected it from the endeavours of his Physicians. 4. Hota was the Wife of Rahi Benxamut a valiant

per. lubeifiv. Captain, and of great reputation amongst the Acent. 1.6.51 larbes, she had been bravely rescued out of the hands of the Portugals (who were carrying her a-Lipf. Monit. way Prifoners, by the exceeding courage and va-lipt. 17.p. lour of Benxamut her Husband. She shewed her thankfnlines to him by the ready performances of all the offices of love and duty: Some time after Benxamut was flain in a conflict, and Hota perform'd her Husbands Funeral Obsequies with infinite lamentations, laid his Body in a flately Tomb, and then for Nine days together she would neither eat nor drink, whereof she died, and was buried (as she had ordain'd in her last Will) by the side of her beloved Husband. Of her I may fay as Sir Henry Wotton wrote upon Sir Albert Mortons Lady:

# He first deceas'd; She for a few days try'd. To live without him, lik'd it not and dy'd.

5. Arria the Wife of Cecima Patus, understand ing that her Husband was condemn'd to dye, and cent.1.c.51. that he was permitted to chuse what manner of death lik'd him best: she went to him and having Plia-Ep.l.3: exhorted him to depart this life couragioufly, and p.75. bidding him farewel, gave her felf a ltab into the Fulgof. 1.4. Breaft with a Knife the had hid for that purpose un-6.6. p. 523. der her Cloaths: Then drawing the Knife out of Treatr vol. 1.1.1.p. 49. mus quod feci Pare non dolet, sed quod tu facies: The wound I have made Petus, smarts not; but that only which thou art about to give thy self. Whereupon Martial hath an Epigram to this purpofe.

When Arria to her Husband gave the Knife, Which made the wound whereby she lost her Life : This wound dear Pætus, grieves me not, quoth fhe, But that which thou must give thy self grieves me.

6. King Edward the First while Prince, warr'd Babo's in the Holy Land, where he refcued the great City chron. p. of Acon, from being furrendred to the Souldan; after 137. which one Anzazim, a desperate Sarazen (who had often been employed to him from the General, cambd. Rebeing one time upon pretence of some secret mesfage, admitted alone into his Chamber, he with an empoyson'd Knife gave him three wounds in the speeds bilt. Body, two in the Arm and one near the Arm-Pit, P.552. which were thought to be mortal, and had perhaps been so, if out of unspeakable love the Lady Elianor his Wife, had not suck'd out the poyson of his wounds with her mouth, and thereby effected a cure, which otherwise had been incurable. Thus it is no wonder that Love should do wonders, seeing it is it felf a wonder.

7. Sulpitia was the Wife of Lentulus, a person Val. Max. l. 7. Supura was the votre of Lemmus, a perion 6.6.79. proferib'd by the Trium-Virate in Rome, he being 179. fled into Sicily, she was narrowly watch'd by Julia Lonicar, her Mother, lest she should follow her Husband thistory, but she difguising her self in the labit of a 464. Servant, taking with her two maids and as many men; by a fecret flight flue got thither, not refu-fing to be proferib'd her felf, to approve her fidelity and Love to her Husband.

8. Arcemisa the Queen of Caria, bare so true a Val.Max. l. love to her Husband Mausolus, that when he was 4. 6. 6. p. dead she prepared his Funeral in a sumptuous man-115. ner, fle fent for the chiefest and most eloquent O-Praife upon the chief day of the folemnity. When the Body was burnt, the had the Albee carefully 465. the Body was burnt, she had the Ashes carefully preserv'd, and by degrees (in her drink) she took usigns An. down those last remainders of her Husband into nals. J. p. her own body, and as a further testimony of her 436. Love to his Memory, she built him a Sepulchre with such magnificence, that it was numbred amongst 4.Gell.110. Love to his Memory, she built him a Sepulchre with

the feven wonders of the World.

9. Learchus by poyson cut off Archelaus King of Fulgol. 1.9.
the Cyrenians, and his friend, and seiz'd upon his c. 10. p. the cyremans, and institution, and islated upon ins 6. 10. p. Kingdom in hopes of enjoying his Queen Eryxona, 1284.

She pretending not to be difpleas'd with the proposals, invited Learchus to come alone in the night Zuing, and confer with her about it: who in the strength 1.1.1.p.48.

of his affection and fearing nothing of treachery. of his affection and fearing nothing of treachery; went unaccompanied to her Palace, where he was flain by two whom Eryxona had there hid for that purpose, and his body she caused to be thrown out at the Window.

10. Camma the Wife of Sinatus the Priestess of Falgof. 1.9. Diana, was a person of most rare beauty and no 1286. less virtue: Erasinoria to enjoy her had treacherously flain her Husband, he had often attempted in vain Louicer. to perswade her to his embraces, by fair speeches Totatr. p. and gifts, and the fearing he would add force to 465. thefe, feigned her felf to be overcome with his importunity. To the Temple they went, and standing before the Altar (as the custom was) the new Bride drank a Cup of Wine in a Golden Vial to the Bridegroom, which he received and drank off with great pleafure: which done, failing on her Knees with a loud voice, the faid: I thank thee O Venerable Diana, that thou hast granted me in thy Temple, to revenge the blood of my Husband, which was flied for my fake: Which faid flie fell down and dyed. Now did Erasinorix perceive the Wine he had drank was poyfon'd, nor was it long after

e're he himself as another Sacrifice fell dead at the foot of the Altar.

of my Sex, I say again that I am the daughter of Catoot of the Altar.

to, and I add thereunto that I am the Wife of Bru-

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Men of War under Jacobus King of Persia, who was the Son of *Ufim Cuff.m*: this man had a most beau-tonur, vol. titul young Lady to his Wife (though not above 1.4.1-7-49 fixteen years of Age ) by whom he was most entirely beloved. He having rebelled against his Soveraign, the long befought him that he would not enter Battle with his Enemies, but when he would not agree to her in that, she then intreated that at least he would kill her before the Fight, that to the might not be compelled to out-live him:when he had allo denyed her in this, he gave Battel wherein he was overcome and flain, and his Wife being taken, was by the King beftowed upon one of his Captains. When therefore he would take her to Wife, she long opposed his intentions, and when at laft she perceived he went about to gain that by force which he could not by entreaty, he requeited fome time wherein to deliberate upon the matter: It was granted, and when the had tent him a Note, wherein she had written; No man shall ever say, that the Wife of Pandoerus did long furvive him flie fell upon a Sword and dved.

in Agile & Daughter Chelonis to Clcombrotus, afterwards he fell cleombrot.?. out with him and would have flain him: Chelonis ta-

king her two little Sons, went to her Husband, car-nelly begging his life of her angry Father, telling clarks mir. him that if he proceeded to kill her Husband, she 6.559.252. would first kill her self: and pitifully complaining, fhe laid her face upon Cleombrotus his head, and cast ing her fwoln and blubber'd eyes upon the standers by, Leonidus was mov'd to pity, and commanded Chembrotus to get him thence into Exile, withal praying his daughter for his fake, to remain with him and not to for fake her Father who did fo dearly love her, as for her fake alone to fave the forfeit life of her Husband: But she by no means would yield to his request, but rising up with her Husband, she gave him one of his Sons, and taking the other in her own Arms, the voluntarily went with him into Banishment.

13. Portis the Daughter of Cuto, and Wife of

had conceived fome great thing in his mind, and

conceal'd it from her in fuspicion of her weakness;

She (to give her Husband an inflance of her con-flancy and fecrecy) made her felf a deep wound in

the, I have fomething that is ferious to discourse

with you: When I married you I came to your house as a Wife, not as a Mistress or Whore, nor

only as a companion of your Bed and Board, but of

all prosperous and adverse things: I am Cato's daugh-

ter, and reckon you that I am of that blood. What

then? do I complain of you? Not at all, if I look

at other matters, conjugal Solemnities, good will,

and this external love, but I look higher, and would

have your friendship also; and that is the only grief

of my mind which torments me, that you have my

fidelity in fuspicion: For wherefore should you dif-

femble? Do I not perceive the care you are in? that there is some secret and great enterprize you are in agitation about? Why do you conceal it

from me? If I can lend you no affiftance, expect

fome comfort at least from me: For as to my

12. Leonidas King of Sparta had married his

tiof. Monit. Mercus Brutus, when the conjectur'd by the fleep-lite 17.5.5. lefs and diffurbed Nights of her Husband, that he

463. her Thigh with a Razor, there followed a ffream of Blood, Debility, and a Fever. When *Brutus* v.al. Max.l. came home, fad at fo unexpected an accident, the 4. 6. 7. caufing all to withdraw, Sit down Husband, faid

11. Panderus was one of the Captains of the tim: either nature (being from such a Father) or conversation with such a Husband, will render me constant and invincible against all that is to be fear'd. Why do I multiply words, I my felf have made experiment of my felf, and fee this wound which of my own accord I have given my felf, that I might know whether I could undergo with courage any grief and torments: I can believe it, I am able to bear them, to despite them, and I can dye Bruus with and for my Husband. If therefore you are about any thing that is just and honourable, and worthy of us both, conceal it no longer. Brutus admiring the greatness of her mind, and surprised with the discovery of such an affection, lift up his hands for joy: And, O all ye Powers above, faid he, be ye favourable and propitious to my desires, and make me a Husband that is worthy of Portia. Then he recited in order to her the conspiracy against Cafar, and who they were that were concerned therein. She was fo far from being affrighted therewith, or deterring him from it, that flie encouraged him to proceed. But the day they were to perform the enterprise, being in fear for Brutus she swooned. and was scarcely recovered by him: At the last Bru-tus being overcome and slain at Philippi; she determin'd to dye, and when her friends being ever with her, deprived her of the opportunity and means, she at last firstch'd the burning coals with her hands out of the fire, and thrufting them into her mouth. fhe kept them there till fhe was choak'd.

14. In the Reign of Veffassan, there was a rebel- List Monit. lion in Gaul; the chief Leader of which was Julius 12.617. p. Sabinus, the Gauls being reduced, the Captain was 379-fought after to be punish'd: But he had hid himself in a Vault or Cave which was the monument of his Grandfather, he caused a report to be spread of his death, as if he had voluntarily poyson'd himself, and the better to perswade men of the truth of it. he caused his house to be set on fire, as if his Body had therein been burnt. He had a Wife whose name was Eponina, the knew nothing of his fafety, but bewail'd his death with inconfolable tears, there were only two of his freed men who were privy to it, who pitying their Lady, (who was determined to dye, and in order thereunto had now abflained from all manner of food for three days together) declared her purpose to her Husband, and befought him to fave her that lov'd him fo well: It was granted, and the was told that her Sabinus lived, the came to him where they lived with fecrecy and undifcovered for the fixee of nine years together: She con-ceived and brought forth Children in that folitary mansion. At last the place of their Abode came to be known; they were taken and brought to Rome, where Vespasian commanded they should be slain: Pooning producing and flowing her Children, Behold O Cæsar, said she, such as I have brought forth and brought up in a Monument, that thou mightest have more Suppliants for our lives: Cruel Vespasian that could not be mov'd with fuch words as thefe. Well they were both led to death, and Eponina joyfully dyed with her Husband, who had been before buried with him for so many years together.

15. Eumenes burying the dead, that had fall'n in Diodor. Sithe Battel of Gabine against Anigonus; amongst o. edd. 19. p. thers, there was found the Body of Ceteas, the Ca-626,627. ptain of those Troops that had come out of India. This man had two Wives who accompanied him in the Wars, one which he had newly married, and another which he had marryed a few years before, secrecy I am able to engage; Consider not the rest | but both of them bare an entire love to him, for

in years, it was also fit that she should be before ther in honour; fince it was customary in other things, that the elder should have place. The Judges when they understood by Midwives that the elder was with child, passed judgment that the younger should be burnt, which done, she that had loft the cause departed, rending her Diadem, and tearing her hair as if fome grievous calamity had befallen her. The other all joy at her victory, went to the Funeral Fire magnificently dreffed up by her Friends, led along by her Kinred, as if to her Nuptials, they all the way finging Hymns in her praises, when the drewnear the fire, taking off her Ornaments, she delivered them to her

proffered themselves to death, and strove with

cious Stones, Chains and Stars of Gold, &c. this done, the was by her Brother placed upon the com-buftible matter by the fide of her Husband; and

Friends and Servants as tokens of remembrance,

they were a multitude Rings with variety of pre-

after the Army had thrice compassed the Funeral Pile, fire was put to it, and the without a word of complaint finished her life in the flames. Ludwiv de 16. Clara Cervenda was one of the most beauti-toristian. Haminal. ried to Bernard Valdaura, at that time above forty four years of age. The first night after her mar-riage she found that her Husbands Thighs were rolled and wrapped with Clouts, and that he was a 51. P.226 man very fore and fickly; for all which fhe lov'd him not a whit the lefs. Not long after *Valdaura* fell fo fick, that all the Physicians despaired of his life: then did she so attend upon him, that in six weeks space she put not off her cloaths, only for shift, nor rested above an hour (or two at the most) in a night, and that in her cloaths. This Difease was a venemous Relique of the Pox; and the Physicians counselled Clara not to touch the sick man, or come near him; and foalfo did her Kin-red and Neighbours. All which moved her not, but having taken order for that which concerned the benefit of his Soul, she provided him all things that might tend to the health of his body; she made him Broths and Juleps, she changed his Sheets and Clouts, although by reason of a continual loof-ness and many fores about him, his body never left running with matter and filth, fo that he never had any clean part about him. All the day she rested not, the strength of her love supporting the delicacy of her body; by this good means Valdaura escaped that danger. After this, by reason of a sharp and hot Rheum falling from his Brain, the Griftle within his Nosc began to be eaten away; wherefore the Phylicians appointed a certain powder to be blown up foftly into his Nose at certain times with a Quill; no body could be found to take fuch a loathfome fervice in hand, because of the stench that came from him; but Clara did it chearfully, and when his Cheeks and Chin were all covered over with Scabs, Wheals and Scales, fo as no Barber could or would shave him, she with her little Sciffars played the Barber, and made him a deft Beard. From this Sickness he fell into another, which lasted seven years, during which time, with incredible diligence the made ready his meat,

whereas the Laws of India require that one Wife put in his Tents, laid on his Plaifters, drefled and shall be burnt with her dead Husband, both these bound up his Thighs, all rotten with Scabs and Ulcers, his Breath was fuch that none durft come profered themselves to death, and stroye with that ambition, as if it was some glorious prize they sought after. Before such Captains as were appointed their Judges, the younger pleaded that the other was with child; and that therefore she could not have the benefit of that Law. Theelder pleaded that whereas she was before the other and where Trade had ceased of a long time, and consequently the gain: she therefore to furnish expences, fold her Pretious Jewels, her Gold Chains, her rich Carcanets, her Garments of great value, a Cupboard of Plate, not caring for any thing fo her Husband was relieved, and contenting her felf with little, to he wasted nothing. Thus Valdau-za lingted on a life by the help of his Wife, with in a rotten body, or rather within a Grave for twenty years together, in which time she had eight children by him, yet neither the nor they had for much as a Scab, Wheal or Pimple in any part of their bodies. Valdaura died an old man, for whose death his Wife Clara made such mourning, as they who knew her well, say never woman did for any Husband. When some instead of comforting her, told her, God had done muchin taking him away, and that they therefore came to congratulate with her, the detelted their fpeeches. wishing for her Husband again, in exchange of five children, and though she was yet both young and lufty, and fought to by many, the resolved not to marry; faying, the should never meet with any whom she could like so well as her dear Bernard Valdaisra.

Parents Indulgence and great Lobe to their Children:

#### CHAP. IX.

#### Of the Indulgence and great Love of Some Parents to their Children.

Hat natural affection which we bear towards them that proceed from us, we have in common with other creatures. The Poet hath expressed it in the most cruel of all other Beasts.

The Tiger which most thirsts for blood, Seeing her self robbed of her tender Brood, Lies down lamenting in her Scythian Den, And licks the prints where her loft whelps had lain.

Reynold's Treat. of the pafic. 10.

Only this affection reigns with greater power in it have been fuch as cannot but detain us with fome pleasure in the perusal of them.

1. Charles the Great was fo great a Lover of zuing.
his Sons and Daughters, that he never dined or Thear. vol.
fupped without them; he went no whither upon 1.1.1.1.9.57. any journey, but he took them along with him: and when he was asked why he did not marry his Daughters, and fend his children abroad to fee the world, his reply was, That he was not able to bear their absence.

2. Nero Domitim the Son of Domitim Ano. 16.6.4. p. barbus and Agrippina, by the fibtlety of his Mo-345. ther obtained the Empire She once enquired of the Zing. vol. Chaldeans if her Son should reign : they told her, Sabellie. that they had found he should, but that withal he Ex.1.3.c.4. should be the death of his Mother : Occidat modo p.140.

Chap. 10.

3. Solon was a person tamous throughout all Ex.1.3.c.4. Grecce, as having given Laws to the Athenians, being in his Travels came to Miletum to converse with Thales who was one of the feven wife men of Greece: these two walking together upon the Market place, one comes to Solon, and toldhim that his Son was dead; afflicted with this unexpected as well as unwelcome news, he fell to tearing of his Beard, Hair and Cloaths, and fouling of his face in the dust, immediately a mighty conflux of people was about him, whom he entertained with howlings and tears when he had lain long upon the ground, and delivered himself up to all manner of expressions of grief, unworthy the perfon he fustain'd, for enowned for gravity and wifdom, Thales bade him be of good courage, for the whole was but a contrivance of his, who by this artifice had defired to make experiment whether it was convenient for a wife man to marry, and have children, as he had prefled them to do; burthat now he was fufficiently fatisfied it was no way conducible, seeing he perceived that the loss of a child might occasion a person famous for wisdom to

difcover all the figns of a mad man. 4. Seleucus King of Syria was inform'd by Erafi. frams his Phylician, that his Son Antiochus his languiffument proceeded from a vehement love he had taken to the Queen Stratonice his beautiful and beloved Wife, and that his modelt suppression of Plut, in D2- this fecret ( which he had found out by his art ) was like to cost the life of the young Prince. The tender and indulgent Father refigned her up unto his Son, by a marvellous example overcoming himself to consult the life and contentment of his

zning. 5. M. Tullius Cicero was fo great a Lover of his Theatr. vol. Daughter Tulliola, that when she was dead he la-1.d.1.p.56. boured with great anxiety and his utmost endeatuidificate voir to confecrate her memory to posterity; he fays he would take care, that (by all the monuments of the most excellent wits both of Greek and Latine) flie would be reputed a Goddess: how folicitously doth he write to Actions, that a piece of ground should be purchased in some eminent place wherein he might cause a Temple to be erected and dedicated to Tulliola? He also wrote two Books concerning the death of his Daughter; wherein it is probable, that he made use of all that riches of wit and cloquence wherein he was fo great a mafter, to perfwade the people that Tulliola was a Goddess.

Fulgof. 1.5. 6. The elder Cato was never fo taken up with 6.6. p.647. employment in any affair whatfoever, but that he would always be prefent at the washing of his Son Caro, who was but newly born, and when he came to fuch age as to be capable of Learning, he would not fuffer him to have any other Mafter belides himfelf. Being advifed to relign up his Son to the Tutorage of some learned servant, he said he could not bear it, that a fervant should pull his Son by the cars; nor that his Son should be indebted for his Learning and Education to any belides him-

7. Azefilms was above measure indulgent to his children; the Spartans reproached him, that for love of his Son Archidemes, he had concerned himfelf to far as to impede a just judgment; and by his intercession for the Malefactors, had involved the City in the guilt of being injurious to Greece, He nsed also at home to ride upon the Hobby-horse reviled the Tyrant to his Honse, shamefully up-with his little children; and being once by a friend braiding him for his inhumane cruelty: when

imperet, faid the; let him kill me, provided he loss found to doing, he entreated him not to live to be Emperour. And the had her with. as he himself was become the Father of Children.

8. Antigonus refented not the Debauches, Luxu. Plut.in Dery, and drunken Bouts of his Son Demetrius, to metric.p. which that Prince (in times of peace) was overmuch addicted, though in time of war he carried himself with much sobriety. When the publick fame went that Demetrius was highly enamoured of Lamia the Courtifan, and that at his return from abroad he kissed his Father: What, said Antigonus, you think you are kiffing of Lamia. Another time when he had spent many days in drinking, and pretended he was much troubled with Rheum: I have heard as much, faid Amigones, but is it Thasian or Chian Rheum? Having heard that his Son was ill, he went to visit him, and met with a beautiful Boy at the door, being entred the Chamber, and fate down, he felt of his pulse; and when Demetrius faid that his Feaver had newly left him: Not unlike, Son, faid he, for I met it going out at the door just as I came hither. Thus gently he dealt with him in all these his miscarriages, in confideration of divers other excellent qualities he was mafter of.

9. Syrophanes, a rich Ægyptian, so doted on a Parch.pile. Son of his yet living, that he kept the Image of tom. 1.1.6.c. him in his House; and if it so fell out that any of 4.9.734. the fervants had displeased their Master, thither they were to flie as to a Sanctuary, and adorning that Image with Flowers and Garlands, they that way recovered the favour of their Mafter.

10. Ariobarzanes relign'd the Kingdom of Cap- Val. Max.l. padocia to his Son in the presence of Pompey the s.c.L.p. Great: the Father had afcended the Tribunal of 152. Pompey, and was invited to fit with him in the Curule Seat; but as foon as he observ'd his Son to sit with the Secretary in a lower place than his fortune deferved, he could not endure to fee him placed below himfelf, but defeending from his Seat, he placed the Diadem upon his Sons head, and bade him go and fit in that place from whence he was lately rifen; tears fell from the eyes of the young man, his body trembled, the Diadem fell from his head, nor could he endure to go thither where he was commanded. And which is almost beyond all credit, he was glad who gave up his Crown, and he was forrowful to whom it was given: nor had this glorious strife come to any end, unless Pompeys authority had joyned it felf to the Father's will; for he pronounced the Son a King, commanded him to take the Diadem, and compelled him to fit with him in the Curule Seat.

compensed num to it with him in the Curule Seat.

11. Mahomet the Second, first Emperour of the Turks, was no fooner possessed of his Father's Turks, was no fooner possessed of his Father's Throne, but as a young Tyrant forgetting the Laws of Nature, was presently in person himself about to have murdered with his own hands his youngest Broshor there have indicatence and his youngest Brother, then but eighteen months old, begotten on the fair Daughter of Sponderbeius, which unnatural part Mofes one of his Ballas, and a man greatly in his favour, perceiving, requested him not to embrue his own hands in the blood of his Brother, but rather to commit the execution thereof to some other, which thing Mahomet commanded him (the author of that counsel) forthwith to do: fo Mofes taking the Child from the Nurse, strangled it, with pouring water down the throat thereof. The young Lady understanding of the death of her child (as a woman whom fury had made past fear ) came, and in her rage

homer to appeale her fury, requested her to be content, for that it stood with the policy of his State, he threw himself headlong into the Sea, from the and willed her, for her better contentment: to ask whatfoever she pleased, and she should forthwith have it. But she desiring nothing more but in some fort to be revenged, desired to have Moses the Executioner of her Son delivered unto her bound. which when she had obtained, she presently struck him into the Brest with a knife, (crying in vain upon his unthankful Master for help) and proceeding in her cruel execution, cut an hole in his right fide, and by piece-meal cut out his Liver, and cast it to the Dogsto eat; to that extremity did the refent the death of her beloved Son,

12. Scilunus had eighty Sons, and when he lay upon his Death-bed he called them all before him. 87. P. 400 and presented them with a Bundle or Sheaf of Arrows, and bade each of themtry whether with all his strength he was able to break that Sheaf, they all of them having attempted it in vain, he then drew out a fingle arrow, and bade one of them break that, which he easily did, intimating to them thereby, that unity and compacted strength is the bond which preferves Families and Kingdoms, which bond if it be once broken, all runs

quickly into ruines.

13. Monica the Mother of S. Austin, while her clark'smir. Son was a Manichee, and addicted over-much to a life of fenfuality and voluptuousness, out of her dear and tender affection to him, ceased not to make continual prayers with abundance of tears in his behalf: which occasioned S. Ambrose one time to comfort her with these words, Impossibile est ut filius tantarum Lachrymarum periret : It's impossible that a Son of so many prayers and tears should

14. Octavius Balbus was proferibed by the Tri-Bysjon. fac. unwirate, whereupon he fled away, and was now got out of danger; when hearing that his Son was flain by them, he returned of his own accord, and

offered his Throat to the Executioners.

15. Cefetius was importun'd by Cafar to renounce and expel from his House one of his Sons, who in the time of his Tribuneship, had given him matter of offence: the old man was fo great a lover of his children, that he boldly told him, that he should sooner deprive him of all his children at once by violence, than he should perswade him to fend one of them away with any mark of his displeasure.

16. Pericles, though he had buried his Sifter and divers others of his near Relations; yet bare all this with great constancy and an unbroken mind. But when his Son Parachus died, though he endeavoured with all his might to digelt fo great a grief, and to suppress any appearance thereof, yet he was not able to do it, but burst out into tears and lamentations, crying out, The Gods preserve to me the poor and little Camillus, the only Son I have now left unto me.

Langii Po-

17. Ægens stood upon a high Rock, whence he things went well with him, at his return his Ship should be set forth with Sails and Streamers of white colour, to express the joyfulness of his return. The old manafter his long watching, at last did differn the Ship making homewards, but it feems they had forgot to advance the White Colours, as they had promifed; when therefore Agem faw nothing but black, concluding that his Son

top of the Rock whereon he stood, and so died.

18. Gordianus the Elder, the Proconful of A- Langii Pofrica, was made choice of by them of Africa, lyanth. p. and the Soldiers in his Army, to be their Emperour, against the cruelty of the Maximini; but as soon as he understood that his Son was slain by the Maximines, he was not able to support himself under the great weight of his grief, but hanged himfelf in his own Bed-chamber.

19. Socrates one day was surprised by Alcibiades, Elian. childishly sporting with his Son Lamprolus, and var.hisl.l. when he was sufficiently decided by Alcibiades up- 13, p, 309. on that account; Tou have not, faid he, such rea- Langis Po-fon as you imagine, to laugh so profusely at a Father lyanth. playing with his child, seeing you know nothing of that affection which Parents have to their children; contain your felf then till you come to be a Father your felf, when perhaps you will be found as ridiculous as I now seem to you to be.

CHAP. X.

Of the Reverence and Piety of some Children to their Parents.

Pon a Marble Chair in Scone, where the Kings of Scotland were used to be Crowned; and which King Edward the First caused to be carried to Westminster, was written this Distich.

Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum Inveniant lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.

Unless unalterable fate do feign, Where e're they find this Stone the Scots Shall reign.

We may fay it, and perhaps with more affurance, that where ever we find that Piety and Reverence that is due to Parents, there is a kind of earnest given of a worthy and prosperous person; for having this way entituled himself to the promise of God, whatfoever become of the Fates it shall be furely perform'd to him, as may be feen in divers of the following examples

1 Boleflaus the fourth King of Poland had the cauff. H.c. picture of his Father, which he carried hanging town. 1.6.1. about his Neck in a Plate of Gold; and when he p.5. was to speak, or do any thing of importance, he took this picture, and killing it, used to say, Dear Father, I wish I may not do any thing remisty, or unworthy of thy name.

2. Pomponius Atticus making the Funeral Ora-tion at the death of his Mother, protested, that the Article p. might fee a great way upon the Sca, in expectation of the return of his Son Theseus from Creet, having made him promise at his departure, that if all that time there never happened the least far be-15. twixt us that needed reconciliation.

3. The Emperour of China on certain days of the year, visiteth his Mother, who is feated on a high of Chinaron, and four times on his feet, and four naparties. times on his knees he maketh her a profound reve- 29.9.150. rence, bowing his head even to the ground. The Haber's fame custom is also observed through the greatest trav. 1:3.9. gens faw nothing but black, concluding that his Son had miscarried in his journey, and was dead, not is negligent or deficient in this duty to his Parents,

P-137.

p.346.

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he is complain'd of to the Magistrates, who punish fuch offenders very feverely. But generally no people express more filial respect and duty than

4. Sir Thomas Moore being Lord Chancellour of England, at the same time that his Father was a Judge of the King's Bench, he would always at Fuller. H.S. his going to Westminster go first to the King's Bench, the Chancery.

5. Alexander the Great fent his Mother Olym-Treate, vol. pias many Royal Presents out of the Asian Spoils; 1.1.1.2.55. but withal forbade her to intermeddle with State affairs, or to challenge to her felf fuch offices as appertained to the Governour. Olympias expostudated these things very sharply with him, which vet he casily endured. But upon a certain time when he had received long Letters from Antipater, filled with complaints against her: Antipater, faid he, doth not know that one fingle tear of my Mo-ther is able to blot out fix hundred of his Epiftles.

6. There happened in Sicily (as it hath often) an eruption of Eina, now called Mount Gibel, Caaff.H.C. it murmurs, burns, belches up flames, and throws p.112. It murmurs, burns, before up manes, and the conditions, and the conditions on the first person it. It happened then that in this violent and the conditions of the cond F.272. from it. It happened then that in this volume and Soling and beach of illames (every one flying and the horible breach of illames (every one flying and the horible breach of illames). carrying away what they had most precious with our, fabrif, them) two Sons, the one called Anapias, the other

Amphinomus, careful of the wealth and goods of 85. p. 401. their Houses, reslected on their Father and Mother, both very old, who could not fave themfelves from the fire by flight: And where shall we, faid they, find a more precious treasure than those who begat us? The one took up his Father on his Shoulders, the other his Mother, and so made pas fage through the flames. It is an admirable thing, that God in the confideration of this picty, though Pagans, did a miracle, for the monuments of all Antiquity witness, that the devouring slames staid at this spectacle, and the fire wasting and broiling all about them, the way only through which these two good Sons palled, was tapestryed with fresh verdure, and called afterwards by posterity the Field of the Pious, in memory of this Acci-

7. Artanerses the First, King of Persia, was a fervent lover of Stayra his wife, and though he knew, that by the traud of his Mother Parysatis Ann. Theat., that been empoyfoned and murdered, yet piety to his Mother overcame his conjugal affection; Fulgol, 15. and he fo diffembled the injury of his Mother, that he not only spake nothing of revenging her wickedness; but which is more strange, he never gave the leaft fign of his being offended, by any alteration of his countenance towards her, unless in this, that defiring to go to Babylon, he gave her leave, and faid, that he would not fee Babylon while the lived.

8. Q. Cicero Brother of Marcus, being proferi. Zontr. An- bed, and fought after to be flain by the Triumvi rate, was hid by his Son, who for that cause was yield, in hurried to torments; but by no punishments or tortures could he be forced to betray his Father. The Father mov'd with the piety and constancy of the Son, of his own accord offered himself to death, left for his fake they fhould determine with utmost severity against his Son.

o. Epiminondus the Theban General, being askzuing. vol. ed what was the most pleasant thing that had hap-1.1.1.1.1.84. pened to him throughout his whole life; replyed it was this, that he had carried away the Leuctrian Victory, his Father and Mother being both alive. Plut. in Al. Coriolan p. 215.

10. There were three Brothers, who upon the Lon Timent. death of the King their Father, fell out amongst p.278. themselves, about succession in the Kingdom, at last they agreed to stand to the judgment and determination of a Neighbour King, to whom they fully referred the matter. He therefore com-manded the dead body of the Father to be fetched out of his monument, and ordered that each of them should shoot an arrow at his heart, and he that hit it, or came the nearest to it should succeed. The elder shot first, and his arrow passed through the Throat of his Father: the fecond Brother that his Father into the Breatt, but yet missed the heart. The youngest detesting this wickedness, I had rather, said he, yield all to my Brothers, and utterly resignup all my pretences to the Kingdom, than to treat the body of my Father with this contumely. This faying of his confidered, the King passed sentence, that he alone was worthy of the Kingdom, as having given evidence how much he excelled his Brothers in virtue, by the piety he had shewed to the dead body of his Father.

11. Caius Flaminius being a Tribune of the peo- Val. Max.l. ple, had promulged a Law about the division of 5.6.4.9. the Fields of Gallia, man by man; the Senate unwilling it should pass, opposed it, but he resisted both their entreaties and threats. They told him they would raise an Army against him, in case he should not desist from his intentions: notwithstanding all which, unaffrighted he ascends the Pulpit, and being now ready with all the people about him, by their suffrages to have it pass into a Law; his own Father came and laid hands upon him, enjoyning him to come down: he broken with this private command, descended from the Pulpit, and was not fo much as reproach'd with the least murmur of the people whom he had forfaken; but the whole allembly feemed to approve this his piety to his Parent, although fo much to their own prejudice.

12. The Pretor had fentenced to death a wo- Sabell. Ex. man of good Birth for a capital crime, and had 1.3.6.6,2. confign'd her over to the Triumvir to be killed in 151.
prison. The Jaylor that received her, mov'd 198.
with compassion, did not presently strangle her, Val. Max. l. but besides permitted her Daughter to come often 5.6.4.p. but belides permitted her Daughter to come often 5.6.49. to her, though first diligently searched, left she 143. should convey in any sustenance to her, the Jaylor Plinnat. expecting that she should die of famine. When 36.9.174.64. therefore divers days had passed, wondring with-in himself what it might be that occasioned her to live so long, he one day set himself to observe her Daughter with greater curiofity, and then difcovered how with the Milk in her Breafts she allayed the famine of her Mother. The news of this strange spectacle of the Daughter suckling her Mother, was by him carried to the Triumvir, by the Triumvir to the Pretor, from the Pretor it was brought to the judgment of the Conful, who pardoned the woman as to the fentence of death palled upon her, and to preserve the memory of that fact, where her prison stood they caused an Altar to be erected to piety.

13. Nicholaus Damascenus assures us, that the caussion. Pissidians used to present the First Fruits of all the 1.1.3.p.111. Viands of a Feast to their Fathers and Mothers, esteeming it an unworthy thing to take a plentiful refection without due honours first done to the authors of life.

14. Martius Coriolanus having well deserved of the Common-wealth, was yet unjustly condemned, whereupon he fled to the Volsci, at that time in Arms against Rome, followed with an Army of

tom.2. f.59. ble to the Romans. Emballadors were fent to ap-Val. Alix... peafehim, but to no purpose: the Priests met him with entreaties in their Pontifical Vestments, but ton. Theatr. were also returned without effect: The Senate was p. 278. aftonified, the people trembled, as well the men Liv. Hill. as the women, bewailed the destruction that was 2.9.34. now fure to fall upon them. Then Volumnia the coriolan. p. Mother of Corolianus, taking Velumnia his wife a-230,231. long with her and also his Children, went to the Camp of the Volici, whom as foon as the Son faw, as one that was (an entire Lover of his Mother, he made haft to embrace her: She angrily faid, first let me know, (before I fusfer my felf to be embraced by you) whether Iam come to a Son or an Enemy and whether I am a Captive or a Mother in your Camp? and much she said after this manner with tears in her eyes: He moved with the tears of his Mother, Wife and Children, embracing his Mother; You have conquer'd, faid he, and my Country hath overcome my just anger, prevailed with by her entreaties, in whose womb I was conceiv'd, and so he freed the Roman fields, and the Romans themselves, from the sight and fear of those enemies he had led against them. Livy calls Veluria the Mother, and Volumnia the Wife of Corolianus.

15. Marcus Cotta upon that very day that he came to age, and was permitted to take upon him the Virile Gown, forthwith as foon as he descended from the Capitol, he accufed C. Carbo by whom his Father had been condemned, and having proved him guilty had him condemned. Thus happily and by a gallant action he began his manhood, and gave proof of his eloquence and wit.

Vol. Max. 1.

16. M. Pomponius Tribune of the people, accufed 5. Cp. 142.

L. Manlius the Son of Aulus, who flad been Dictaton. Theatr. tor; for that he had added a few days wherein he continued his Dictatorship, as also for that he had banished his Son Titus from the society of men and commanded him to live in the Country: which

when the young man heard he got to Rome by break of day, and to the house of Pomponius. It was told him that Manlius was there, and he supposing the angry young man had brought him fomething against his Father, rose from his bed, and putting all out of the Room fent for the young man to him: But he (as foon as entred) drew his Sword, and fwore he would kill him immediately, unless he would give him oath that he would ceafe to accuse his Father. Pomponius compelled by this terror gave his oath, affembled the people, and then told them upon what account it was require for him to defift from his accufation. Piety to mild Parents is commendable, but Manlius in this his action to much the more, that having a fevere Parent, he

had no invitation from his indulgence, but only from his natural affection to hazard himself in his behalf. In the Civil Wars betwixt Octavianus and Anto-

nius, as it often falls out, that Fathers and Sons and Brothers and Brothers take contrary parts; so in that last Battle at Actium, where Octavianus was the Victor, when the Prifoners (as the cuftom is) were counted up; Metelius was brought to Ottavianus, whose face (though much chang'd by anxiety and a Prison) was known to Metellus his Son; who had been on the contrary part: With Tears therefore he runs into the embraces of his Father, and then turning to Octavianus; This thy enemy (faid he) hath deferved death, but I am worthy of fome reward for the fervice I have done thee: I therefore befeech thee instead of that which is owing me, that thou wouldit preferve this man, and cause me to be killed

Zon. Annal. these, he streight rendred himself very formida-| in his stead. Octavianus mov'd with this piety, (though a great enemy) gave unto the Son the life of the Father.

18. Demetrius the King of Asia and Macedonia, Sabil. Ex-was taken Prisoner in battle by Sciences King of Sy-empl. 1. 1.c. ria; Anigomus his Son was the quiet Polleffor of 5. p. 24. the Kingdom, yet did he change the Royal Purple Fulgof. 1.5. into a mourning habit, and in continual tears fent Plut, in Deabroad his Emballadors to the neighbouring Kings; metrio.p. that they would interpose in his Fathers behalf for 914,915. the obtaining of his liberty. He also sent to Se-lencus and promised him the Kingdom and himself as a hostage, if he would free his Father from Prifon. After he kucw that his Father was dead, he the body of the deceased, which by Selencia was fent towards Macedonia: He received it with fuch mournful folemnity, and fo many tears; as turned all men into wonder and compassion. Antigonus stood in the Poop of a great Ship, (built for that purpose) cloathed in black, bewaiting his dead Father: The ashes were inclosed in a Golden Urn. over which he stood a continual and disconsolate spectator. He caused to be fung the virtues and noble Atchievements of the deceased Prince, with voices form'd to piety and lamentation. The Row-ers also in the Gallies so order'd the stroaks of their Oars, that they kept time with the mournful voices of the other. In this manner the Navy came near to Corinth, fo that the Rocks and Shores themselves feemed to be moved unto mourning.

19. Opius a Citizen of Rome, was profcribed by the Trium-Virate, and whereas he was infeebled 6.49,620. by old Age; and had a Son who might without cd. Rhod.1. danger have remained at home; yet the Son chofe 11-6-17-9rather with the hazard of his own life, to deliver 507. his Father out of the present danger he was in. He therefore took him upon his Shoulders, and with great labour carried him out of the City, where he lay concealed under the habit of a Beggar: At last, he got with him fafe into Sicily, where Sextus Pom-peim received all the Profcribed. It was not long e're (for this fingular picty he had shewed to his father) the people of Rome were mov'd to recal him, and reftore him to his Country; where upon his return he was by them also created Ædile, in which magistracy, when through the seifure of his goods he had not wherewithal to fet forth the publick plays; that he might not want the accustomed honour, the Artificers for the Theatre gave him their work gratis, and that nothing might be lacking for the furniture of the Plays, the whole people of Rome threw him in fo largely; that not only there was sufficient preparation for all things, but also he was thereby exceedingly inriched, and

highly commended for his piety.

20. Miltiades for an expedition he had not fo Sabel. 1.3.c. advifedly undertaken against Parus, and wherein 6.9.74.
he had been unfortunate, was condemn'd by the PratimulliAthenians in a fine of fifty Talents; which mighty fic. tom. 1.9. fum when he was not able to pay, and was dead in Juffin bif.
Prifon of a wound in his Thigh received in that yoy- 1. 2, p. 52. age, and therefore was denyed Burial; his Son Cimon, doubted not to refign himfelf voluntarily into Prison, till himself had made payment of the debt. But Cimon himself being not able to make fatisfaction; it happened that Callias one of the richest men in the City, married Elpenice his Sifter, who paid the fine of Miltiades now become Cimons. by which means Cimon being fet free, received at once the great glory and reward of his piety to his

21. Darius invaded Scythia with all the forces of S 2,

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Fig. March his Empire, the Scythians retreated by little and afterwards he heard of her death, he was fo smitten to the heart with that unwelcome tydings, that fia, Darius fent his Ambassadors to them, to demand what end they intended to make of their flying, and where it was that they would begin to fight. They returned him for answer, that they had no Cities, nor cultivated fields, for which they fhould give him battle, but when once he was come to the place of their fathers monuments, he should then understand after what manner the Scythians diduse to fight, so great a reverence had even that barbarous Nation to their dead Ancestors.

22. When Scipio the Conful fought unprospe-Sabill. Exconf. l. i.e. roufly with Hamibal at the River Ticinum; and was fore wounded, his Son Scipio (afterwards called Affricanus the Elder) though he was scarce out of the years of his Childhood; yet did he deliver his father by his feafonable valorous interpolition: Neiexperience in military affairs, nor the unhappy event of an infortunate Battle fo appal him, (enough to do it to an old Soldier) but that he deferved a double and illustrious Crown, for having at once fav'd a Father and a General.

Val. Max. 1, 23. No man faw a guilded Statue, neither in the 24.5. p.q.2, City of Rome nor throughout all Italy, before fuch time as M. Acilius Glabrio a Knight, placed one in the Temple of Piety to the honour of his Father, The Son himself dedicated that Temple in the Confulfhip of P. Cornelius Lentulus, and M. Bebius Tamphilus; for that his father had obtained his defire, and had overcome Antiochus at the Itraits of Ther motole.

c.23.2.75.

24. When Edward the First heard of the death of his only Son, he took it grievoully as a Father but patiently as a wife man, but when he under but patiently as a wife man, but the spirit Third his Father, he was wholly dejected and comfortless: Whereat when Charles King of Sicily (with whom he then fojourned in his return from the holy Land) greatly marvelled; he fatisfied him with this God may fend me more Sons, but the death of a father is irrecoverable.

25. In the time of Pedro the cruel, there was a Chinw. high. Citizen of eighty years old condemned by him to death; a Son of his of eighteen years age, offered willingly to be put to death to excufe the old man his Father, which the cruel Tyrant (instead of pardoning him for his rare piety) accepted of, and put

him to death accordingly.

26. When the City of Troy was taken, the Alian var. Greeks did as became gallant men; for pitying the 22.9.117, misfortune of their Captives, they caused it to be proclaim'd, that every free Citizen had liberty to take away along with him any one thing that he defired. Ineas therefore neglecting all other things, carried out with him his houshold Gods: The Grecians delighted with the picty of the man, gave him a further permission to carry out with him any one other thing from his House; whereupon he took upon his Shoulders his Father, who was grown old and decrepit, and carried him forth: The Grecians were not lightly affected with this fight, and deed of his, and thereupon gave him all that was his, confessing that nature it felf would not fuffer them to be enemies, but friends to fuch as preserved so great piety towards the Gods, and so Plat. in Sur

27. Sertorius that Gallant Roman was a great torio, p. 580. 27. Seriorus that Ganant Roman was a great clurks mir, lover of his Mother, in 10 much that being Gene-6.23.p.78. ral in Spain, he defired that he might have liberty to come home from fo noble and gainful an employment, that he might enjoy her company: and when

ten to the heart with that unwelcome tydings, that little wanted but that he had dyed by reason of his excessive forrow: For he lay seven days altogether upon the ground, in all which time he never gave his Soldiers the watchword, nor would fuffer himfelf to be feen by any of his most familiar friends.

28. The Emperour Decimus had a purpose and Pal. Max.l. carneft defire to let the Crown upon the head of his Langi po-Son Decius, but he utterly refuled it faying: I fear lyamb, p. left being made an Emperour, I should forget that \$48. am a Son, I had rather be no Emperour and a dutiful Son, than an Emperour and fuch a Son as hath forsaken his due obedience: Let then my Father bear the Rule, and let this be my Empire to obey with all humility, whatfoever he shall command me. By this means the folemnity was put off, and the young man was not crowned, unless you will ther did the infirmity of his Age, nor his want of fay that his fignal piety towards his Parent, was a more glorious Crown to him than that which confifted of Gold and Jewels.

# CHAP. XI.

# Of the fingular Love of some Brethren to each other.

T is not only a rare thing to fee Brethren to live together in a mutual love and agreement with each other: but withal it is observed that when they have fallen out, they have managed their enmities and Animolities with greater rancour and bitterness, than if they had been the greatest strangers to each other in the world. On the other fide, where this fraternal Love has rightly feated it felf in the Soul, it hath used to shew it felf in as great a reality and fervency as any other fort of Love whatloever.

1. Lucius Lucullus a Senator of Rome, though he Fulgofiles. was elder than his Brother Marciu, yet had fo great 6.59.628. a Love to him; that (though the Roman cultom was otherwise) he could never be perswaded to stand for any place of Magistracy, till his Brother was at a lawful age to enter upon one also: This was understood by the people, who therefore created them both Ædiles in their absence.

2. There was a report though a false one, that Fulgof. 1.5, Eumenes King of Asia, was slain by the fraud of Per- 6.59.6.5, feus; his Brother Attalus npon the news, seiz'd Bartons mel. Jeus; his Brother Attaus upon the news, 1612 (1) part 3. \$.3. upon the Diadem, and married the Wife of his Bro. 1624. \$.3. ther, but being informed of Eumenes his return he Plat in Rig. went forth to meet him, not withour apprehenfi- Apotheg. p. ons of fear, in regard of what he had done in his absence. Eumenes made no shew of his displeasure, only whispered him in the car, that before he married another mans wife, he should be fure her Husband was dead. This was all, and not long after dying, though by his Wife he had a Son of his own. yet he left the Kingdom to his Brother, together with the Queen his Wife. Attalus on the other side, that he might not be surpassed in Brotherly love, though he had many children by his own wife, yet he educated that Son she had by Eumenes to the hope of the Kingdom, and when he came of fufficient age, freely relign'd up all to him, and lived a private life many years after.

3. When the Emperour Augustus had taken Adiatoriges a Prince of Cappadocia together with his

Fulgofiex.l. wife and children in war; and had led them to Rome elder of the Brothers should be slain. The designed Ministers of this execution were come to the place of restraint, to this unfortunate family, and Theatr. vol. there enquiring which of the Brethren was the el-1.1.1.9.58 deft, there arofe a vehement and earnest contention, Theatr. vol. betwixt the two young Princes, each of them affirming himself to be the Elder, that by his death he might preserve the life of the other: when they had long continued in this pious emulation, the Mother at last not without difficulty, prevailed with her Son Dyetentus, that he would permit his younger Brother to dye in his ftead, as hoping that by him she might most probably be sustain'd. Augustus was at length certified of this great example of brotherly Love, and not only lamented that act of his feverity, but gave an honourable support to the Mother and her furviving Son, by some called

4. Darius King of the Persians, extremely provoked by crimes of an extraordinary nature, had 155. Voked by crimes of an extraordinary nature, had Hirw, hill. Pronounced a fentence of death, upon Ithaphernes: of women.t. his Children, and the whole Family of them at once. The wife of Ithaphernes went to the Kings Palace, and there all in tears was fo loud in her mournful lamentations, that her cryes coming to the Kings ear, moved him in fuch manner to compassion, that the King fent her word, that with her own he gave her the life of any fingle person whom she would make choice of among the condemned : The woman begged the life of her Brother, Darius wondred that she should rather ask his life, than that of her Husband or any of her children, and therefore asked her the reason: who replyed that since her Father was dead, fhe could never hope for a brother more if the flould loofe this, but that her felf being but young as yet, might hope for another Husband and other children. Darius was moved with this answer, and being himself repleat with brotherly love as well as prudence, he gave her alfo the life of her eldest Son.

5. Bernardus Justitianus the Venetian had three Theatr. vol. Sons, who the Father being dead, were educated 1.4.1. p. 58. by the Mother, so great and mutual a love there Egnat. 1.5.6. was betwirt these three, that there was nothing more admirable in the City, nor more frequently discoursed of: Laurentius was one of these, and al though he had put himself into a Monastery, yet this different choice of life hindred nothing of the true affection between them: But though Marcus was an eminent Senator, and Leonardus an excellent Orator, and of fingular skill in the Latine and Greek learning; yet both went almost daily to the Mo-

naftery to dine and sup with their Brother.

6. In the division of the Norman Empire, Ro-L. Remy his best promised to his Brother Roger the half of Casiderat. c. labria and all Sicily, but when it came to sharing 70. P. 180. and dividing, Robert would give him nothing in Calabria but Meto and Squillacci, and bad him to purchase the Realm which he already began to posfess, meaning Sicily, and in the end resolved (as Artaxander wrote to Darius) that as the world displeased herewith, made war upon him, and after many adventures having taken him prisoner; in a Castle where Robert was unwisely entred in the habit of a Peasant, with a purpose to bring it to his own devotion, Roger of a Brotherly love and pity, not only faved his life, but also restored him to his estate, which by right of war and being Prisoner he

wife and children in war; and had led them to Rome in Triumph, he gave order that the Father and the was cast away upon the Shallows near to S. Law- Linguistics. rence, and towards the Coast of Mosambique, here voyages.i.i. it was that divers persons had leapt into the great Boat to fave their lives, and finding that it was over burthened they chose a Captain, whom they fwore to obey, who caused them to cast lots, and fuch as the lot light upon to be cast over board. There was one of those that in Portugal are called new Christians, he being allotted to be cast over board into the Sea, had a younger Brother in the same Boat that suddenly rose up, and defired the Captain that he would pardon and make free his Brother, and let him supply his place: Saying, My Brother is elder and of better knowledge in the world than I, therefore more fit to live in the world, and to help my Sifters and Friends in their need, so that I had rather dye for him than live without him. At which request they remitted the elder Brother, and threw the younger at his own request into the Sea: who fwum at least fix hours after the Boat: And although they held up their hands with naked Swords, willing him that he should not once come to touch the Boat; yet laying hold thereon and having his hand half cut in two, he would not let go, fo that in the end they were constrained to take him in again. Both these Brethren Iknew, and have been in company with them.

8. Titus Vespasian the Emperour; bare such a Fulgos, Ex-brotherly Love towards Domitian that although he completes 6.5. knew he spake irreverently of him, and that he p.632. had follicited the Army to rebel against him, yet he never treated him with the less love or respect for all this, nor would endure that others should, but called him his Copartner and fuccessor in the Empire, sometimes when they were alone together, he befought him not only with carnest entreaties, but with tears too, that he would bear the fame fraternal love towards him, as he should ever find

from him.

9. Heliodorus the Britain had afterwards the Sir- Fulgof. Exname of Pius upon this occasion, the People provo- emp.l.5.c.5 ked with the cruelty and Avarice of Archigallus, P.634. had deposed him , and raised Heliodorus to the Throne of his Brother. One time when the King went a hunting, he accidently met with his Brother Archigallus in the Wood, whose altered Visage and ragged Cloaths gave sufficient evidence of his afflicted condition. As foon as the King knew him though he was not ignorant how he had fought his restoration both by force and fraud, yet he lovingly embraced him, and caused him privately to be conveyed into the City. The King pretended he was fick, and giving forth that he would dispose of the affairs of his Realm, by his last Will and Testament; he called his Nobles together. He then fignified that he would confer in private, with each of them fingly, and as every man entred his Chamber, he caused him to be laid hold on; threatning him with death if he would not confent to the sparing of his Brother; and that he should refign the Throne and Kingdom to him. Having by this means gained an Universal Assent, he then could not endure two Suns, fo one Realm could not endure two Soveraign Lords.

Roger being much fo Archigallus was reftored to the Kingdom, and he dying in few years, Heliodorus succeeded him with equal justice and glory.

10. Rare and memorable was the Love that was  $F_{nlgof, Ex-}$ betwixt the Vitellij, they were named Johannes, Carmples, cis, millus, Paulus, and Vitellozius, these four were the poss. Sons of Nicolans Vitellius, a principal person in the City of Tifernas; to whom while he lived they perform'd all due obedience. He dead, all the rest were

always, and in all things obedient to the commands of their elder Brother; and although for the greatness of their military virtue, they were all in high reputation amongst them that bear Arms; and were Leaders of Armies in Italy, and were hired with great stipends to assist on this or the other side; yea, though they were all married, and had attained the name of their Father, yet were they not affected with the least ambition amongit themselves, nor was there ever any breach of love betwixt them. When the eldest of them died, the other yielded the power of command to him that was next in age: in all things else they were alike, in fuch manner, that it is a difficult thing to find fuch another example of Brotherly Love and Concord.

Plat.inc.: 11. While Caro Uticensis was yet a child, when time 764 any asked him whom he loved best, he would say his Brother Capio; and when asked who in the fe condor third place was beloved by him, he would continue to fay Cepio, till they delifted to enquire any further. When he grew up, he gave many and manifelt confirmations of the great love he bore to this Brother of his; for at twenty years of age he never supped without Capio, never went any journey, nor fo much as walked into the Market-place without him. Indeed whereas the other made use of Unguents, Cato refused them, and in all other things led a fevere and rigid life. When Cepio was once commended for his frugality and moderate way of living, he confessed he was such, compared with some others: But, saidhe, when I compare my life with that of Cato, methinks I differ not at all from Sippius, that was one famous in the City for luxury and effeminate life. But when Cepio palling into Afia was deceased at Enus in Thrace; Cato (then a Tribune coming out of Theffalonica) feemed to bear this blow with a weaker mind than became a Philosopher, he embraced the Corps, and made fo great lamentation, as shewed the excess of his grief, so did the cost he was at in his Funeral, the choice odours and precious Garments that he burnt with the Corps, and the monument he erected for him in the Forum at Anu, framed of polithed Thasian Marble, wherein het expended eight Talents. The neighbouring Citics and great persons thereabouts sent him in many things to help on the magnificence of that Fune- off from the Field. ral, of all which (refusing the money fent him) he took nothing but perfumes and other ornaments, the just price of which he fent unto the fenders of them. And whereas the estate of Capio was to be divided betwixt him and the Daughter of his Brother, in the partition thereof they required nothing to be allowed him, in respect of the Funeral Expences. 12. There was a Soldier in the Camp of Cn.

ing a Soldier on the other fide to prefs hard upon

him, he fought with him hand to hand, and having

here it was that he found it was his Brother who had fallen under him; which, when he different,

having long and much reproached the Gods, for their gift of fo impious a victory to him, he carried

his dead Brother into the Camp, and having cover-

ed the body with a precious Garment, he laid the

wherewith he had flain his Brother, he thrust it

into his Breaft, and fo falling proftrate upon the

dead Body of his Brother, they were both burned

flain him, he went about to ftrip him of his arms

I'd.Mix.l. Pompeius, who in the war with Sertorius, perceiv-

13. Tiberius being at Tieinum, and hearing that Pal.Max. his Brother Deufus lay lick in Germany, he imme- 50.559. diately put himfelf upon a hafty journey to give 146. him a vilit, he palled the Alper and the Rhine, and changing his Horfe night and day he travelled outright two hundred miles, with only Anabagius in his company as his guide. Druss, though at that time labouring for life, (inform'd of his coming) commanded his Legions with their Enfigus to march forth and meet him; and to falute him by the Title of Imperator. He ordered a Pretorial Tent to be erected for him on the right hand of his own, and gave him the Confular and Imperial Name: at the fame time yielding his honour to his Brother, and his body to death.

14. Scipio Africanus, though he held a most entire friendship with Lalius, yet he earnestly im-Val.Max.l. plored the Senate not to transfer the Province 5.6.55 p. to him that fell by lot unto his Brother, promising 145. that he would go with L. Scipio his Brother into Asia, in quality of his Legate. This he the elder did for the younger, the valiant for the weak, one excelling in glory, for the other who as yet was without name, being greater in his subjection, than his Brother was in his command.

than his Brother was in his command.

15. Leopoldus Duke of Auftria, when his Brother Frederick was taken prifoner by Lewis of Bathatt, vol. varia (his Competitor) turned every from to 1.1.1.p.58. gain him his liberty; he confulted a Magician, to free him by help of the Devil: and when Frederick had refused to have his freedom by such detestable means, he wrought means to gain the Pope and the King of France to intercede in his Brother's behalf; and when he saw that the Bavarian would not be moved either with entreaties or presents, he entred into League with the Pope and the King of France against that Lewis that detained his Brother in prison.

thian to his Brother; for when in a Battle with 6.5.0.6292 the Argives he faw his Brother fall down dead with the wounds he had receiv'd, he leaped over the. dead body of his Brother, and with his Shield he protected the body as it lay; and though in this en-terprise he was fore wounded himself, yet would he not retreat into any place of fafety till fuch time as he had feen the dead body of his Brother carried

#### CHAP. XII.

Of the fingular Love of some Ser-wants to their Masters.

W E do not look for Figs from Thorns, nor to gather Grapes from the tops of Thiftles; nor can we expect any thing from men that live under the continued frowns of the world, and whose Souls are humbled by bondage and servitude, but what is agreeable to their abject condition, want of education and converse: yet as we have forectimes feen Apes in Silk, and men in Rags, and that a Jewel of great value may casually be found upon a Dunghil, fo we may forectimes read Corps upon the Funeral Pile, and put fire to it, which done, he immediately drew the fame Sword of fuch eminent fidelity and virtue in men of base degree and low estate, that fortune may scem to have treated them injuriously, that did not allot them as great advantages as the Masters they lived

16. Great was the love of Timoleon the Corin-Fulgof 1.51

The Love of Servants to their Pasters. Chap. 12.

Sahellic.l. burn the dead body of his Master.

2. The Tyrians having maintained long Wars against the Persians, were much weakened thereby,

which occasioned their Slaves (being many in num Theatr. vol. ber) to rife up against their Masters, whom they put all to the Sword, together with their children and then feifed upon their Houses, together with their Wives, whom they married. Only one of these Slaves being more merciful than the rest, spared his Master Straton and his Son, and hid them. The Slaves having thus got possession of all, consulted together to chese a King, and agreed that he that could first discern the Sun at his Rifing, should be King. Whereupon this fore-mentioned Slave confulted with his Master about the business; who advised him, when others looked into the East, that he should look into the West: and accordingly when they were all affembled in the Fields, and every man's eyes were fixed upon the East, he only looked Westward, for which he was well fcoffed at by his companions: but prefently he espyed the Sun-beams shining upon the high Towers and Chimneys in the City, and fo challenged the Kingdom. His companions would needs know who taught him this wit, at last he told them; whereupon fetching out old Straton,

they gave him not only his life, but elected him

their King, who having once been a Master, and

free born, they thought was fittest to rule all the rest that was Slaves. Dinoth.me 3. Grimoaldus Duke of Benevento was invited by morabil.4. Gondibert King of the Lombards to affilt him a-

gainst Partharis his Brother, he came accordingly and having ejected the one, he flew the other Brother he came to defend, and so made himself King of Lombardy; and when he knew that Partharis was retreated to Cacanus Duke of Bavaria, he wrought so that he was expelled from thence. Partharis not knowing whither to betake himself in safety, comes as suppliant, and commits him-felf to the faith of *Grimoaldus*. But he observing that numbers of the Ticinensians flocked daily to visit him; and fearing lest by the favour of the people, he should some time or other recover the Kingdom, not regarding his Oath, he refolved to make himaway, and that he might perform it with less noise and tumult, he intended first to make him

drunk, and then fend his Guards to cut his Throat, while he lay buried in wine and fleep. This counsel of his was not so privately carried, but that it came to the ear of Partharis, he therefore commands his Cup-bearer to give him water all along instead of Wine (knowing then he could not indulge his Genius) lest his troubled head should prove unmindful of the danger he was in; nor could he abstain altogether from drinking, left Grimoaldus his spies should discover that he had intimation of his intentions. The better therefore to colour the matter after large drinking, he caused himself to be carried by his servants into his Chamber, as to fleep out his debauch. There

he confults Humulphus his most faithful Servant, who thought it not fafe to go forth, fince the fervants of Grimoaldus stood watching at the Gate. But in regard necessity compelled, and that there was no other way of escape, he orders it thus, he

covers his head and shoulders with the skin of a Bear, which was there by chance, after the manner

r. Publius Cationus Philotimus was left by his Ma-fter the Heir of his whole Estate, yet did he resolve to die with him, and therefore cast himself alive Chamber: by this artisce he passes unknown into that Funeral Fire which was prepared to through the Guards, and accompanied with one fervant got safe into France. When about Mid-night the Guards came to kill Partharis, they were opposed by Hummelphus, who befought them not to disturb the rest of his Master, now sleeping, but to fuffer him to fleep out his large comporation he had that night; twice they were thus put back, but the third time they broke by force into the Chamber, and not finding Partharis, whom they had determined to kill, they enquire of Humulphus what was become of him, who told them plainly he was fled, and confessed that he was himself conscious to his slight. Grimoaldus admiring his sidelity, who, to fave his Master, had cast himself into fuch manifest danger of his life, freed him from the punishment that all cryed he was worthy of, with many promises, alluring him, that from thenceforth he would change Masters, and serve

him with the like fidelity, as he had done the for-

4. The Babylonians fought to recover their li
Handold,
berty, and to shake off the Persian Yoak, whereof 3.9.223.

Darius being advertised, prepared an Army to re
Hylin's cover that City and State revolted, but finding the Colmo-fame a difficult work, he used the service of Zopy-Juliahist. rm, who for the love he bare Davius, did cut off 1.1.9.26. his own Ears and Nose, and with other wounds pur. Greg. fresh bleeding, he seemed to slie to the Babylonians 1.13.6.1. for fuccour, to whom he accused the cruelty of 1.56. p. Darius, who for having given himadvice, to give \*\*rawleigh. over the Siege of their City, had in this fort dif. \*hift. world.\* over the Siege of their City, nad in this fort dil-nit, word, membred and deformed him; whereupon the Ba. 1-3-6-5-5 2. bylonians gave him that credit, as they trufted 1-3-6-5 2. him with the disposition and commandment, of 1-3-6-5 2. their greatest Forces, which when 2-ppyrus had ob-1-3-16-4 tain d, after some colourable overthrows given to the Perssans upon fally, he delivered the City into 1-3-6-5 2. The standard of the base land slip before it trungity. Darius his hand, who had lain before it twenty months, and used to say, that he had rather have Zopyrus unhurt than twenty Babylons besides that he had gained.

5. M. Antonius an excellent Oratour, being ac-Val. Max.l. cufed of incest, his servant (the witness deposing 6.e.8.p. cused of incest, his servant (the witness deponing that he carried the Lanthorn before his Master 165. when he went to committel Villany) was appre- 1.26.13. P. hended and to extort a confession from him he was 331. torn with Scourges, fetupon the Rack, burnt with hot irons, all which notwithstanding he would not let fall a word whereby he night injure the fame or life of his Master, although he knew him guilty.

6. There was a Citizen of Rome condemned by Xiphil. in the proscription of the Triumvirate, who in fear Augusto, p. of his life had fled and hid himfelf in a Cave of 27, the Earth: one of his fervants observed the ap-Dinoth.L4. proach of them that were fent to murder him; and P.293. having thereupon advised him to retire to the lowest and most secret part of the Cave, he himself put on his Mafter's Gown, pretending to the purfuers, that he was the person whom they fought after, being defirous to fave the life of his Patron, with the lofs of his own. But one of his Fellowfervants betrayed him in this officious delign, fo the Master was fetched out of his hiding place, and slain. When this was known to the people of Rome, they would not be fatisfied till the betrayer of his Master was crucified, and he that attempted to fave him was fet at liberty.

The fervant of Urbinius Panopion knowing that the Soldiers commissioned to kill his Master were of a Rustick, and lays upon his back a mattress, as come to his House in Reatina, changed cloaths

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dl. Max. with him, and having put his Ring upon his Fin-ger, he fent him out at a postern door, but went grief, as one that was well satisfied that he was seger, he fent him out at a poftern door, but went himfelf to the Chamber, and threw himfelf upon himfelf upon the chamber, and threw himfelf upon the chamber, and threw himfelf upon the chamber him Panopion by this means escaped: and afterwards, Panopion by this means creaped, and be Dinoth l.4. when the times would permit it, erected a noble monument with a due inscription in memory of the true fidelity of fo good a fervant.

The Love of Servants to their Walters.

I'al.Max.l.

Plat. in

8. Antiftius Restio was proscribed by the Triumvirate, and while all his Donostick Servants were busied about the plunder and pillage of his Light monit. House, he conveyed himself away in the midst of night with what privacy he could; his departure was observed by a servant of his, whom not long before he had cast into Bonds, and branded his face with infamous characters; this man traced his wandring footsteps with such diligence, that he overtook him, and bare him company in his flight; and at fuch time as the other were fcrambling for his Goods, all his care was to fave his life, by whom he had been fo feverely used; and though it might feem enough that he should forget what had passed, he used all his art to preserve his Pa tron; for having heard that purfuers were at hand he conveyed away his Master, and having erected a Funeral Pile, and fet fire to it, he flew a poor old man that passed that way, and cast him upon it. When the Soldiers were come, and asked where was Antifrius: pointing to the fire, he faid, he was there burning, to make him amends for that cruelty he had uled him with. The Soldiers that faw how deep he was ftigmatized, thought it was probable enough, believ'd him; and by this means

Antifius obtained his fafety.
9. Cornutus having hid himfelf, was no lefs wittily and faithfully preserved by his Servants in those difficult days of Marius and Sylla; for they having found the body of a man, let fire about it; and being asked of fuch as were fent out to kill their Mafter, what they were about? with an officious lye they told them they were performing the last offices for their dead Mafter, who, hearing this,

fought no further after him.

10. Capio was adjudged to death for conspiring Dinoth.l.4. against the life of Augustus Cafar, but his Servant in the night carried him in a Chest out of the City, and brought him by Night-Journies from Oftia to the Laurentine Fields, to his Father's Villa or House of Pleasure. Afterwards, to be at the surther distance from danger, they took Ship, but being by force of a tempest driven upon the Coast of Naples, and the fervant laid hold on, and brought before the Centurion; yet could he not be perswaded either by Bribes or Threats to make any discovery of his Master.

11. Affopus the freed man of Demofthenes; being conscious of the adultery his Master had committed with Julia, and being exposed to the wrack bare the tortures thereof a long time with invincible patience; nor by any menaces of pain could he be wrought upon to betray his Mafter, chufing rather to endure all things, than to bring his life or

reputation into question. 12. Hasdrubal managed the War of the Carthaginians in Spain, and what by force and fraud had made himself the Malter of most of it; but having Sabell. Ex- flain a certain Noble Man of Spain, a servant of his, a Frenchman by birth, was not able to endure it, Liv. biff. l. but determined with himself to revenge the death 21. 9. 190. of his Lord, though at the price of his own life. Val. Mex.l. Whereupon he allaulted Hafdrubal, and flew him, he was taken in the fact, tormented, and fastened to a Cross; but in the midst of all his pains he bore

cure in his premeditated revenge.

13. Mounius was in the number of those that Fuksof, Ex. were proscribed by the Triumvirate; and when a 1.6.8.9. fervant of his perceived that his Mafter's House 797. was enclosed with a company of Soldiers that came to kill him, he caused himself to be put into a Litter wherein his Mafter was used to be carried, and ordered some other of his Fellow-servants to bear him forth in it. The Soldiers supposing that it was *Menenius* himself, slew him there; whereupon looking no further, his Master clad in a servile habit, had the means and opportunity to escape into Sicily, where he was in safety under the protection of Pompeius.

14. The Hungarians had confpired against Sigif-Zuing.

mund King of Hungary and Bohemia, but the plot Inday, vol.
being diffcovered, the principal persons were all 11.0.29, taken, brought to Buda, and there beheaded.

Stephania Court, was the different for the Confirm Stephanus Contus was the chief of these Conspirators, who having thereupon loft his head, Chicka his Esquire lamented the death of his Lord with fuch outcries, that the King took notice of him, and faid unto him, I am now become thy Lord and Master, and it is in my power to do thee much more good than can be expected from that headless Trunk, To whom the young man replyed, I will never be the servant of a Bohemian Hog, and I had rather be torn into athousand pieces, than to desert a Master of so great a Magnanimity, as all the Bohemians toge-ther are not able to equal. And thereupon he voluntarily laid down his head upon the Block, and had it fevered from his Shoulders, that he might no

longer furvive his Mafter.

15. These are instances of such fervants as no commentaconfiderations whatfoever could move to difloyal- ries of ty, or infielity towards their Mafter: fuch examlisting the plesas these are few and rare, whereas the world 
Months. 1. is full of those of the contrary: and because I know 7.9.395. nothing more pleasant wherewithal to shut up this Chapter, I will fet down the story of one that was not altogether of fo virtuous a humour as the forementioned; and it is this, Lewis the Twelfth going to Bayonne, lay in a Village called Esperon, which is nearer to Bayonne than Burdeaux. Now upon the great Road betwirt these two places, the Bay-liff had built a very noble House; the King thought it very strange, that in a Country so bare and barren as that was, and amongst Downs and Sands that would bear nothing, this Bayliff should build fo fine a Houle: and at Supper was fpeaking of it to the Chamberlain of his Houlhold: who made answer that the Bayliff was a rich man, which the King not knowing how to believe, considering the wretched Country his House was seated in, he imwretched Country his Frontewas feated in, in the mediately fent for him, and faid unto him these words, Come on, Bayliff, and tell me why you did not build your fine House in some place where the Country was good and ferrile. Sir, antiwered the Bayliff, I was born in this Country, and find it very good for me. Are you so rich, faid the King, as they tell me you are? I am not poor, replyed the other, I have (bleffed be God) wherewithalto live. The King then asked him how it was possible he should grow fo rich in so pitiful a barren Country. Why very easily, replyed the Bayliff. Tell me which way then, faid the King. Marry, Sir, replyed the other, be-cause I have ever had more care to do my own business than that of my Masters, or my Neighbours. The De-vil resuse me, said the King, (for that was always his oath ) thy reason is very good; for doing so, and

Of the Faithfulness of some men to their engagement; and trust repofed in them.

CHAP. XIII.

He Syrians were looked upon as men of no faith, not fit to be trusted by any man, and that belides their curiofity in keeping their Gardens they had fcarce any thing in them that was com-mendable. The Greeks also laboured under this imputation of being as falle as they were luxurious and voluptuous: It is strange that those who were fo covetous after all other kinds of improvement in learning and knowledge, should, in the mean time neglect that which fets a fuller value upon man, than a thousand other accomplishments: I mean his fidelity to his promise and trust.

1. Those of Japan are very punctual in the per-Tavils.1.2. formance of what they have promifed those who desire their protection or assistance: For no faponese but will promise it any onethat desires it of him, and fpend his life for the person who hath defired him to do it, and this without any confideration of his family or the mifery whereto his Wife and Children may be thereby reduced; hence it comes that it is never seen a malefactor will betray or discover his complices: But on the contrary there are infinite examples of fuch who have chosen rather to dye with the greatest torment imaginable, than bring their complices into any inconvenience by their confession.

2. Micithus Servant to Anaxilaus Tyrant of the Rhegini was left by his dying Master to govern his Kingdom and children, during their minority. In the time of this his Viceroy-ship, he behaved him-felf with that clemency and justice, that the people faw themselves govern'd by a person of quality neither unmeet to rule nor too mean for the place; yet when his children were come to age, he relign'd over his power into their hands, and therewithal the treasures by his providence he had heaped up; accounting himfelf but their fleward. As for his part he was content with a finall pittance, with which he retired to Olympia, and there lived very privately but with great content, respect, and se-

3. Henry King of Arragon and Sicily was deceased, and left John his Son a child of twenty two months 65.9.772. and left John his Son a child of twenty two months Lift monit. age behind him, entrufted to the care and fidelity of Ferdinand, the Brother of the deceafed King, and Uncle to the Infant. He was a man of great vertue and merit, and therefore the eyes of the vertile and merit, and therefore the eyes of the leave thee up. 10 chis his one oping man return to nobles and people were upon him, and not only in the to me, and if you forget your duty and falcity to our had the general voice and mutual confent to be cholad to be confered to the general voice and mutual confent to be cholad to the general voice and mutual confent to be cholad to the general voice and mutual confent to be cholad to the general voice and mutual confent to be cholad to the general voice and mutual confent to be cholad to the general voice and mutual confent to be cholad to the general voice and mutual confent to be cholad to the general voice and mutual confent to be cholad to the general voice and mutual confent to the general voice and mutual confent to the general voice and mutual voice and mutual voice and mutual voice and which we can be confered to the general voice and which we can be confered to the general can, 1.6.22, nobles and people were upon him, and not only in fen King of Arragon. But he was deaf to thefe proflers, alledged the right of his infant Nephew, ferve a Thief: and immediately fent an Ambaflador and the cultom of the Country, which they were to call in their aid, to fubdue this usurper of the proflers, alledged the right of his infant Nephew, bound the rather to maintain, by how much the weaker the young Prince was to do it. He could not prevail, yet the allembly wasadjourn'd for that time: They meet again in hopes that having had time to confider of it, he would now accept it, who not ignorant of their purpose, had caused the little Child to be clothed in Royal Robes, and having

common confent did again ask him, Whom, O Ferdinand, is it your pleasure to have declared our King? He with a sharp look and tone replied, Whom but John the Son of my Brother? and withal took forth the Child from under his Robe, and lifting him up on his shoulders cryed out, God fave King John: commanded the Banners to be displayed, cast himfelf first to the ground before him, and then all the rest moved by his example, did the like.

4. King John had left Hubert Burgh Governour Bale Chron. of Dover Castle, and when King Lewis of France 1.110. came to take the Town, and found it difficult to be taken by force, he fent to Hubert whose Brother Thomas he had taken Prisoner a little before, that unless he would furrender the Castle, he should presently see his Brother Thomas put to death with exquisite torments before his eyes: But this threatning mov'd not Hubert at all, who more regarded his own loyalty than his Brothers life. Then Prince Lewis fent again offering him a great fum of money, neither did this move him, but he kept his loyalty as inexpugnable as his Castle.

5. Boges the Persian was besieged in the City E- Herodot.1.7. tona by Cimon Son of Militades, the General of the p.417.

Athenians, and when he was proffered fafely to Dinob. medepart into Asia upon delivery of the City, he con morabil. 4.p. standy refused it; lest he should be thought unfaithful to his Prince. Being therefore resolved he bore all the inconveniencies of a Siege, till his provifi-ons being now almost utterly spent, and seeing there was no way to break forth, he made a great fire, and cast himself and his whole Family into the Flames of it, concluding he had not sufficiently acquitted himself of his trust to his Prince, unless he

alfo laid down his life in his cause.

6. Licungzus the conductor of the Rebel Thieves Martin, in had seiz'd the Empire of China, taken the Metro Bello Tattapolis *Peking*, and upon the death of the Emperour, ric. p. 277. had feated himself in the Imperial Throne. He displac'd and imprison'd what great officers he pleased. Amongst the rest was one Us a venerable person, whose Son Viangue just lead the Army of China in the confines of Leating against the Tartars. The Tyrant threatned this old man with a cruel death, if by his paternal power he did not reduce him with his whole Army to the acknowledgment of his power, promiling great rewards to them both, if he should prevail, wherefore the poor old man wrote thus to his Son : Know my Son, that the Emperour Zunchinius, and the whole Family of Taimingus are perished: the Heavens have east the fortune of it upon Licungzus, we must observe the times, and by making a vertue of necessity avoid his Tyranny and experience his liberality. He promifeth to thee a Royal dignity, if with the Army thou submit to his Dominion, and acknowledge him as Emperour, my life depends upon thy answer : Consider what thou owest to him that gave thee life, To this his Son V fanguineus return'd, and obedience to such a Father? I will rather dve than Empire.

7. Gelorthe Tyrant of Sicilia, as foon as he heard the Persians under Xerxes had palled the Hellespont, Press, feet Cadmus the Son of Scyrbes (who had before been the Tyrant of Cos and voluntarily refign'd it) to Coos with three Ships, a mighty Summ of money, and instructed with a pleasing Embally, giving him hid him under his Garment, went and fate in the lin charge to observe which way the victory should Assembly. There Paralus Master of the Horse, by fall, that if the Persian should prevail, he should

rifing betimes, thou couldft not chuse but thrive.

for fuch places as were under the dominion of Gelon, but if the Greeks prov'd victorious, he should return back with the money. This Cadmus although it was in his power to have perverted this vast sum to his own use, yet would he not do it, but after the Greeks had obtain'd a Naval Victory, he returned back into Sicily, and restored all the

Lips. monit.
1.16.7.9. from the Moors: but was doubtful of keeping it, by reason both of the Neighbourhood of the enemy, and the great cost it would put him to, there was with him at that time Alphonfus Perefius Guzman, a noble and rich person, a great man both in peace and war; he of his own accord offered to take the care of it, aud to be at part of the charge himfelf, and the King in the mean time might attend other affairs. A while after the Kings Brother John revolted to the Moors, and with Forces of theirs fuddenly fate down before Tariffa; the belieged feared him not, but relyed upon their own and their Governours valour, only one thing unhappily fell out the Son and only Son of Alphonfus was cafually taken, by them in the fields, him they shewed before the Walls, and threatned to put him to a cruel death, unless they speedily yielded the Town: the hearts of all men were mov'd, only that of Alphonfus, who cryed with a loud voice, that had they a hundred of his Sons in their power he should not thereupon depart with his Faith and Loyalty: And faith he Since you are fo thirsty of blood, there is a Sword for you; throwing his own over the wall to them; away he went, and prepared himself to go to din-ner, when upon the sudden there was a consused noise and cry that recalled him; he again repairs tothe wall, and asking the reason of their amazement, they told him that his Son had been done to death with barbarous cruelty. Was it that then, faid he, I thought the City had been taken by the Enemy: and so with his former tranquillity return'd to his Wise and his Dinner: The Enemies altonished at the greatness of his Spirit, departed without any further attempt upon the place.

9. Flettius a noble man was made Governour of Ligf. monit. the City and Castle of Commbrain Portugal; by King Smithus, Anno 12.43. This Santhus was too much fivayed by his Wife Mencia, and over addicted to fome Court Minions, by reason of which there was a configuracy of the Nobles against him, and the matter was fo far gone that they had got leave of Pope Innocent, to translate the Government of the Kingdom to Alphonfus the Brother of Santhius : Hereupon follow'd a War, the minds of most men were alienated from their natural Prince, but Flethis was still constant enduring the Siege, and arms of Alphonfus and the whole Nation; nor could he any way be swayed till he heard that Sanctius was dead in Banishment at Toletum; for whom now should be fight, or preferve his faith, they advised him therefore to follow fortune, yield himfelf, and not to change a just praise for the Title of a it, and unknown to me: But since they are here let us deliperado and amadman. Fleetius heard but be- think no more of it, for Ferjury is none of my profieved them not, he therefore beg'd leave of Al- perty. phonfus that he himself might go to Tolerum; and fatisfie himself. It was granted, and he there found that the King was indeed dead and buried, and number, should receive money for the over-plus. therefore that he might as well be free in his own fabius certifies the Senate of this agreement, and conficience as in the opinion of men; he opened that Hamibal having two hundred and forty more the Sepulchre, and with fighs and tears he delivers the very keys of Conimbra into the Kings hands; with those words : As long O King, as I did judge thee

then deliver him the Money, and earth and water | and Leather, and quenched my thirst with Orine. I quieted or repressed the minds of the Citizens that were enclining to Sedition, and whatforver could be expelled from a faithful man, and one sworn to thy interest, that I perform'd and perfifted in: Only one thing remains, that having delivered the Keys of the City to thine own hands, I may return freed of my onth, and to tell the Gitizens their King is dead; Godford thee well is another and a better Kingdom. This faid he departed, ac-knowledg'd Alphonfus for his Lawful Prince and was ever faithful to him.

10. When the Portugals came first into the East Lips. monit. Indies, the King of Cochin called Trinumpara, made (2.c.130. Peace and a League of Amity with them: Soon af 325, 326. ter there was a conspiracy against a new and suspected Nation, especially the King of Calecut who was rich and strong in Soldiers, he drew his forces and friends together, and fent to him of Cochin in the first place, that he would deliver up those few Por-tugals and himself from fault, and all them from fear. But he replied that he would lofe all rather than falifie his Faith. When any of his subjects perswaded him to yield them up; he said he esteemed them worse enemies than the King of Calecut; for he did endeavour to take away only his King-dom or Life, but they would take from him the choicest virtues: That his life was a short and definite space, but the brand of perfidiousness would remain for ever. In the mean time the King of Calecut wars with him, overcomes, drives him from his Kingdom, and enforces his retreat unto an Ifland not far off: In his flight he took no greater care for any thing, then to preserve those few Portugals, nay when thrust out though his enemy offered him his Kingdom again, upon condition he would furrender them; he constantly refused it and faid that his Kingdom and Scepter might be taken from him but not his faith.

11. Sextus Pompeius had feiz'd upon Sicilia and Lipf. monit.
Sardinia, and made a hot war upon the Trium-Vi. 12.6.13.p.
rate and people of Rome, and having preffed them 317, 318.
Xiphli, in with want and scarcity, had reduced them to treat Angulo.9. with him of peace: Ottavianus Cafur therefore and 35. Antonius, met him about Mifenum with their Land Forces, he being drawn thither with his Fleet: Being agreed upon the terms, the Captains must mutually entertain one another, and the first lot fell upon Sextus, who received them in his Ship, there they supp'd and discoursed with all freedom and mirth; when Ments the freed man of Sextus, and Admiral of the Navy, came and thus whifpered Sextus in the Ear; Will thou, faid he, that I shall cut the Cables, put off the Ship, and make thee Lord nor only of Sicily and Sardinla, but of the whole World it felf. He faid it and it was cafie to do it, there was only a Bridge which joyn'd the Ship and Shore to-gether, and that remov'd, the other fell in, and who could hinder or oppose the delign, and upon those two whom he had in his hand, all the Roman welfare relyed, but Sextus valued his faith given: And, faid he, thou Menas perhaps oughtest to have done

12. Fabius had agreed with H.mmibal for the explus. 178. change of Captives, and he that had the most in in Facto. Captives, the money might be fent to reduce them, The Senate refused it, and withal twitted Fabius, that he had not done rightly and orderly, nor for to be alive, I endured all extremisies: I fed upon Skins the honour of the Republick to endeavour to free those

The exact Obedience of some Persons to their Superiors. 159 Chap. 14.

those men whose Cowardise had made them the prey of their enemies. Fabius took patiently this anger of the Senare, but when he had not money and respected not to decisive Hemsels. In four his had not more than the senare of the senare, but when he had not money had respected not to decisive Hemsels. In four his had not more than the senare of the senare had not more than the senare had not return with the money to the Camp. He did fo, and speedily came back he sent Hamibal the money and received the Prifoners, many of whom would afterwards have repaid him, but he freely forgave

Fulgo(1.1.1)

13. Guy Earl of Flanders and his Son, were freed from Prifon by Philip the fair King of France, upon their faith given, that in case they could not return the Flemings to their obedience who rebelled, and with the English molested Philip; that then they should reuurn themselves to their wonted durance. They were not able to effect the one, and therefore perform'd the other, and in that prison Guy shortly after dyed.

Lipf, monit. 14. Ferdinand the first King of Spain, left three 12.0.13.9. Sons behind him, Santtius, Alphonfus, and Garcius; amongst whom he had also divided his Kingdoms; but they lived not long in mutual peace, for foon after the death of their Father, Senthius who was of a fierce and violent difpolition made war upon his Brother Alphonfiss; overcame, und took him Prisoner, and thrust him into a Monastery; constrained Religion lasts not long, and therefore he privily deferted his Cloyfter, and in company with Petrus Ansuran Earl, he sed for protection to Almenon King of Toledo. He was a Moor, and an enemy to the others Religion, but there had been friendship and peace betwixt him and Ferdinand, the Father of this distressed Prince, and upon this account he chose to commit himself unto his faith. and was chearfully received by him: Long he had not been with him, when in the presence of the King, the hair of this Prince was observed to stand up an end in finch manner, that being feveral times throked down with the hand they fill continued in their upright posture. The Moorish Southsayers interpreted this to be a prodigy of evil abodement, interpreted this to be a prodigy of evil abodement, and told the King that this was the man that should be advanced to the Throne of Toledo; and thereupon perswaded to put him to death. The King would not do it, but preferred his faith given to the fear he might apprehend, and thought it fufficient to make him fwear, that during his life he should not invade his Kingdom. A while after King Saulting was flain by Confpirators at Zamora, and his Sifter Orrana, being well affected to this her Brother, fent him a mellenger with letters to invite him to the Kingdom, advising him by some craft and with celerity, to quit the borders of the Barbarians where he was. Alphonfus bearing a grateful mind, would not relinquish his Patron in this manner, but coming to Almeson acquainted him with the matter; And now, faid he, noble Prince, compleat your Royal f. wours tome, by fending we to my Kingdom: That as I have hitherto had my life, I may also have my Scepter of your generality. The King embraced him and wished him all happiness; But, faid he, you had lost both Life and Crown, if with an what come for one of the desth of Sanctius, and filmly I availed knew of the desth of Sanctius, and filmly I availed with liberty and life it felf, when either has come what come for you would take, and had diffused upon the way, fuch as should have returned you back from your flight, had it been attempted: But no more of this, all I ball require of you is, that during life you shall be a true friend to me, and my elder Son Hillemus; and so free therefore fome Persians came to lay hold on him, he pushed to me, and my elder Son Hillemus; and so free the source of the sou ungrateful mind you had fled without my privity: for I him away with money and an honourable retinue. his aggressors thereupon fearing to be worsted by This Appoints did afterwards take the Cuy and him; cryed out, That what they did was by the Kings Kingdom of Toledo; but it was after the death of command: Tiribafus no sooner heard this, but he Almenon and his Son.

and purposed not to deceive Hamilan, he fent his Son to Rome, with command to fell his Lands and to return with the money to the Camp. He did so, which if he could make his Subjects submit to he should be free, if otherwise, he gave his faith to return: He could not prevail to make them accept of the hard terms that were proffered: whereupon he returned into England and there dyed.

16. Renatus Duke of Berry and Lorrain, was Fulgof. Ex. taken in Battle by the Soldiers of Philip Duke of Licity. Burgundy, and was fet at liberty upon this conditi- 44. on, that as oft as he should be summon'd he should return himself into the power of the Duke; while he was thus at liberty, it sell out that upon the death of his Brother Lewis King of Naples, he was called to fucceed him in that Kingdom; and at this time it was that the Duke of Burgundy demanded his return according to his oath: Renatus well understood that this came to pass by the means of Alphonfus of Arragon; who gaped after Naples, and he was also proffered by Eugenius the fourth to be difpenfed with in his oath; notwithstanding all which he determin'd to keep his faith inviolate, and so return'd to the Duke, by him he was put in fafe custody, yet at last he was again set at liberty, but not before fuch time as that through this his constrained delay, the enemy had secured the Kingdom to himfelf.

17. Autoff King of some part of Ireland, war-speeds hist. ring against King Ethelstan, diffquited himself like p-381. a Harper and came into Ethelstans Tent, whence being gone, a Soldier that knew him discovered it to the King, who being offended with the Soldier for not declaring it fooner, the Soldier made this answer. Ionce ferved Antaff under his pay as a Soldier, and gave him the same faith I now give you, if then left at unawares he affail you; which the King did, and a Bishop pitching in the same place, was that night with all his retinue, flain by Antaff, noping to have furprifed the King, and believing he had slain him because he himself knew his Tent stood in that place.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the exact Obedience which some have yielded to their Superiors.

When Metellus had dif-inherited his Sons, they chose rather to have no share in his estate, than to admit of any disputation about the

1. Tiribafus was a ftout and valiant man, when Plut de futherefore some Persians came to lay hold on him, he persitione, y. Lithgows

bound by them.

2. The great Bassa of Aleppo, who was also an Emir or Hereditary Prince, the year before my coming thither had revolted from his Emperour, and fighting the Ballas of Damafew and Carabemen, overcame them, the year following, and in my being there the Grand Signior fent from Constantinorle a Chiaus and two Janizaries in Emballage to him. When they came to Aleppo the Basia was in his own Country of Meliopotamia, the Mellengers made halte after him, but in their journey they met him coming to Aleppo, accompanied with his two Sons and five hundred Horsemen; upon the High-way they delivered their meflage, where he flood ftill and heard them. The proffer of Sultan Achmet was that if he would acknowledge his Rebellion, and for that Treason committed send him his Head, his eldest Son should both inherit his Possessions and Bassa-ship of Aleopo; that other-wife he would come with great Forces in all expedition, and in his own person would extirpate him and all his from the face of the earth. At the hearing of which the Balla knowing he was not a-ble to reaft the invincible Army of his Mafter and his own person, he dismounted from his Horse, and went to counsel with his Sons and nearest Friends, where he and they concluded it was belt for him to die, being an old man, to fave his race undeftroyed, and to preferve his Son in his Authority and Inheritance. This done, the Basia went

to Confrantinople; the dead Corps was carried to A-

neis to that Funeral Fealt. 3. No Monarch had ever the Glory of being fo exactly obeyed, as was that poor Fisher boy in Naples, vulgarly called Masfaniello, he ordered that all men should go without Cloaks, Gowns, wide b, F. Him- Callocks, or fuch like, which was univerfally oelg. 53, beyed, not only of the common fort, but the No-722, Nicit buitty, at Church-men and Religious Orders, the two Cardinals, Filomarino and Trivultio, the Apo-stolical Nuncio and all the Bishops in that City. He commanded that all women of what degree or quality foever, mould go without their Farthingales, and that when they went abroad they should tuck their Petticoats fomewhat high, Sthat no Arms might be carryed by them, it was also obeyed. He commanded that all Cavaliers should deliver their Arms, as also all noble persons, to the hands of fisch Officers as he should fend with commillion to receive them; it was done. He had at his beek an hundred and fifty thousand men; and in the prefence of the Vice-Roy of Naples, he bade them cry out, Let God live, let the holy Virgin of Carmine live, let the King of Spain live; live Filomarino and the Duke of Arcos, with the most faithful people o' Naples. The people followed him in every care; and at last he ended with, Let the ill Government die: which they also ecchoed. This was his first proof; he made a second upon the people, putting his finger to his mouth, there was a profound universal silence, that scarce aman was known to breath. For a last proof of his authority, and the peoples obedience, he commanded with a loud voice (out of the Balcony wherein he was) that every foul there prefent, under pain of Rebellion and death, should retire from the place wherein they then flood; which was pun-

threw away his weapon, and gave his hands to be | behind, as if they had all vanished away: fothat the Vice-Roy was amazed at fuch a ready and marvellous obedience. If he faid, bring me the head of fuch a one, or let fuch a Palace be burnt, and the House of such an one be plundered, or any other the least thing commanded, at the very infant, without any doubts or replyes, it was put in execution. All this was at *Naples* in the year of

execution. All this was at Maples in the year of our Lord, 1647, and in the Month of July.

4. Thienkius the Emperour of China had ad-Martin, and consider the Emperour of China had ad-Martin, and power, that he ftiled him by the name of Fataritic, ther, and paffed the abfolute and Sovereign Command into his hands; fothat perfons of greatest eminency were put to death by his orders for finallest matters: it was enough if they could not bow themselves to flatter and fawn upon him. Zunchinius fucceeded in the Empire, his Brother being dead without iffue, and he having refolved the destruction of this over-potent Eunuch, sent him an order to go visit the Tombs of his Ancestors, to consider if any of those ancient Monuments wanted reparation. He had not gone far upon his Journey, but there was presented to him by order from the Emperour a Box of Silver gilt, with a Haiter of Silk folded up in it, by which he understood he was commanded to hang himself, which he accordingly did.

5. Amongst the Persians before the Palace there cal. Rhod.

perpetually itands a feat of Iron with three feet: Ania.

if it fo fallout, that the King is more than ordinato prayer, and taking his leave of them all, kneel- rily displeased with any Persian, he may not slie to 18,0848. to player, and taking instances the chiang fixed to any Temple or other Sanctuary; but flanding at his Head, putting it into a Box 10 carry with him this Tripos of the King's, he is there to expect his fentence, and oftentimes at the diftance of some Leppo, and honourably buried: for I was an eye-wit- days, the King fends one to put an end to his fear-

ful expectation, by taking away his life.

6. In that part of Syria which the Persians once camera.

held, there is a people called Assalines, or as Ni- oper subsiscetas calls them Chalians, these are wont so to re-cent.2. c.7. verence and observe the commands of their p.23, 24.
Prince, that they perform them with all readiness Falgof 1.1. and alacrity, how dangerous or difficult foever Nicat.de the execution of them be. At the first fign or in- Imp. If tac. timation by gesture of their King, they will im- Angel. 1.2. mediately cast themselves headlong from Rocks P.45. and Towers, leap into the Waves, throw them-Blane's Frafelves into the fire, or being fent by him to kill any vels. tom.1. fuch Prince whose death he defires, they set them- 6.7.9.20. felves about it, despising all the torrures they must Petr. Greg. endure after they have performed the murther or de Repub. I. discovery of their intention. When once Henry 748. Earl of Compania palled from Antioch towards Tyrus, having obtained a fafe conduct, the Prince of this people, called *Venus*, gave him a firangeaffirance of his people's obedience; for he flewed him feveral persons standing upon the top of a high Tower, one of these he called out by name, who no fooner understood his command, but without any delay he cast himself down from thence in their fight, and broken in pieces with the fall, he immediately died. The King would have called out others to the like trial, and was difficultly diverted from his deligns by the earnest extreatics of the Earl, who was aftonished with wonder and horrour of the experiment. The Salfidas of the Sequimar of Arabia the Happy, perform the fame at their Prince's command.

When Hamibal made war against the Romans Subill, Ex. in Italy, he at that time had under his Standards 1.5.68. Carthaginians, Numidians, Moors, Spaniards, p.353. Baleares, Gauls, Ligurians, and a number of Ichally and prefently obeyed, not one remaining | talian people, and yet the General was of that

Chap. 15. The Generous and Noble Actions of some Bersons.

authority amongst them, that though his Army | there are some found to shine with that advantage consisted of so many and different Nations, and in point of Generolity and true Nobleness of that the War was drawn out into so long a continuance, and that there was fuch variety of events therein, yet in all that time there was never known that there was any stir, tumult or sedition moved amongst them.

8. The Inhabitants of those Islands that lie o-J. Hughen Linschoten's ver against the Coast of Florida, are in great sub-Voyages.l. jection to their Lords and Masters, in such manner, as that if they should command them to throw themselves headlong from off a high Hill, or do any other thing what soever, they will not refuse to do it, whatfoever danger there may be in the performance; not once asking wherefore they should do it, but only because their Master command-

9. Haigh.

9. Instead of Crowns and Scepters, the Orna-1.2. p.290. ments of the Kings of Peru, whereby they flew their Majesty, are these, They wear certain Taylor fels of Red Wool, bound about their Heads, hanging down upon their Shoulders, almost co-vering their eyes, whereat there hang other Threads, which they use when they will have any thing done or executed. They give that Thread unto one of their Lords that attend upon them; by this token they command in all their Provinces, and the King hath done whatfoever he doth defire. At the fight of this Thread, his pleafure is by his Subjects with so great diligence and dutiful obedience fulfilled, that the like is not known in any place of the world: for if (by this way) he chance to command that a whole Province shall be clean destroyed, and utterly lest desolate, both of men and all living creatures whatfoever, both young and old, it is done. If he fend but one of his Servants to execute the feverest of his commands, although he fend no other power or aid of men, nor other commission, than one of the Threads of his Quifpel; it is sufficient; and they willingly yield themselves to all dangers, even to death and destruction.

Hidfeld.

Sphing. c.
31. p.819, finch as were got within her, that a Tempest arifing, they were all brought to the hazard of their lives: here it was that Xernes bespake them in this manner, Since upon you, O Persians, depends the safety of your King, let me now understand how far you take your selves to be concerved therein. He had no sooner spoken these words, but that having first addered him, mast, of them learned into the See adored him, most of them leaped into the Sea, and by their death freed their King of his present

# CHAP. XV.

Of the Generosity of some Persons, and the Noble Actions by them performed.

and bespangled: there are some more conspicu- Kings their treasures) shewed him the poverty of ous for their extraordinary brightness and luftre, himfelf and his people, faying that he was very and draw the eyes of men with greater admiration well contented therewith. That done, he gave

Mind, above the common Standard of Humaniry; that we fix our eyes with equal wonder and delight upon those actions which we know to be the effects whereof the vulgar are uncapable.

1. Cardinal Petrus Damianus relateth, how canfinicabeing a Student at Faenza, one told him of an act tom. 1.13. of Charity and Generosity that happened, of p.91. which he made more account than of all the Wonders of the World; it was this, a man whose eyes another had most traiterously pulled out, was by this accident confined in a Monastery, where he liv'd an unspotted life, performing all offices of charity according to the ability of his body. It fell out, this cruel creature who had done this mifchievous act fickened of a languithing malady, and was enforced to be carried to that fame place where he was whom he had bereaved of fight; his heart faid within him he could never endure him, but for revenge would put out his eyes: on the contrary the blind man made earnest suit to have the charge of him, as if he had fought fome great fortune from the hand of a Prince: he prevailed, and was

deputed to the fervice of the fick man, and he de-dicated to him all the functions of his body, except

the eyes which the other had pulled out, Notwith-

franding, faith the Cardinal, he wanted not eyes, you would lay the blind man was all Eyes, all Arms, all Hands, all Heart, to attend the fick man, fo

much confideration, vigour, diligence and affe-

ction he used. 2. In the Cathedral Church of Roan in Norman- Heyl. Cofn. dy is the Sepulchre of John Duke of Bedford, and 1-192. Regent of France for King Henry the Sixth, an envious Courtier perswaded Charles the Eighth to deface it, God forbid, said he, that I should wrong him, being dead, whom living, all the power of France was not able to withft and : adding withal, that he deserved a better Monument than the English had bestowed upon him.

3. Conrade succeeding Henry in the Empire, by Fulgof. 1.6. this Henry Wenceslaus the Duke of Poland was over. 6.5. p.776. come in Battel, and made a Tributary of the Empire, he afterwards rebelled, and took upon him the Title of a King, to whom fucceeded Myfia in both the Kingdom and contumacy towards the Empire : Conrade therefore by the help of his Brother had enforced him to quit Poland, and flie to Ulrick Duke of Bohemia, who at that time was also an Enemy to the Empire. Olrick despising all the Laws of Hospitality, gives Conrade to understand, that in case he would compound the difference betwixt them two, he would fend him Myfins as his prisoner, to dispose of him as he should think meet. The Generous Emperour fo abhorred this Villany, that immediately he fent an express to Mysias to let him know the danger he was in. By this action (wherein fo much of true Nobility did appear) Mysias who before had not yielded to Conrade his Arms, was perfectly subdued. He goes to the Emperour, lays his Crown at his foot, and fubmits to the payment of the former Tribute.

4. Dromichetes King of the Getes had overcome vieri opir, in Battel, and also taken prisoner, King Lysima. P 839. Lde chus, who had caufelefly and unprovoked invaded rate tise As amongst those Starry Lights wherewith the arched Roof of Heaven is beautified had received by his assault, he familiarly (as other towards them, fo amongst the race of mankind him his liberty, and presented him with such gifts

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as he could, and withal at parting gave him this war upon fuch people, the conquest of whom would yield him no profit, but rather use them as Friends.

5. When Pyrrhus King of Epirus warred upon the Romans, the King's Phylician called Nicius, Plut. p. stal. fent a Letter to Fabricius the Roman Conful and reactions the Robinst and Externation to Familiar the Robinst and in Pyribap, General, promising him therein to posion Pyribas, 395. Fabritim, detelling to be rid of his Enemy in so Possa, Ada, base a way, and desirous that the treacherous serious, 29.65. tom.2.9.65. Date a way, and definitions that the treacherous fer-Pizil. Mil- vant might meet with his due reward, fent back tipedia. the Letter to Pyrrbus himfelf, with all adviling him to 0.2.9.45 to take heed to himfelf; for that as it feemed he All in var. was but an ill Judge of his Friends or Enemies. bil. 1.12.6. Was but an in Judge of his Friends of Electrics.

33.p. 322. The King having found out the Treafon, hanged np his Physician, as he well deserved, and sent back all the Prisoners to Pabriting without ransom: but the generous Conful would not receive them in that manner, but fent him an equal number of his which he had formerly taken.

ditures.
6. One of the Emperours of China going his bift of chi- progrefs, met with a certain company leading and the way fome other prifoners, he caused his Coach to ftop, and enquired what the matter was, which as foon as he understood, he fell into a passionate weeping. They who accompanied him began to comforthim, and faid one amongst them, Sir, in a Common-wealth there must be chastiscements, it cana Common-wealth there must be chiftigements, it cannot be avoided; bohave the former Kings your Predeceffors commanded it to be, so have the Laws ordained
it, so doubt the Governmet of the State require it. The
Emperour replyed, I weep not to see they men prisoners, nor to see them chiftised; I know very well, that the good without rewards are not encouraged; and with-out chastifunent the wicked are not retained; that correction is as necessary to the Government of a Kingdom, as Bread is for the nourishment and sustenance thereof: but I weep because my time is not so happy as that of old was, when the virtues of the Princes were fuch, that they fevered use Bridle to the people, and their example was figicient to reftrain the whole Kingdom.

7. Alphonius the Twelfth, King of Spain, was fairenous of his Kingdom by his Son Sancius, and 65: P-775.

offer to pawn his Crown to Abenyuza the King of Morocco, for a great fum of money. But Aben-yuza, as a noble and most generous Prince, hearing of Alphonfus his extremity, fent first his Embalfadors to endeavour a reconcilement, betwixt the Father and the Son, that not fucceeding, he not only affilted him with moneys, but also with a great Army, and with his own treasure at his own coft he reinstated him in a great part of his Kingdom. That which renders this action, the more truly generous, is, that neither diversity of Religion, nor the memory of those Wars that had long and bitterly been waged betwixt this Alphonfus and him could hinder him from lending him

and exposing himself to foreign Nations, and di-vers hazards in an affair whereof he could expect no profit to himfelf.

8. The Balla of Natolia leading a parcel of Turks, as the Forerunners of Bajazet's Army, was entrapped by an ambulh of the Prince Ciarcan, most of his Soldiers cut in pieces, himself taken prisoner, and sent to Tamerlane, he demanded the reason why Bajazer shewed such contempt of his Army, which he should find strong enough to a bate his poide. The Balla replyed, that his Lord was the Sun upon earth, which could endure no e- and quiet without doors, affuring them that all

both men and money, from venturing his own per-

fon in his behalf, croffing the Seas in favour of him,

qual, that he was aftonied to fee how he had encounfel, that for the future he should not make terprifed so dangerous a journey to hinder the fortune of his Lord, and that he committed great folly in going about to relift the fame: I am, faid Tamerlane, Sent from Heaven to punish his rashness, and to confound his pride. Then changing his dif-course, he asked if his Master did come resolv'd to bid him Battel: Assure your self, said he, there is nothing more he desireth: and would to God I might acknowledge your goodness in giving me leave to assist my Lord at that Battel. Goodleave have thou, said Tamerlane, go thy ways, and tell thy Lord, that thou haft feen me, and that in the Battel he (ball find me on Horseback, where he shall see a Green Ensign displayed. And so gave the Basia both his liberty and a fair Horse well furnished, although he well knew he was shortly to use both against himself.

o. There was amongst the Hugonots Faction Davilas one John Poltrot Sieur de Mereborne ofa Noble Fami- bift. of civ. by near Angoule five, this man lay in wait for the life have of of Francis Duke of Guife; and upon the twenty France 1.5. fourth of February 1563 performed his wicked in177.
tentions for the Duke being against Orleance, retired
that Evening unaimed to his Lodging, Polirot mounted on a swift Gennet, discharged a Gun at him, laden with three Bullets, which all three hit him on the right Shoulder, and pailing through the body, fo wounded him, that he died on the third day after his hurt. But the proceedings of the Queen Mother were much different; for when foon after this a Hugonot Captain commonly called La Motte, having offered himfelf to find a means to kill Andelot, the causing him to be apprehended by her Guards, fent him bound to the fame Andelor, that he might punish him as he pleased himself, and surely there are sew examples of the like generous actions in any of our modern stories.

like generous actions many or our modern itories.

10. The Emperour of China called Vantie, had semed hift, no child by his Lawful Empercis; but had two Sons, china part, one by a Maid of Honour, which was the eldeft, 1.6.22. p. and another young Son by one of the Queens his p. 114. Concubines. This Son he loved very much, and by reason of the particular affection he bore him, he would by all means leave him the Kingdom, faving, that by reason he had no Sons by his Empres, the fuccession was not of right to any of the rest, but that it belonged to him to elect whom he pleafed; and because the elder was the Son of a Servant, he chose rather to leave the Kingdom to the other. But for all this the great Officers of the Court did most stoutly oppole him, saying, that fuce he had commerce with that servant, she was ennobled by a fuperior ! aw, and that her Son being the eldeft, ought not to lofe the Rights and Privileges of his Earth. The King notwithhanding perfifted in his intentions, and the refl to oppose them, whereven many were by the King's orders thrust out of their places, others lest them of their own accords and having let down the Enfigns of their Dignity, hung thee as the Sate of the Palace, and departed to their own Homes, defipling at once the Honour, Profix, Dignits and Revenue of their place, only for the defence of Reafon, and the Laws and Caffons of the Realm, and the prefervation of a just right of a youth that wanted protection. The King at length, though a more potent than himself, had seldom sate on the Throne, was yet enforced (belides his cuftom) to hold a Royal Audience, and taking his cldeft Son (now as Prince) he placed him next behind him, and shewing him to the Mandarines, he recommends unto them the care of the publick peace

The Generous and Poble Action Chap. 15. was quiet in the Palace, and that Thai Cham (that as the name of the Prince) should succeed him in to comput a patricide, than to justifie it, uttering

the Kingdom, as in effect it fell out. 11. The Daughters of the Emperours of China. hift. china have their Palaces in the City of Pekin, one of the part.1.6.29. domestick Servants of one of those Princesses, had committed fundry infolencies, and amongst those one fuch crime as deferved death. The Mandarines much defired to apprehend him, but in the Palace they could not, and he never went abroad but when he waited on his Princess. At length, a Mandarine refolved to take him by any means he could, and therefore when the Princess went next abroad, he with his men set himself before the Coaches, made them ftop, and then prefently laid hands on that man and carried him away. The Princess resenting the affront that was done her, returned presently to the Palace full of indignation. and was fo transported with choler, that (not staying the Kings return from the Audience, where he then was) the went thither in person to complain The Mandarine was prefently fent for, who had put himfelf in readiness supposing he should be called: He presented himself before the King, who sharply reproved him. He answered, Sir, I have done nothing but that which your Majesty commundeth, and your Law ordaineth : But you ought (replied the King) to have fought some other time and opportunity. I have fought it long enough (answered the Mandarine) but I should never have found it : At least, faid the King, ask my Daugher pardon and bow your head. Where there is no fault, faid the other, there is no need of pardon, neither will I ask pardon for having discharged my office. Then the King commanded two Mandaries, that by force they should bow down his head to the ground, but he by strength kept up himself so shift, that it was not possible for them to do it; fo that the King sent him away, and a few days after gave order he should have a better office, bestowed upon him, being well pleased with his integrity, and generous zeal to Justice.

12. The Turks had taken the City of Buda in

12. The Thirs had taken the Cary of Brian in Lacata, p. Hungary, the Inhabitants being fled out of it for fear: But the Caftle was guarded by German Soldiers under the command of Thomas Maduft the Godiers under the Cary of the Maduft the Godiers under the Cary of the Maduft the Godiers under the Cary of the Maduft the Maduft the Cary of the Maduft t vernour, these Germans also affrighted began to confer with the enemy about the furrender of the Castle, which Nadast not enduring being full of courage and conftancy, he brake off their conference and commanded the Guns to be planted against the enemy, these cowards converting their be furnished with as many more in Epirus, contraminds to villany, laid hands upon their Captain, bound him, while he threatned in vain, and having conditioned for the fafety of their lives and goods yield up the Castle: when the Turks were he administred to his wants with a bounty to be entred and found Nad. It in Bonds; they related all to their Emperour, as they had heard it from him: who was so incensed with their persidious cowardife, that he immediately fent out his Janizaries after them to cut them all in pieces: as for Nadalt,

when he refuted honourably difinified him. Confiltratife 13. Papinianus was the honour of Lawyers, of the paffinant to this great man it was to whom the Emperous Severus dying, recommended his two Sons with the government of the Empire, but the impious Caracalla having embrew'd his hands in the blood of his Brother Gera, was defirous that Brother to Ferdinand, being inform'd hereof, gathis excellent person should set some colour by thered a mighty Army, and marched out with them his eloquence before the Senate and people upon an action fo barbarous, to which propo-thing expected any fuch matter, and terrified with

he freed him of his bonds; caused him to be brought

into his prefence, highly commended him, invited him with a liberal stipend to serve on his side, and

this truth to the prejudice of his head, which this wretched Prince cauled to be cut off.

14. The Father of Lycurqus being flain in a po-Plut. p. 40.

pular tumult, the Kingdom of Sparta deficended in Lycurgo.

to Polydesta the elder Brother: but he foon after Caufell C. dying, it came in all mens opinion to Lycurgus, and tom.1.1.1.p. he reigned till fuch time as it was known that the 3. wife of his Brother was with child. This once clearly discovered, he declared that the Kingdom did appertain to the Son of *Polydetta*, in case his Wife should be delivered of a Male Child, in the mean time he administred the Kingdom in the quality of Protector. But the Lady privately fent to Lycurgus offering him to cause an abortion, in case Lycurgus Oliering him to cause an abortion, in case that he thereby receiving the Kingdom, would also receive her as his Wife: He though detesting the impiety of the woman, yetrejected not her offer; but as one that approved and accepted the condition, represented to her that by no means the floud order restrictions. fhould endanger the state of her body, by any such harsh medicaments as that case would require, but that as foon as file was fafely delivered, it should be his care to see that the Child should be made a way. By this means he fairly drew on the woman, even to the time of her Travel, which as foon as he was informed of, he ordered persons to be prefent, together with a Guard attending there with this precept, that in case she should be delivered of a Girl, they should leave it with the women, but if otherwise they should by all means forthwith convey it to himfelf. It fo fell out that as he fate at Supper with the Nobles, the was delivered of a Male Child, and the Boy was brought to him where he then was. As foon as he received him, he faid to them that were present, O ye Spartans, there is a King born to us; and fo placed him in the Throne of the Kingdom, he gave him the name of Carilana, because all persons received him with greatest expressions of joy, and highest admiration of the justice and greatness of his mind, that with so true a generolity had preserved and yielded up the Kingdom to his Nephew.

15. Titus Pompouius Atticus a Patrician of Rome, Pulgof. 1.4 would contribute nothing amongst those of his 684.54. gustus, but after that Bruins was forcibly driven from Rome, he fent him one hundred thousand Sefterces for a prefent, and took care that he should ry to the custom of most other men; while Brutus was fortunate he gave him no alliftance, but after he was expell'd and laboured under adverse fortune.

wondred at.

16. Tancred the Norman was in Syria with Bos-Fule(1.6: mund his Uncle Prince of Amioch, it fortun'd that 6.5,9.772, Bosmund was taken Prifoner in a fight with the Infi. 773. dels: Three Years Timered governed his principa-Platin-de lity in his behalf, in which time having enlarged vitts Pon-his Territorics, and augmented his Treasure with tif-p-185. a great fum, he ranfom'd his Uncle, and refign'd up all into his hands.

17. Ferdinand King of Leon, by the instigation 6.59.771 of fome flanderous informers, was brought to make war upon *Pointius* Count of *Minerba*, (an old friend of his Fathers) and had already taken divers places from him: Santtius the Third (King of Caftile) and against his Brother. Ferdinand that least of any

Fulgof. 136.

the coming of fo fudden and unlook'd for an Enemy; mounting his Horfe, with a few of his followers, came into the Camp of his Brother, and flowers, came into the Camp of his Brother, and told him he put himfelf into his hands, to deal with him as he faw good, (as one whose only hope it was this way to preserve his Kingdom to himself) but Sankfins that was a just King and a good Brother, despising all the proffers he made him, told him that he had not taken up arms, for any defire he had to wrest his Kingdom out of his hands, and annex it to his own, but his sole design was that whatever had been taken away from Count Pontius should be restored him, seeing he had been a great

Curia poli-

18. Emanuel the first King of Portugal, levied a most pullant Army with a delign to pals into Africa, where victory seemed to attend him, when as being upon his march and just ready to transport his Army over those strains which divide Span and Mauritania, the Venetians dispatch Embalia-dors to intreat succours from him as their Ally a-gainst the Turk, who had now declared war against them. This generous Prince refolutely suspended his hopes of conquest, to assist his ancient friends, suddenly altered his design, and sent his Army entirely to them, deferring his enterprise upon Algiers to another feafon.

19. The Venetians had leagu'd therafelves with the Turks against the Hungarians, they aided them to the ruine of that Kingdom, and reduced that Country almost to a desolation, and having been the cause of the death of two of their Kings, of which the great Humiades was the last, yet notwithstanding seeing themselves afterwards all in slames by the Turks their Allies: They sent Amballadors to Hungary, to implore fuccours from the famous Muthias Corvinus, Son to Hunniades; who after he had afforded them an honourable Audience, and reproach'd them with their unworthy and hateful proceedings, did yet grant them the fuccours which they had fought at his hands.

20. Renatus Duke of Lorrain, with fire and fword was driven out of his Dukedom by Charles the last Duke of Burgundy; afterwards by the help of the Swiffers, he overcame and flew in Battel him from whom he had received fo great a calamity; With great industry he fought out the body of Charles amongst the multitude of the slain, not to savage upon his Corps, or to expose it to mockery, but to bury it, as he did at S. Georges in the Town sure in the savage upon his Corps, or to expose in the Town specific product of the savage upon his Corps, or to expose in the Town specific product of the savage upon his Corps. favage upon his Corps, or to expose it to mockery, but to bury it, as he did at S. Georges in the Town of Namey, he and his whole Court followed it in mourning, with as many Priests and Torches as of which are fearer for costly as those of a private Develope. could be procured, discovering as many signs of grief at the funeral of his enemy, as if it had been that of his own Father.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Frugality and Thriftiness of some men in their Apparel, Furniture and other things.

THe Kings of India used to dry the bodies of their Ancestors which done they caused them friend to their common Parent, and had most va-loroully assisted him against the Moors. This was gladly yielded to by Ferdinand, and as soon as it was done Sanklius returned to his own Territothe like ridiculous superstition are they guilty, who make over-careful and costly provisions for those bodies of theirs which will ere long be breathlefs and ftinking carkaffes. They are usually soils of an over delicate and voluptuous constitution and temper, that are so delighted with this kind of luxury, whereas the most worthy men and persons of the greatest improvements by reason and experience, have expressed such a moderation herein as may almost feem a kind of carelesness and neglect

1. Of Lewis the Eleventh, King of France, there clarks mir. is found in the Chamber of Accounts, Anno 1461. 6.579.232. Two Shillings for Fustian to new Sleeve his Majefties old Doublet, and Three Half-Pence for Liquor to greafe his Boots. I chuse rather to call it his Frugality than Covetoufness, in as much as no man was more liberal of his Coin than himself where occafion did require, as Comine who wrote his History, and was also of his Council, doth frequently

2. Charles the Fifth, Emperour of Germany, was very frugal especially once being to make a Royal Light monit. Entrance into the City of Addiain, there was great politicae. preparation for his entertainment, the Houses and Streets were beautified and adorned: The Citizens clark, mir. dress'd in their richest Ornaments, a golden Cano- 6-57-7-233. py was prepared to be carried over his head, and great expectation there was to fee a great and glorious Emperour: But when he entred the City he came in a plain Black Cloth Cloak, with an old Hat on his Head, fo that they who faw him, not believing their eyes, asked which was he, laughing at themselves for being to deceived in their expecta-

person: It is said he used not to lye in any bed, but 1.3.6.8.9. fuch as was low and moderately covered, and for his wearing Apparel, it was rarely any other than fuch as was home fpun, and fuch as was made up by his Wife, Sifter, Daughter, and Grand-Chil-

4. Though the Ornament of the Body is almost Sabili. Fx-a peculiarity to the Female Sex, yet not only one "ppl.l.2.c. woman but the whole family of the Sarrani in Rome," 104. were observed not to make use of any Linnen at all, rejecting it as too foft and effeminate.

5. The Emperour Rodulphus did not at all differ Liof monit. from a private person in his habit, and being at 1220.15.9. Aienz, he walked out one morning alone, the Air 357, 358. was cold and piercing, and therefore having obferved a fire in a Bakers flop, he boldly went in and began to warm himfelf: But the woman of the

house judging of him only by his Apparel, after in his friends houses, and if at any time he invited Plat. mov. I, them to supper, he used their furniture, for he late Apoth. was he only thus meanly accourred upon ordinary days, but even in that great folemnity, when Octocarus being overcome (thethen King of Bohemia) was received by him to pay him homage upon his knees. The King of Bohemut came with a fplendid retinue, his Attendants and their Horses shone with Jewels, Gold and Silk, and when the Emperour was advifed by his Nobles, to appear in his Imperial Robes, No, faid he, the King of Bohemia hath often laughed at my Grey Coat, and now my Grey Coat, Shall laugh at him.

Diexel.oper. 1.3.c.8.p.

 6. Alexander the Great in his habit and culture of body, little differed from a private person and when one day after much labour and iwear, he was about to bath himself in the River Cydnus, he undreffed himfelf in the fight of his Army, efteeming it a piece of gallantry to flew that he was content with fuch apparel as was cheap, and easily procura-

Hobots
Taudid. 2. of the Lord Amballador, upon two or three white filken flags, fate the Potshaw or Emperour of Perfia, Abbas: who though he was more beloved at home, more famous abroad, more formidable to his enemies than any of his predecessors; was found at that time in a plain red Callico Coat, quilted with Cotton; as if he should have said we might fee his dignity confifted in his parts and pru-dence, not to fteal respect by borrowed colours or rich emhroideries. His Turbant was white and bungy, his Wast was girded with a Thong of Leather, and his Courtiers were but ordinarily attired.

Plut. in Ca.

8. Plut.arch relates of Marcus Cuo the elder, that tomorphy he never put on a garment that coft him more than an hundred pence, he drank in his Prætor and Confulfhip, the fame Wine that labourers use to drink of, and when he would treat himfelf with an unusual magnificence, he would fetch his Supper from the Market, that cost him thirty half-pence. He foon disposed of a painted Babylonish Garment, that was left him by inheritance; he bought no Slave at above one thousand five hundred pence, as one that cared not for them that were tender and handfom, but fought for fuch as were ftrong, able to work, and to look after his Horfes and Herds. He used to fay, that nothing which is superfluous can be had at a small rate; and that for his part he accounted that dear of a half-penny, whereof he had no need.

9. Plato being minded to draw Timotheus the Son of Conon. from fumpruous Fealts and fuperfluous Banquets, (which great Captains commonly make) invited him one day to a Supper in the Academy, which was Philosophical indeed and Frigal, where the Table was not furnished with those Viands which might diftemper the body with feverons heats and inflammations, but there was fuch a supper upon which ordinarily there follow kind and quiet fleeps, fach fancies also as engender few dreams and those flort; and (in a word) where the fleeps do testifie a great calmness and tranquilthe leeps do retuine a great cammers and tranquility of the body. The morrow after his Gueft Timatheus perceiving the difference between thefe suppers and the other; faid: That they who supper with Plato overnight, found the pleasure and comfort thereof the next day.

them to supper, he used their furnature, not he would fend unto them to borrow their Vessels, their 444. in language, negan to to uncace than with leady mount and anto their control their venerating water, that he was confirmed to depart: Nor Boards, Carpets, and Table Cloths, for that he for the fervice of his own perfon, and he was wont to fay that to enrich others feemed to him more Regal than to enrich himfelf.

tine for much hated and abhorred all excellive deli-int. dufid. cacy, superfluous and costly delights, and voluptuse of the City of Thebes in £gypt, there stood a Square Column or Dillar where we can be considered. or Pillar, wherein were engraven eerrain curses and execrations against their King Mnis, who was the surfit that turned and averted the Ægyprians, quite from their simple and frugal manner of life, without money, without sumptuous fare and chargeable delights. It is said also that Technatis the Father of Bocchoraus in an expedition against the Arabians, (when it chanc'd that his carriages were far behind, and came not in due time to the place where he in-camped) was content to make his Supper of whatfoever he could get, and fo to take up with a finall locver ne coing get, and to to care up with a man and very simple pittance, yea and after Supper, to lye upon a courfe and homely Pallet, where he slept all night very soundly, without so much as once all night very foundly, without fo much as once awaking; whereupon he ever after loved fobriety of life and frugality, and curfed the forementioned King Minis: which malediction of his being by the Pricest of that time approved, he caused to be engraven upon the Pillar abovesaid.

12. The Thacians as they lived in a Country Lingilipaly that abounded with all things. afforcially with good antipedate.

12. The Thacians as they fived in a Country Langilpolythat abounded with all things, especially with good anti-p-460. wine, so they were a people somewhat too much addicted to Luxury: When Agestam marched with his Army through their Country: The Thacians in honour of him sent him a present of Meal, Geese. Cakes made of honey, and divers other things of great price, together with junkers and variety of fweet meats, of all these Agestaus only accepted to the Meal, commanding that all the reft should be carried back ages by the sale who had be the carried back ages by the sale who had be carried back ages by the sale who had be carried back ages by the sale who had be carried back ages by the sale who had become be carried back again by thole who had brought be carried back again by those who had brought them: But when they importuned him with earnedlent entreaties that he would be pleafed to accept of them; he commanded that all those things should be distributed and divided amongst the Helotes, that is a fort of Slaves belonging to the Lacedemonians: When some asked the reason of that action of his, he told them that such kind of delicates were unfeemly for men, who were addicted to the study of virtue and valour, and that those things which enfnared servile natures and dispositions, should be kept far off from men of freedom, and liberal education.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Hospitality of Some men, and their free Entertainment of Strangers.

A mongst the Goths and Sucons it is entred amongst their principal laws, that they shall maintain hospitality amongst themselves, and be io. Ptolemens the Son of Lagus King of Agypt, free in the entertainment of Strangers, that it both supped and also took his bed for the most part should be reputed a great crime to deny lodging to

( by fit witneffes) to have denyed it thrice, should have his House burnt down to the ground, that he might be justly deprived of his own House, who had inhumanely denyed the use of it to another. By vertue of this Law this people are accounted the most hospitable of all others in Europe, and had we had the like amongst us, the Hospitality of the English had not given its last groan in Kent, as Doctor Fuller faith it did. But proceed we to

our Examples.

1. Lychas the Lacedemonnian was famous for his Munificence this way, whose constant custom it was to entertain all those that came to try maste-394. it was to entertain an thoic that can be shis House Plat. in Ci- ries in Sparta: if they were Strangers his House mont.p.484 was their Inn, while they were delirous to ftay; and when they would not, they were civilly difmif-

2. In the War of the Mediansupon the Athenians, when for fear of the Enemy their Wives and Children were fled out of their Country, the Plat.p. 117. Træzenii received them into their City, where in Themist. they were provided for upon the publick account, and withal fet forth an edict, that the children had liberty to take and gather any fort of fruit, whence they would, without fear of any punishment to enfue thereupon.

3. Henry Wardling Presentor of Glascow, being at Avignion at the decease of Thomas Stewart Archnguenon Scotland. h biftop of S. Andrews, was provided thereto by 24.56,57. Pope Beneditt the Thirtcenth: of this man's great Hospitality take this instance; The Masters of his House complained of the great numbers that reforted to him for entertainment, and defiring that for the eafe of the Servants he would condefeend to make a Bill of Houshold, that they might know who were to be served. He condemillions of people) his fervants hearing this, gave over their purpose of retrenching his Family, for they saw he would have no man resused that came to his House.

zning. vol. 4. In Italy and Spain, whether you go to view 11.2-2.179. the Temples, Caltles, Magazines, Buildings, or any other thing in this kind: if you depart from the House of your Friend where you first lodged, if you give any money as a Gratuity to the Watchmen, Workmen, or any other fervant of your Friends, you shall depart an enemy instead of a Friend: for fo great is their Magnanimity and Hospitality, that they are exceeding delirous and ambitious to do all good offices for a stranger gratis, and if at any time they receive any thing, it is by enforcement, and with a great deal of re-

Herbertstra-

Harbertstra-odl. 1.3.9 well known City in the Bengalan Gulph, feituate in the midst of those two famous Ports Malacca Linguist and Syam: the people here are exceeding hospita-20) agricult and 3/4m. the Perpers, as from defire of Novelty or Gain refide amongst them; neither do they enquire of what Country they be, what their bufiness, nor Religion. The men of Note transcend in courtese; for at any mans arrival they blush not to profer their Daughters or Nieces to be their Bed-fellows; yea, to accompany them at Bed and Board during their stay: the price of fuch a favour not equalling fo high a complement, but were it less, in my opinion is too much for such Panders and Prostitutes. At the end of the pre-

a Traveller; and that wholoever was convicted fixed time the woman returns home well pleafed. fo far from shame or loss, that they rather account her honoured, and more fit for preferment.

6. The Lucanians have a Law amongst them, Eccl. Rhod.l. to this purpose, that no man shall refusothe enter- 19. c.26. p. tainment of a Stranger that comes to himafter the 916. Sun is fet with a purpose to lodge with him, and bissidered that if he do, he shall submit to a certain Fine, and bissidered be declared guilty of Inhospitality, which they look upon as a very great crime.

At Tednest a City of Morocco fuch respect is Purch piler. 7. At Temple a City of Markets incurrence in the state of the first had to first great that if a Merchant comethither, tom. 1.1. 1.1. and hath no acquaintance, the Gentlemen of the 785. City cast lots who shall be his Host, and they use him kindly, looking only for fome prefent at his departure, in token of his thankfulness. And if he be a mean person, he may chuse his Host without any recompence at all expected from him.

8. Tefegdelt is another City of the fame King- Purch piler. don, where a Guard is let at the Gates, not so tom. 1.611.
much to keep our Enemies, asto entertain Stran-ell. 9.19. gers. At the first coming of a Stranger they ask 785. him if he have any Friends in the City, if not, by the custom of the place they must see to provide him entertainment upon free cost.

9. Edward Earl of Derby, was famous for a Lloyd inhis spreading Charity and his great Hospitality; his state wor provision native, rather plentiful than various, fo- thies.p.548. lid than dainty, that cost him less, and contented his Guests more; his Table constant and even, where all were welcome, and none invited: his Hall was full most commonly, his Gates always. The one with the honest Gentry and Yeomanry who were his retainers in love and observance, bringing good stomachs to his Table, and resolved hearts for his service. The other with the aged, maimed, industrious poor, whose craving freeded, and when his Secretary was called to fet down the names of the Houshold, being asked whom he would first name, he answered Fife and fecond with money, and the third with employ-Augus (these are two large Countries, containing ment. In a word Mr. Cambden observes, that Hospitality lieth buried since 1572 in this Earls Grave, whence may that divine power raise it, who shall raise him, but before the last Resurrection. Neither was he munificent upon other mens charge; for once a Month he looked into his Incomes, and once a Week to his Difbursements. that none should wrong him, or be wronged by him. The Earl of Derby he would say shall keep his own House: wherefore it is an observation of him and the fecond Duke of Norfolk, that when they were buried, not a Tradefinan could demand the payment of a Groat they owed him; nor a Neighbour the restitution of a penny wherein they

had wronged him. 16. Conradus Gefrerus, by the Writer of his life Milch. Ahath this given him as a part of his character, that damin vit. his House was ever open to all forts of Strangers, die, 150, but especially to learned men, many whereof daily repaired to him, some to see and be acquainted with him, others to behold fomething that was rare and worthy of their fight in his keeping: for his House was replenished with great abundance of fuch things, he had the Carcafes of almost all exotick living creatures, or else the figures of them represented in colours to the life, he had a Nursery of very many plants, and those unknown in our Countries in his Garden, more he preserv'ddried in his Boxes, he had also no despicable treasure of Gems, Metals and foffible things. None of these did he keep fecret to himfelf, but he willingly shewed them to as many as came to him that were studious in the things of nature, and learnedly and fweetly would

he discourse of the nature and efficacy and virtues of them: for whereas nature had made him liberaland bountiful, though he did not abound in Gold and Riches, yet he liberally and willingly did impart what was in his power, and drawn out of the treasures of Learning and Experience; for whereas he had many fecrets in Phylick imparted by the best Physicians of Germany, France and Italy, and many others which he himself had yet all these he either published for the common wie and good, or else communicated to such Friends as defired them of him.

Chap. 18.

Plut. moral. 11. Galepfus is a Town in Eubera, where there 1.4. Sympos. be natural hot Baths, it is a proper seat sitted by nature for fundry honest pleasures; so that it is reputed the publick Hostelry of all Greece, there is plenty of Fowl, Fish and Venison. The Town flourishes most in the midst of Spring, in respect of the mighty concourse of people there is at that time, who converse familiarly one with another, and mutually feast together, taking the benefit of the great affluence, and abundance of all forts of provisions that are there. But whenfoever Callistratus the Professor of Rhetorick is at home, his house is open to all Strangers, hardly may a man sup any where else than at his own house, for he is a man fo full of courtesie and hospitality, that it is no easie matter to resist the importunity he uses in the invitation of Strangers: Amongst other perfons of ancient times, he feems to imitate Cimon. making it his whole and only pleasure to feast many in his house, and to receive and entertain Strangers and those from all parts.

Plut.moral.

12. It is written of Celeus, that he was the first disymposius man who delighted to assemble to his House, a mun649-707 ber of honourable persons and of good mark, which affembly he called Prytangum.

#### CHAP. XVIII.

# Of the Blameless and Innocent Life of some Persons.

f Man alone is a wonder, the good and virtuous man must certainly be a double one: he is fuch ararity, that Diogenes thought a Candle and Lanthorn in the broad of day, scarce a sufficient light to make his difcovery by, when he went up and down in quest of fuch a one. Vir bonus cito nee fieri, frage, the Greeks call Oftracifm: While they were nec intelligi potest: nam ille alter fortasse tanquam Phænee meany pores: name use after fortage tanquam Phanix, Among quingentess simon and its reither quickly made nor easily understood, for like the Phanix of Atabia, there is possibly one of them born in the space of some sive bundred years. This was the opinion of Senera, and since the world is so seldom provided with the Sanda Sa enriched with these Jewels, the Reader will the less wonder at that poverty of instances, that is to be way injured you? Neither, said the other, but this met with in Writers, and may do well to have in greater veneration the virtues of those illustrious persons, which he is here presented with.

Camer. oper.

1. Camerarius mentions an Inscription upon a solution fibeil, cent. Tombstone in Rome, near the place of the Jews in 1. c. 97. P. these words.

Julia B. Prifca vixit Annos XXVI. Nihil unquam peccavit nist quod mortua est. i.e.

The Blameless and Innocent Life of some Persons.

In this only she did amiss, that she dy'd.

2. M. Portius Cato the Elder, lived with that in Lipf. monit. and *Italy*, and many otherswhich he himlett had found out, and experimented with great fuccefs, of which had he been fordid and coverous he might have made a large encrease to his private estate; the obtain this by favour or wealth, but against the bife. 1.7.6. favour and riches of almost the whole City. 27,9.170. His honesty and feverity had raised him up solin. 6.7.9. very many enemies, and much of Envy, for he spa-195. red no man nor was a friend to any who was not fo to the Common-Wealth. At last being accused in his old age, he required and obtained that Tiberius; Sempronius Gracchue, one of the chiefelf of his enemies, should be appointed for his Judge, but even he acquitted him, and gave fentence that he was innocent, through this his confident action he ever after lived both in great glory and equal fecu-

3. It is fald of King Henry the Sixth of England, Bale, Chron. that he had one immunity peculiar; that no man p.287. could ever be revenged of him, feeing he never offered a man an injury: Once for all let his Confessor be heard speak, who in Ten years Confession never found that he had done or fald any thing, for which

he might juftly be enjoyned pennance.

4. When the Corps of Thomas Howard fecond maverifun. Duke of Norfole, was carried to be interred in the monum.p.

Abby of Therford, Anno 1524. No perfon could clark mir.

demand of him one Groat for debt, or reftitution c.74p.324.

for any injury done by him.

S. Arifophon the Athenian was used to boast a- zuing, mongst his Citizens of this, that whereas he had That voltage and the state of been ninety five times cited and accused before the 34.5.p.

Tribunal of Justice wet he had even been 161. Tribunal of Justice, yet he had ever been absolved and pronounced innocent, in every of those

6. Julius Drusus a Tribune of the people had a zaing, house, that in many places lay open to the eyes of that. vol. the Neighbourhood, there came a workman to 1.1.2.p. the Neighbourhood, there came a workman to 1.1.2.p. him, and told him that at the price of five Talents, 133. he would so alter it, that it should not be liable to 1.1.6.6.p. that inconvenience. I will give thee Ten Talents, 38. faid he, if thou canst make my house perficious in every Room of it, that so all the City may behold after what manner Ilead my life. For he was a man of great temperance and moderation: Lipsus calls him Linguist Drusse. and relates the story in somewhat a vius Drusus, and relates the story in somewhat a

The Drift, and relates the Itory in fomewhat a different manner, though to the fame purpose.

7. Arifides was the most just and horsest person amongst all the Greeks, and by reason of the glory interpolation and Name he had gained was in danger of a Tengology. Wears Exile, which from the manner of the furference are Greeks. now giving in their voices, and he himfelf was pre-fent standing in the Croud and Throng of the People; there came one to him, who (not able to write himself) desired him (being next to him) that he would write the Name of Ariftides in his Shell, viz. him that he would have condemned and banished. is that which vexes me, and therefore I would be were condemned, because I hear him called up and down Aristides the just or honest. Aristides took his Shell, and wrote his name in it as he had defired.

8. Scipio Nafica was judged once by the Senate Plin. nst. of Rome, (and each of those Senators were from high. 1, 7, 6, to fpeak without passion or affection; to be the best 34.9.173.

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Chap. 19.

Solin. 6.7-p. and honestest man that ever was from the begin- | faith, that he was a person of that integrity that ning of the world; yet this fame man as upright and innocent as he was, through the ingratitude of the people, was not suffered to dye in his own Country; besides he had a repulse from them when he fued for a dignity.

9. M. Cato the younger was the admirer or flat-Nighil, p.5. terer of no mortal: he frequently opposed Pompey fearing his greatness, for he effected the Common-Wealth, more dearly than any other person orthing: he was fuspicious and jealous of any thing that was

beyond measure, as dreading an excess of power in any upon the score of the Republick. He sided with the people in any thing for their advantage, and would freely deliver his opinion in things that were just, let the hazard and danger of doing it be as great as it would.

10- Asclepiodorus went on Pilgrimage from the City of Athens into Syria, and vilited most Cities as he went along: This he undertook for this only purpose, that he might observe the manners of men and their way of life. His journey being ended he faid, that in all his perambulation he had not met with more than three men, that lived with modesty and according to the Rules of Honesty and Justice. These three were Ilapins a Philosopher in Antioch. Mares of Landicea, the honestest man of that Age, and Domninus the Philosopher, so that it should feem Heraclitus had reason for his Tears, who is faid to weep as oft as he came abroad, in confideration of fo many thousands of evil livers as he beheld about him.

11. Biblius (as we read of him) was a man of Cal.Rhad-1. 11. Biblius (as we read of him) was a man of 19.5.26.9. that integrity and fingular abstinence, in respect of what was anothers right, that if he cafually light upon any thing as he palled upon the way, he would depart without offering to take it up: faying It was a kind of blossom of injustice, to seife upon what was so found. Agreeable to which practice of his was that Law of Sragira, Quod non possistine tollas, Take not that up which you never hid down.

12. When the Senate of Rome was in debate aewl. Rhod.l. bout the Election of a Confour, and that Valeria-21.5.11.9. nus was in nomination; Trebellius Pollio writes, that 178. the Universal Acclamation of the Senators was: Presentable The life of Valerianus is a Cenfourfhip, let him be 24.229. the judge of us all, who is better than all of us: let him judge of the Senate who cannot be charged with any crime, let him pass sentence upon our life, against whom nothing is to be objected. Valerianus was almost a Centour from his Cradle, Valerianus is a Cenfour in his whole life. A prudent Senator, modelt, grave, a friend to good men, an enemy to Tyrants, an enemy to the vicious, but a greater unto vice. We receive this man for our Cenfour, him we will all imitate, he is the most noble amongst us, the best in blood, of exemplary life, of excellent learning, of choice manners, and the example of Antiquity. This was a glorious Character of a man given by fo honourable an affembly, and yet to see after what manner virtue is fometimes afflicted in the world; it is remembred of fo great a perion, that having affained to the Empire, he was unfortunately taken by S. spores King of Perfia, and made his Footstool.

13. Upon the death of Julian the Emperour, by field the manimous confent of the Army, Salufting the Prefect of the Prætorian Soldiers was elected, but

when Valentinian was Emperour, he commanded any that had ever received any injury from him, that they should go to the Emperour to complain of him, but there was no man found that had any fuch complaint to prefer against him.

14. Richard the Second King of England was de Danielsbift, posed, and Henry Bullimbrook Crowned King in his continued to stead, it was also enacted in Parliament, that the 3-9-52inheritance of the Crown and Realm of England, should be united, and remain in the person of King Henry and in the heirs of his Body lawfully begotten, a motion was likewise made in the same Parliament, what should be done with the deposed King. Then it was that Thomas Merks Bishop of Carlifle, flewed at once his great loyalty and integrity, he role up, and with extraordinary freedom and constancy, he made an honest and learned Oration, wherein by Scripture reason and other Arguments. wherein by scripture reaion and other Arguments, he floutly maintained the right of his depofed Soveraign, refolutely opposed the usurpation of his Supplanter, concluding that the Parliament had neither power nor policy to depose King Richard, or in his place to elect Duke Henry, and how soever this first cost the good Prelate a Prison, and then the loss of his life; yet the memory of so gallant an action shall never dye, fo long as fidelity and loyalty shall have any respect amongst men.

#### CHAP. XIX.

# Of the Choicest Instances of the most intire friendsbip.

The Ancients had a most excellent Emblem camer. open, whereby they used to express a true and fin. subcis. came cere Friendship, they pictured it in the shape of a 3.6.53.9. cere Friendinip, they pictured it in the mape of a young man, very fair, bare-headed, meanly attired; on the outfide of his Garment was written VIVERE ET MORI, to live and die; and in his Forehead ASTATE ET HYEME, In Summer and Winter: his Brest was open, so that his Heart might be feen, and with his Fingerhe. pointed to his Heart, where was written PROPE LONGE, Far and Near. But such faithful Friends (faith Bishop Morton) are in this age all (for the most part) gone in Pilgrimage, and their return is uncertain, we must therefore for the present be content to borrow instances from the Histories of former Ages.

1. One Mesippus relates in Lucian, how that he one day seeing a man comely, and of eminent con- cause Treat. dition palling along in a Coach with a woman exf pallions.
tremely unhandlome, he was much annazed, and Evat. 4.5
field be could not understand when small file. faid he could not understand why a man of prime quality, and so brave a presence, should be seen to ftir abroad in the company of a Monster. Hereupon one that followed the Coach, over-hearing him, faid, Sir, you feem to wonder at what you now fee; but if I tell you the causes and and circumstances thercof, you will much more admire. Know this Gentleman whom you fee in the Coach is called Zenothemis, and born in the City of Marfeilles, where he herehe excuted himself, pretending his Age and the in- tofore contralted a firm amity with a Neighbour of his firmities of his body, to that Joviniarus was there- named Menecrates, who was at that time one of the upon chosen: when he also was dead, by the means | chief men of the City, as well in wealth as Dignities. of this Saluftius Valentinianus, a Tribune was clear But as all things in the world are exposed to the inconed as Emperour, of this Saluftins the Prefect, Suidas flancy of fortune: it happened, that (as 'tis thought)

having given a falfe sentence he was degraded of ho-nour, and all his Goods were confiscated, every man awoyded him as a Monster in this change of Fortune, but Zenothemis his good friend, as if he had loved miseries not men, more esteemed him in his adversity than he had done in prosperity, andbringing him to his house, shewed him huge treasures, conjured him to share them with him, fince fisch were the Laws of Amity, the other weeping for joy to fee himfelf thus entertained in fach harp necessities, faid he was not so apprehensive of the wan of worldly wealth, as of the burthen he had in a Daughter ripe for marriage, and willing enough, but blemished with many deformities. She was, faith the Hiftory, but half a woman, a body mishapen, limping and blear-eyed, a Face disfigured, and be-fides the had the Falling fickness, with horrible Convulfions. Nevertheless, this noble heart faid unto him, trouble not your felf about the marriage of your Daughter, for I will be her Husband or your Laughter, for I will be her Husband. The other aftonished at fuchgoodness, God forbid, faid he, that I fould lay fuch a burden upon you. No, no, replyed the other, she shall be mine. And instantly he married her, naking great Feasts at the Nuprials; being married, he honoureth her with much regard, and makes it his Glory to shew ther in the best company as a Trophy of his Friend-fhip. In the end she brought him a Son, who re-stored his Grandsather to his Estate, and was the honour of his Family. 2. At Rome, faith Camerarius, there are to be

oper subcis.

2. At Kome, faith Cameratum, control be seen these Verses engraven about an Urn. 97-8-455-

#### D. D. S.

Urna brevis geminum, quamvis tenet ista cadaver; Attamen in Colo Spiritus unus adest: Viximus unanimes Luciusque & Flavius, idem Senfus, amor, studium, vita duobus erat.

Though both our ashes this Urn doth enclose-Tet as one Soul in Heavenwe repose: Lucius and Flavius living wereone mind, One will, love, and to one course enclin'd.

3. Damon and Pythias two Pythagorean Philo-tion. Theair. fophers had betwixt them fo firm a friendship, that both to death of one of them, and that he only becompared to the death of one of them, and that he only becompared to the death of the death of the death of the death of them, and that he only befought he might have liberty first to go home, and Val. Max. 1. fet his affairs in order; the other doubted not to 4.6.7. p. be furety in the mean time to the Tyrant for his return. The Tyrant granted it, intent upon what this new and strange action would come to in the event: a day had passed and he came not, then all began to condemn the rashness of the surety; but he told them he doubted not of the constancy of his Friend. At the same hour as was agreed with Dionyssus came he that was condemned, thereby freeing the other. The Tyrant admiring the courage and fidelity of them both, remitted the punishment, and entreated that he himself might be admitted as a third person into the society of so

admitted as a third perior into the lociety of local admirable a Friendship.

4. Pylades and Orestes were famous of old for the control of the price of the friendship, Orestes being very desired to ease himself of that grief; which he had conceived for the death of his Mother, consulted the Oracle. and understood thereby that he should forthwith

custom of Thoas the then King of that Country, to put to death every Tenth Stranger, that came into his Dominions. This unfortunate Lot fell upon Orestes, the King at last asked which was that Orefers, Pylader readily stepped forth, and told him he was the man who had that name: Oreses denyed it, he again affirmed, so that the King was in doubt which of them he should kill.

5. Endamidas the Corinthian, had Aretalu the Lucian, in Corinthian, and Charixenus the Sycionian for his Towns. friends, they were both rich whereas he was ex. Lon. Theatr. ceeding poor: he departing this life left a will, p.425. (ridiculous perhaps to fome) wherein was thus

I give and bequeath to Arctæus, my Mother to be kept and foster'd in her Old Age, as also my Daughter to Charixenus, to be married with a Dowry as great as he can afferd, but if any thing in the mean time fall out to any of these men, my Will is that the other shall perform that which he should have done had he lived.

This Testament being read, they who knew the poverty of *Eudamidas*, but not his friendship with these men, accounted of it all as mere jest and fport, no man that was present but departed laughing at the Legacies which Aretaus and Charixenus were to receive. But those whose the Bequests were, as soon as they heard of it, came forthwith acknowledging and ratifying what was commanded in the Will: Charixenu died within five days after , Aretaus his excellent Successor took upon him borh the one and the others charge, kept the Mother of Eudamidas, and foon as might be di-fposed of his Daughter in marriage, of five Talents which his estate amounted to, two of them he gave in Dowry with his own Daughter, and two more with the Daughter of his Friend, and would needs have their Nuptials folemnized in one and the same day.

6. Alexander the Great was forrue a Lover of Alian. Epheltion, that in his life time he had him always with high.t near him, made him acquainted with the nearest 70.08 p. and weightieft of his fecrets, and when he was Low Theatr. dead bewailed him with inconfolable tears; he p.426. hanged up Glaucus his Physician, for being abfent Zonar, Ann. when he took that which hastened his end. In to. tom. 1,9-32 ken of heavy Mourning he caused the Battlements Sabell. Ex. of City Walls to be pulled down, and the Manes phosps of Mules and Horses to be cut off; he bestowed ten thousand Talents upon his Funerals, and that he might not want Attendants to wait upon him in the other world, he caused some thousands of men to be flain, even the whole Cussean Nation at

7. Pelopidas and Epaminondus were fingularly Plat. par.l. noted, and commended for the perfect love and propriation friendship that was ever inviolably kept betwixt prilogist. them to the day of their deaths. They went both 6.7. p. 528 together to Mantinea, in assistance of the Lacede Clark's min. monians then in league with the Thebans, their 656.9. place in Battel fell near together, for they were appointed to oppose the Arcadians and to fight on foot, It fell out that the Spartan wing wherein they were was enforced to retreat, and some fled outright, but those two gallant young spirits were re-folved to prefer death before slight, and so standing close together, with great courage they fustained the many enemies that came upon them, till take the way to the Temple of Diana, in the fuch time as Pelopidas having received feven dange-Country of Taurica, thither he went in the company of Pylades his friend: Now it was the cruel it was that the brave Epaininondas (though he

his body and armour, with invincible courage and refolution, at last he was thrust through the Breast with a Pike, and receiving a deep wound with a Sword on his Arm, he was ready to fink, when Agespolis King of Sparta came in with the other wing, and faved the lives of these incomparable friends.

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8. Lucilius was one of the friends of Brutus, and p. 1007. in a good man, he (when Brutus was overthrown at Philippi) perceiving a Troop of the Barbarians care-Eight monit. less in the pursuit of others, but with loofe Reins 1.2.6.13.15 following hard after Brutts, resolved to take off 2319. Ionowing hard after Britis, reforce to take of binoth, metheir eagerness with the hazard of his own life, and morabil. 4-p. being left somewhat behind, he told them that he moraca.4.9. being left following the more credit to him, Fulgol, was Brutus: They gave the more credit to him, Fulgol, because he defired to be presented to Anhony, as Lon. Theatr, if he feared Cosum, and reposed some considence in the other. They glad of their prize, and extolling their good fortune led him away, and it being towards evening, they fent before certain of their company to carry the news to Anthony. With great joy he haltens to meet them, as many others did to see Brutus, some pitying his missfortune, o-thers thinking him unworthy of glory, that for desire of life he would suffer himself to be made the prey of Barbarians. When they drew nigh, Anthony made a halt, as doubting in what manner he should receive Brutus, but Lucilius being brought before him, with an undaunted mind thus spake: No man, Antonius, hath taken M. Brutus, nor shall ever any enemy take him, the Gods are more just than to permit fortune to trample upon fo much virtue, he will be found to be alive, or at least dead in such a manner as is worthy of him: But 'tis I that have imposed upon your Soldiers, and I am here ready to undergo all the severity I shall be adjudged to for it. All that were present were aftonished, Antonius turning to them that had brought him, You are displeased fellow Soldiers, said he, because you suppose you are deceived, but make account with your selves that you have met with a more count with your feeves than that which ye fought after: For whilft you faught for an enemy you have brought me a friend, I am not refolved what I should do with Brutus alive, but I had rather obtain such friends than enemies.

> himself as he had been to Brutus. 9. Lucius Rhegious being then Tribune of the people, Quintus Servilius Capio was by publick authority cast into Prison, for it seemed that by his default the Roman Army was overthrown by the Cimbrians and Teutones, Lucius had a strict friendthip with him, and therefore not only freed him from prison, but was also a companion of his flight, and thereby thrust himself into a banishment, which he could not hope should be other than perpetual.

Having so said he embraced Lucilius, and then com-mitted him to one of his familiars, and afterwards found him upon all occasions, as firm and faithful to

10. Titus Volumnius a Gentleman of Rome, was the friend of Marcus Lucullus, who was flain by the Val. Max.l. command of M. Antonius, for that he had followed the party of Brutus and Cassus, and though he had a sufficient time to provide for himself by slight; yet he remained by the body of his dead friend, and lamented him with fuch abundance of fighs and tears, that particular notice was taken of him by the Officers: They therefore dragg'd him to Antotonius; into whole fight and prefence he was no fooner come, but, Command me Sir, faid he, to be forthwith carried to the Body of Lucullus, and to be there

thought he was flain) ftept before him, defended | quest, he was therefore led to the place he defired, where when he came he killed the right hand of Lucullus, took up his head that was cut off, and put it into his Bosom, and then stretched out his own neck, to receive the blow of the Executioner.

11. Great was the confidence which M. Ulpius Fulgof. 1. 4. Trajanus the Emperour had in his friend Surra: it 6.74.533. was told him one morning, that Surra had confpired against him, he in the evening of the same day, uninvited went to his house, attended only by two persons, he stayed and supped with him, would needs be trimmed by his Barber, consulted his Phyfician about a difease in his eyes, and caused him to look upon them. That night he was again told of nock upon them. I have night he was again told of the conspiracy, he similing said, He had that day made tryal of the matter, and that if Surra had any evil design be had put himself into his power: so that remaining without suspicion of his friendship, not long after he made him Tribune, and the custom being to deliver a naked Sword to the Tribune, he gave him one, faying: I feive you this to defend me if

IRule well, if otherwise to kill me.

12. I think no former histories of the Grecians Haken. A.

or Romans, can afford fuch another example of poles. 1.4.c. faithful and constant friendship, as that betwixt 10. \$.5.9. Barbadicus and Turrifanus two Gentlemen of Ve- 439. nice, fully and lively expressed in this inscription, as I find it Printed at Venice, and allowed by Authority, Anno 1627.

Nicholai Barbadici, & Marci Tarrifani Philophilia.

Regina Adria, Orbis miraculum, intemerata Virgo, propria virtute gravida tandem peperii, at quidnam? miraculum seipsa majus.

Monstra vitio carentia.

Barbadieum et Tarrifanum gemellos, quorum duo corpora unanimat anima, Pylades et Orestes transeant inter fabulas, et quicquid Gracia mendax audet in historia. Commorientes deliria sunt Poetarum fomniantium, at isti unanimes digni quos operi intentus suo Dens respiciat. Magna ingeniorum dispa-

Major Geniorum Paritas.

Non Major unus, nec melior alter iidem et non iidem, ipsi nec ipsi sint, pereuntem Barbadicum servat Tarrifanus , perditum Tarrifanum redimit Barba-

Auri hic sanguinis ille prodigus.

De uno Tarrifano sollicitus Barbadicus, conjugis, liberorum, nepotum postponit curam, uni Barbadico ne placeat Tarrifanus , veneri, aleaque (deliciis suis) valediest : vitam dedit huic ille, animam hic illi; utrique debetur Calum. Philomachiam istam vidit Adria, stupet Orbis, admirabitur posteritas.

Cum duo certarent Victor uterque fuit.

This example was held fo strange, that first Giacomos. Caglia one of the principal Citizens in Venice, published a narration thereof in Italian, Anno 1627. and fince Alexander de Gattis a Churchman of that City, hath out of Italian translated it into Latine, and Printed it in the year following in Venice, the fain, for longh not to survey him, since swasshe only historical Argument of De Gatis take thus: Niperson who propagated him to take that unfortunate side. cholans Barbadicus and M. Trivisanus two Patricians He easily prevailed with Antonius to grant his rehistorical Argument of De Gattis take thus: Ni-

the dignities and offices they had honourably born in the Commonwealth. Those two illustrious perfons from their youth had contracted a friendship with each other, a folid and most entire one it was, carried on all along with the mutual performance of of good Offices: At last it fell out that Trivifinus, through extraordinary domestick expences, charges in journeys, indulgence of fuch pleasures as are common with the more generous fort of youth, and alfo by reafon of fome lolles he had fuftained at dice. and other casualties of humane life; he was reduced to a condition most unworthy of his birth and blood. His debts being grown greater than his fortunes, he was deferted (even by his own Brethren) when he was received into the house of his only friend Barbadicus, a noble and very rich perfon, he had before lent him four thousand ducats gratis, which debt he forgave him as foon as he entred his house, he also paid for him two thousand more which he had contracted with others, and after this by an extraordinary and irrevocable act of his own, he made him Overfeer and Admini-frator of all his goods moveable and immoveable, in fuch manner that he might dispose of them at his pleasure: Nor was Barbadicus satisfied with this, but that he might provide for the profit of his friend in case he should dye, he leaves it in his will that though he had a Wife and Brother, yet Trivifanus should be his sole Executor, that he should have fole power of disposing his Daughters in marriage, nor should at any time be compelled to render an account of his trult, or of any thing pertaining to that estate: He also bequeathed him a legacy large as his eltate would permit, without apparent prejudice to the fortunes of his Children. Burbadieus was moved to do all this, for that he perceived Trivisimus as foon as he had entred his house, (by a singular modesty of mind) of a prodigal of his own estate, become sparing of anothers, and from that moment had left off all gaming and other fuch plea-fures of youth, he had also betaken himself to the company and converse of learned and wife men, and by addicting himself to the perusal and study of the hest Authors, had shewed him that he would answer his liberality with sincerity, uprightness, and unblameable fidelity, which fidelity Barbadicus had often before and also fince this liberality of his, experienced in him his beloved and most constant friend, when he alone defended the life and honour of Barbadicus in his greatest straits and worst dangers as well open as concealed, so that he open-ly professes to owe the safety of them both to Trivifanus. The whole City knows how he supported the innocency of his friend, in the salte and devilish calumnies that were raised upon him, and would not defert him in the worst of his fortunes, though he was flandered for taking his part. While he did this he not only interrupted the course of his preferments to the chiefest places of honour in his Country, unto which (to the amazement of all men) he was in a most hopeful way: But he also forfeited and loft those opportunities. It is also well known to all men that he contracted great and dangerous enmities (with some that had afore time been his companions) upon the fole fcore of this friend of his. He despised all that extrinsick honour which

depends upon the opinion of the brutish multitude, and at the last also exposed hisown life to frequent

and manifest hazards, as also he would yet do in any fuch occasion as should require it, and whereas

own vertues, the splendour of their samilies, and I mind in Barbadicus, he lives with great splendour and in great Authority. He is merciful to the af-flicted, courteous to his friends, and is especially a most worthy Patron of all those that are vertuous. He is honourably effected by the daughters of his friend in fuch manner, as if he were their own Father, he is also chearfully received by his Wife, and truly honoured by her as her Brother, as well because she is not ignorant of his merits in respect of her Husband, as also for his excellent Temper, and fuch other uncommon qualities as render him worthy the love and admiration of all men.

13. In the time of the profcription by the Tri- Fulgof. 1. 4. um-Virate at Rome, there was threatned a grievous 6.7. p. 529. punishment to any person, that should conceal or any way assist one that was proscribed, on the other side great rewards promised the discoverers of them. Marcus Varrothe Philosopher was in the lift of the profcribed; at which time Calento his dear friend concealed him some time in his house. and though Antonius came often thither to walk, yet was he never affrighted or changed his mind, though he daily faw men punished or rewarded according to the Edicts fet forth.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Grateful Disposition of some Persons, and what Returns they have made of Benefits Receiv-

THis of Gratitude is justly held to be the Mother of all other virtues, feeing that from this one Fountain those many Rivulets arise; as that of Reverence and due respect unto our Masters and Governours, that of Friendship amongst men, Love to our Country, Piety to our Parents, and Religion towards God himfelf. As therefore the ungrateful are every where hated; as being under the fulpicion of every vice; on the contrary, grateful persons are in the estimation of all men, having by their Gratitude put in a kind of fecurity, that they are not without some measure of every other fort of

1. Sir William Fuzwilliams the Elder, being a Full. wor-Merchant Taylor, and Servant fometime to Car-thisp.298.
dinal Woolfey, was chosen Alderman of Broadstreet Pour bire.
Ward in London, Anno 1506. Going afterwards Stowessing. to dwell at Milton in North Impromiser, in the fall of Lond. p.89. the Cardinal his former Master, he gave him kind entertainment there at his House in the Country, for which being called before the King, and demanded how he durit entertain fo great an enemy to the State? His answer was, That he had not con-temptuously or wilfully done it, but only because he had tempitionity or withing aone ir, out only occasing we man been his Muffer, and partly the means of his greatest fortunes. The King was so well pleased with his answer, that saying himself had sew such Servants, immediately Knighted him, and afterwards made him one of his Privy Council.

2. Thyreus (or as Curtius calls him) Thriotes was Plut. paral. one of the Eunuchs to Statira, the Wife of Darius, lexandro, and taken at the same time with her by Alexander Leaviti. the Great: When she was dead in Travail he stole bift. 1.47. Trivifums hath lived many years, and is yet alive out of the Camp, went to Dayins, and rold him through this incomparable expression of a grateful of the death of his Wife, perceiving that he re-theatrens.

fented not her death so passionately, as he feared | Men, said Darius, art thou he then who when I had that her chastity together with that of his Sister and Daughters, had been violated by Alexander. Thyreus with horrible oaths afferted the chastity of Alexander, then Darius turning to his friends with his hands lift up to Heaven; O ye Gods of my Country (faid he) and Presidents of Kingdoms, I beseich you in the first place that the fortune of Perlia may recover its former Grandeur, that I may leave it in the fame Colendor I received it, that I may render unto Alexander of the day of the cone of the lution to pass upon us, and that the Kingdom of Peria must be overthrown, then I beg of you that no other amonest mortal men besides Alexander, may sit in the Throne of Cyrus.

3, Prolemans King of Agypt, having overcome Plat in De- Demetrius Poliorcetes in Battel, and made himfelf Mafter of all his carriages, he fent back to Demetrius his Royal Tent, with all the wealth he had taken, and also such Captives as were of the best acmilin, biff.t. count with him, fending him word withal, that the 15.9.172, contention betwixt them was not for Riches but 159:1/2) Contention betweet them was not for tennes but 173. Glory. When Demerrus had returned him thanks Pixelomally he added that he earned by belought the Gods, that they would speedily enable him to return him equal 424. kindnels, for that he had received of him. Not long after when Prolemy had fent Colles his General, with an Army against him, he was overthrown and taken by Demetrius, who feat both him and all the

reft of the Captives as a Prefent to Pickeny.

4. Agrippa accus'd by Euryches his Coachman of Falkof. 15. fome words against Tiberius, was by his order feiz'd c.2.9.589. nome words against Tiberius, was by his order feiz'd cash H.C. and put to the Chain before the Palace Gate; with other Criminals brought thither. It was hot Weather, and he extreme tunity, reing that bliphatil fore Thumiffur a Servant of Chiadr's pafs by, with a Pitcher of Water, he called him, and entains which the other pre-Weather, and he extreme thirty, feeing theretreated that he might drink, which the other pre-fented with much courtelie. When he had drank, affire thy felf, faid he, I will one day pay thee well for this Glass of Water thou hast given me; If I get out of this Captivity, I will make thee great. Tiberius dy'd foon after, he was freed by the favour of Caligula, and by the fame favour made King of Judea; here it was that he remembred Thumastus, rewarding him with the place of Comptrodler of his house, such power hath a flight good turn, well plac'd, upon a generous

5. Durius the Son of Histories, being one of the Guard to Cambyfes in his Expedition against p.217. Lrn. Theatre Egypt, a Man then of no extraordinary condition, feeing Sylofon, the Brother of Polycrates, walking in pal. Memphis, in a glittering Cloak; he went to him, and as one taken with bigit.4.65. perceiving he was very defirous of it, told him he would not fell it him for any Money : but faid he, I will give it you on this condition; that you never part with it to any other; Dasius receiv'd it. In processe of time, Cambyfes being dead, and the Maji overcome, by the feven Princes, Durius was made King, Sylofon hearing this comes to Sufa, fate in the entrance of the Palace, faying he was one that had deferved well of the King, this was told to Davius, who wondring who it was he should be oblig'd to, commanded he should be admitted. Sylofon was ask'd by an interpreter, who he was, and what he had done for the King? He tells the matter about the Cloak, and fays, he was the Per-

no power, gavest me that, which though finall in it felf, was yet as acceptable to me then, as greater things would be to me now? know I will reward thee with such a huge quantity of Gold and Silver, that it shall never repent thee thou wast liberal to D.wins, the Son of Hystaspes. OKing, said Syloson, give me neither Gold nor Silver, but when thou hast freed my Countrey of Samos, which is now held by a Servant of my dead Brother Polycrates: give me that without flaughter or Plunder. Darius hearing this, fent an Army under the conduct of Otanes, one of the fever Princes of Persia, commanding him that he should do for Syloson as he had defired.

6. Rodericus Davalus was Lieutenant General Lipf. monit. of the Horie in Spain, Anno Dom. 423. together 1,2,139, with fome others, he was accused of High Trea- 334. fon, of writing Letters to Josephus King of the Moors; as one that intended the betraying of his Countrey into his hands. Divers Copies of these Letters were produc'd, and the whole affair debated at the Council-Table: In the crime of his Mafter was involved Alearus Numius Ferrerius born at Corduba, and Steward of Davalus his house. But he floutly defending himself and his Master, ceased not till he had shewed that the Letters were counterfeit, and that the Authour of them was 70bames Garsias, of which he was convicted and condemned. He got himself clear off, but the other great Perfons were condemned to perpetual banishment. Here Ferrerius to support his Mafter in his wants, fold all those goods of his, which he had got in the fervice and by the bounty of his Mafter; and having thereby made up the fum of 8000. Crowns, he dispos'd it into Wicker Bottles, loaded an Afs with it, and cauting his own Son to be meanly attired, to drive the Afs, he fent it all privily to his Mafter Davalus; A Person certainly well worthy of being remembred by that Illustrious Nation; and in his Posterity too, in case any of them be yet extant.

7. The only Daughter of Peter Martyr, Clarks mir, through the Ryot and Prodigality of her debauch659-9236. cd Husband, being brought to extreme poverty, Editor bold. the Senate of Zurich (out of a grateful remem- flate.l.2.c. brance of her Father's worth) supported her with 11.p.86. a bountiful maintenance to long as the liv'd.

filtance of *Q. Fabius*, the then Dictator, he was *Pal.Max. l.* preferv'd. Returning into his Camp, he con-\$\(\text{s.c.2.p.13.c.}\). Felled his Errour, commanded the Enfigns to be \$\(\text{Sabilizar-state}\). taken up, and the whole Army to follow them; empl.1.7.c. he marches into the Camp of the Dictator, and 1.9.366. through it the ready way to Fabius his Tent, to the wonder and amazement of all Men. Fabius came out to meet him, then he causes the Ensigns to be fluck down, himfelf with a loud voice called Fabius his Father, his Army called the other Souldiers their Patrons, and filence being commanded: You have this day Dictator, faid Minutius, obtaineda double Victory by your Prowess upon the Enemy, by your Prudence and Humanity upon your Colleague, by the one you have fav'd us, and by the ther instructed us, so that we who were ignominioufly conquered by Hamibal; are Honourably and Profitably overcome by you. Since therefore I know no other Name that is more venerable; I call you an indulgent Father, although this benefit I have ton, who gave it. O thou most Generous amongst from you is greater, then that of my Parent, for to

him

him I do only owe my life, but to you I am indebted both for my own, and also for that of all these. This faid, he embraced Fabius, and kissed him, the like might be observed through the whole Army, for they received each other with mutual embraces and kisses; so that the whole Camp was all joy, and fuch as found no other way, to express it felf but by tears.

The Grateful Disposition of some Bersons.

clarkmin. 9. On the Town-house of Geneva, upon a mar-c.594.236. ble Table, is written in Letters of Gold thus,

#### Post Tenebras Lux.

Quum Anno Dom. 1535, profligata Romana Anti-Christi Tyrannide, abrogatisque ejus superstitio-nibus, Sacro-Sancta Christi Religio hic in suam puritatem; Ecclesia in meliorem ordinem singulari Dei benesicio reposita, & simul pulsis sugatisque hostibus urbs ipsa in suam libertatem, non fine insigni miraculo, restituta fuerit. Senatus populusque Genevensis Monumentum hoc perpetua memoria causa sieri atque hoc loco erigi curavit, quo fuam erga Deum gratitudinem, apud Posteros te-statam sicerit. In English thus.

# After Darkneß Light.

Whereas Anno Dom. 1535. The Roman Tyranny of Anti-Christ was ejected, his Superstitions abolished, the Holy Religion of Christ restored here in its proper purity; the Church by the fingular goodness proper purity; the Church by the Ingular goodnep of God put into better order, the Enemy overcome and put to flight, and the City is left by a remarkable miracle, did then obtain its former liberty and freedom. The Senate and People of Geneva, have caused this Monument (in perpetual Memory thereof) to be made and eretted in this place, as alfo to leave a Testimony of their thank fulnes to God and Posterity.

10. In the time of the fecond Punick War, Val.Max. 1. when Fulvius befieg'd Capua, there were two Wo-5 c.2.q.132 men of Campania that were resolute in their good wishes to the Romans: These were Vestia Opidia, a Matron, and Mistress of a Family; and Clavia Facula, a common profitute. The one of these diddaily facrifice for the good fortune of their Army, and the other cealed not to carry Provisions to such of ours as were made Prisoners aons to their of ours as were made Prioriers a-mongh them. When therefore Capua was taken, their two had their liberty and goods reftor'd, by special order of the Senate of Rome, and not only fo, but fent them a promise, to grant what reward they should desire. It is much, that in so great and publick a loy, the Fathershad leisure to thank two poor Women of mean condition, but it was more, for them to make it a special part of their braced him with so friendly a countenance, as the business, and that by their own motion.

12. There was in Florence a Merchant whose name was Francis Frescobald, of anoble Family and

presented himself to him asking his Alms for Hulew.A. God's sake. Frescobald beheld the ragged strip \$\int\_{0.04,0.00}^{0.04,0.00} ling, and in despight of his Tatters, reading in his clarks mire. countenance fome fignifications of virtue, was mo- Ecclif. hift. ved with pity, demanded his Countrey and Name. part.2.d.1 p; I am, faid he, of England; my Name is Thomas 42.

Cromwell; my Father (meaning his Father-in-law) is a poor Man a Cloth-shearer. I am stray'd from my Countrey, and am now come into Italy with the Camp of French-men that were overthrown at Gatylion, where I was Page to a Foot-man, carrying after him his Pike and Burganet. Frescobald mg after nin nis pike and burganet. Frescould partly in pity of his State, and partly in love to the English Nation, amongst whom he had received some civilities, took him into his house, made him his guest, and at his departure gave him a Horse, new Apparel, and sixteen Duckets of Gold in his Purse. Cromwell rendring him hearty thanks, return'd into his Countrey, where in Process of time, he became in such favour with King Henry the Eight, that he rais'd him to the Dignity of being Lord High Chancellour of England. In the meantime, Frescobald by great and successive losses was become poor, but remembring that some English Merchants owed him sifteen thousand Ducats, he came to I ndon to feek after it, not thinking of what had passed betwixt Cromwel and him. But travelling earnestly about his business, he accidentally met with the Lord Chancellour as he was riding to the Court. As foon as the Lord Chancellour faw him, he thought he should be the Merchant of Florence of whose liberality he had tasted in times past: immediately he alights, embraces him, and with a broken voice fearce refraining tears, he demanded if he were not Francis Frescobald the Florentine? Tes Sir, faid he, and your humble Servant. My Servant, faid Cromwel, no, as you have not been my Servant in times past, so will Inot now force one veen my servain in times page, jo win a nor now account you other than my great and especial friend, affuring you that I have just reason to be sorry, that you knowing what I am, (or at least what I should be) would not let me understand of your Arrival in this Land: Had I known it I should certainly have paid part of that debt which I confess I ow you, but thanks be to God that I have yet time. Well Sir, in conclusion you are heartily welcome, but having now weighty affairs in my Princes caufe, you must hold me excused that I can no longer tar-ry with you: Therefore at this time I take my leave, defiring you with the faithful mind of a friend, that you forget not to dine with me this day at my house. Freso-bald wonders who this Lord should be, at last after some pause he remembers him for the same he had relieved at Florence, he therefore repairs to his house not a little joyed: and walking in the base Court attended his return. He came foon after, and was no fooner difmounted, but he again em-Lord Admiral and other Nobles then in his company much marvelled at. He turning back and holdfav'd the Roman State from being over-whelmed with the Torrent of Hamibal; and had fortunate-Lords, said he, that I feem so glad of this man? This is he by whose means I have atchieved this my present degree, and therewith recounted to them all that had passed between them. Then holding him still by the hand, he led him to the Chamber where he dined, and feated him next himfelf. The Lords departed, he would know what occasion had brought him to London, Frescobald in few words truly opened his cause to him: To which Cromvel returned, Things already past, Mr. Frescobald, can liberal mind, who through a prosperous success in by no power or policy of man be recalled, yet is not your bis affairs, was grown up to an abundance of forew so peculiar to your self, but that by the bond of Wealth. While he was at Florence, a young Man mutual love I am to bear a part therein, and that in this

11. Q. Fabius Maximus, was the Person that

ly ferv'd the Common-Wealth, in five feveral Conful-ships: When thereforehe was dead: the Roman people not unmindful of his good fervice: did ftrive who should contribute most Money, to render the pomp of his Funeral more glorious, and that he might be interred with the greater magni-

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your distress, you may receive some consolation: It is fit I sould repay some portion of that debt, wherein I Standboundto you; as it is the part of a thankful mante do : and I further promise you in the word of a true friend, that during this life and state of mine, I will not fail to to do for you wherein my authority may prevail: Then taking him by the hand he led him into a Chamber, and commanded all to depart, lie locked the door, then opening a Coffer he first took out sixteen Ducats, and delivering them to Frescobald; My friend, faid he, here is your money you lent me at my departure from Florence, here are other ten you bestowed in mine Apparel, with Ten more you disburfed for the Horfe ! rode upon : But confidering you are a Merchant it feemch to me not honeft to return your money, without fore confideration for the long detaning of it. Take you therefore thefe four Bags in every of which is four hundred Ducats, to receive and enjoy from the hand of your affired friend, which the modesty of Frescobald would have refused, but the other forced them upon him. This done he caused him to give him the names of all his debtors, and the fums they owed: The Schedule he delivered to one of his Servants, with charge to fearch out the men, if within any part of the Realm, and firaitly to charge them to make payment within fifteen days, or elfe to abide the hazard of his difpleafure. The Servant fowell performed the command of his Mafter, that in very short time the whole Sum was paid in: During all this time Frescobald lodged in the Lord Chancellors house, who gave him the entertainment he deserved, and oftentimes moved him to abide in England, offering him the Loan of fixty thousand Ducats for the space of four years, if he would continue and make his bank at London: But he defixed to return into his own Country, which he did with the great favour of the Lord Cromwel, and there richly arrived, but he enjoyed his wealth but a finali time, for in the first year of his return he

13. Francifus Dandalus was fent Embaffador Sibilitization from the Venetians to Pope Clement, into France pid.7.5.1.7. where he then was, to deprecate his anger, and to take off the publick ignominy which he was refolved to expose them to:long did he lye in Chains pro-firate at the Popes Table in mourning and great humility, before he could any way appeale that indignation which the Pope had conceived against his reople, at the last he returned well acquit of his charge, when fuch was the gratitude of his felhis charge, when such was the gratitude of his fellow Chizzuns, that by a mighty and universal confent, they elected him Duke of Venice, that he who but lately had been in such despicable state for his given in the City of Albers: He saith the Senate of Albers in such as the such a Countries fake, might now be beheld as conspicuous on the other fide in Gold and Purple.

14. Antonius Mu'a was Physician to Augustus Ca-fur, and being one time delivered by him from a difeate, that was believed would prove deadly to him, the people of Rome were to joyed with the mexpected recovery of their Prince, that to express their gratitude to his Phylician, they palled a decree, that his Statue should be erected and placed next unto that of Asculapius.

15. Hippocrates the Physician perceiving the

Plague from Illyricum to begin to grow upon the parts adjacent, fent some of his Scholars into divers Cities of Greece, to affift and to administer to fuch as were feifed with it, upon which in token of their gratitude, they decreed to him the fame honour which they had had used to give to Her-

16. Junius Brutus did notably revenge the Rape

the expulsion of them all, and delivering Rome from the bondage of their Tyranny, when therefore this grand Patron of Feminine Chastity was dead, the Roman Matrons lamented the death of him in

mourning for a year entire.

17. A War was commenced betwirt the Athe Justini his. nians and the Dorians, these last consulting the O-laspase. racle, were told they should carry the victory unles they killed the King of the Athenians, they there fore gave charge to their Soldiers concerning the fafety of the King. Codrus was at that time King of the Athenians, who having understood the answer of the Oragle, in Love to his Country he difguised himself in mean Apparel, and entred the enemies Camp with a fythe upon his Shoulder, with this he wounded one of the Soldiers by whom he was immediately flain. The body of the King being known the Dorians departed without fighting, and the Athenians in gratitude to their Prince, who had devoted his life for the common fafety, would never after fuffer themselves to be ruled by a King; doing their departed Prince this honour, that they declared they thought no man worthy to fucceed

# CHAP. XXI.

Of the Meekness, Humanity, Clemency and Mercy of Some Men.

He abundant Trade, pleafant Scituation, and ▲ other considerable advantages did occasion one to fay of Ormus a City in Perfia.

Si T'errarum Orbis quaqua patet annulus effet, Illius Ormusium gemma decusque forct.

If all the World were made into a Ring, Ormus the Gemm and grace thereof should bring.

And were I to fet the Crown upon some one particular virtue, amongst all those that have been conspicuous in man; I know none that I should be more prone to favour than that of mercy, and I must confels I was well pleased when I read what followeth.

of the Areopagites being assembled together in a Mountain, without any Roof but Heaven; the Senators perceived a Bird of prey which purfued a little Sparrow, that came to fave it felf in the bofom of one of their Company: This man who na-turally was harsh threw it from him for oughly, that he killed it; whereat the Court was offended, and a decree was made by which he was condemned and banished from the Senate: Where the Judicious obferve, that this company which was at that time one of the gravest in the world, did it not for the care they had to make a law concerning Sparrows, but it was to flew that clemency and merciful inclination, was a virtue so necessary in a State, that a man destitute of it was not worthy to hold any place in Government, he having (as it were) renounced humanity.

2. Agestlaus the Spartan was of that humanity Subell. Ex.l. and clemency, towards those whom he had over- 6.c.4.p. done upon Lucretia, by one of the Tarquins, with come in Battel, that he often gave publick admonitions to his Soldiers, that they flould not treat their Prifoners with infolence, but flould confider that those who were thus subdued and reduced to Trophies while he had the command of the City. Life much this condition were more and when any of these are the condition were more and when any of these are the condition were recogniting amongst them. the removal of his Camp were left behind by his Soldiers as unable to follow through fickness or age, them, but was now become fentleless. Pericles heard 50-19. ance they should perish with hunger, or become a prey to the wild Beafts.

Chap. 21.

List manite

3. Titus Vess firm the Emperour was descreedly last-12-b called the Darling of Mankind, he professed that he thereupon took upon him the supreme Pontifi-Sutton.

nitrioperd. cate, that in 60 high a Priesthood he might be obliged to keep his hands pure from the blood of all men; which he also personned, and the state of any man although of or confenting to the death of any man, although 5365. Of of comenting to the death of any man, although sabilities. I, fometimes there were offered him just causes of revenge, but he still used to fay, he had rather perish himself than be the ruine of another. When two Patricians stood convicted of high Treason, and affectation of the Empire, he thought it sufficient to admonish them in words, to desist such designs, that Princes were ordained by sate, that if they would any other thing of him, they might ask it and have it. Soon after the Mother of one of them living far off, left she should be a Trighted with fome fad news, he fent his own Polts to inform her of the danger and fafety of her Son. Though his Brother *Domition* did manifeltly conspire against him; yet he did him no harm, nor leffened him in any thing, but dealt with him by entreaties, that he would bear him a friendly mind, and after all nominated him his colleague and fucceffor in the Empire: But all this goodness wrought little with this unnatural Brother, for foon after he was empoyfoned by him, to the great loss of all man-

Socialis Ec-diffibility much ipoken of for a notable work of mercy which 6.21.9.38. he wrought in those days, when the Romans had taken seven thousand Persian Captives at the winning of Azazona, and to the grief of the Persian King would not restore them, but kept them in fuch condition that they were almost all starved for want of food. Acacius lamented their estate and condition, called his Clergy together, and faid thus unto them: Our God bath no ned either of Dishes or Cups, for he neither eateth nor drinketh, wherefore fee-Cups, for he neither catch nor druketh, wherefore fee-ing the Conorch hath many precious things both of Gold and Silver, beflowed of the free will and liberality of the faithful: It is requisite that the Captive Soldiers should be therewith redeemed and delivered out of Prison and Bondage, and that they also perishing with Famine, should with some part thereof he refreshed and relieved. This Gold he commanded the Vells and refresh faid, he commanded the Vellels and gifts to be melted, made money thereof, and fent the whole price partly to redeem Captives out of Prison, and partly to relieve them that they perished not with famine. Lastly, he gave the Persians necessary provisions for their voyage, and fent them back to their King: This notable act of the Renowned Aof his refreshment and the King of Persia into great admiration, that the Romans should endeavour to vanquish their enemies by both ways, viz. wars and wards Angustus: The freedman in whom at that 122.2.9. quith their enemies by both ways, viz, wars and well-doing, whereupon he greatly defired the fight of Acacius, and Theodofus the Emperon commanded the Bishop to gratifie the King therein.

5. When Perioles the noble Athenian lay a dying, the better fort of the Citizens and his Friends that that he had taken. He also managed the Common-

These things they were recounting amongst themhe took care to order fome perfons to receive and take care of them, left being defititute of all allifts. fo celebrate those deeds of mine, in which Fortune doth challenge a part, and which are common to other Leaders, and yet in the mean time pass over with silence, that which is the greatest and most excellent of them all : namely, that none of my Fellow Citizens have ever put on mourning through my means. And indeed it was worthy of high commendation, that he retained fo much of humanity and clemency in the midst of men; which he also performed: and faith Suetofed with, and that he had never shewed himself implacable to any enemy whatfoever, in fo great a power as he fo long together had enjoyed.

6. One Guydomer a Viscount, having found a Bale Circus, great treasure in the dominions of Richard the First p.95,5697. in and course the commons of Richard the First p. 95,95 97, in ranged Card et Lio; for fear of the King sled to Hole Color a Town of the King of France for his sateguard. P. 19-208. Thither Richard pursued him, but the Town de. Charles have the myed him entrance, going therefore about the Fattecholff. Walls, to find out the street, places to assault it, 43cm, 12-20. one Bertram de Gurdon, or as others call bim Peter P.45. olic Bertram ae Guraon, or as others can pin Peter 1943. Bafle, fhot at him with an empoy foned Arrow from a frrong Bow, and therewith gave him a wound in his Arm, (in the Eye faith Fuller) which neglected at first and suffered to rankle, or as others say hand. at the and interect to rankle, or as others lay handled by an unskifful Chirurgeon in four days brought him to his end. Finding himfelf paft hope of recovery, he caufed the parry that had wounded him to be brought before him, who being asked what had moved him to do this fact? Aniwered, that King Rebuch bod billed his Fact? that King Richard had killed his Father, and two of his Brothers with his own hand, and therefore he would do it if it were to do again. Upon this infolent answer, every one looked that the King should have adjudged him to some terrible punishment, when contrary to their expectations in a high degree of clemency, he not only freely forgave him, but gave special charge he should be fet at li-berty, and that no man should presume to do him the least hurt, commanding besides to give him an hundred shillings to bear him away. This was done Anno 1199, in the ninth year of this Kings Reign, and the forty fourth of his Age. Dying he bequeathed his heart to Roan, his body to be buried at Fount Everand, and his Bowels at Chalons, (or as others) at Carlifle in England.

7. Charilaus the King of Sparta was of fo mild Plut. in Ly, and gentle a disposition, that Archelaus his associate cargo p. in the Kingdom, used to say to those that spake zuing. high in the commendation of the young man; How Theatr. vol. is it possible that Charilaus should be a good man 1.6.1. p.91. feeing he is not able to be fevere, even against those that are wicked.

8. Q. F. bius Maximus was of that meek and zuing. mild disposition throughout his whole life, that Theatreont. he was commonly called the Lamb.

9. Augustus Cefar walking abroad with Diometime there was more of fear than of prudence, con-299-fulting his own fafety, took hold of the Emperour Falgo, 1.5. and placed him before himfelf, for which yet Au-619,558. gustus never discovered any sign of anger, or offence the petter for the Chizens and instruction that the wealth with that clemency and mercy, that when fare about him, were discouring amongst them in the Theatre it was recited, O Dominum agrams & bonium,

Chap. 22.

ple turned their eyes upon him, and gave him their

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applause both with word and gesture. 10. C. Julius Cafar was not more famous for his tib. 2. cip. valour in overcoming his enemies, than he is for 12-7-295 his clemency, wherein at once he overcame both them and himfelf: Cornelius Phagita one of the bloody emillaries of Syll, in the civil differitions betwixt him and Murius, industriously hunted out Cafor (as one of the Marian party) from all his lurking holes, at laft took him, and was difficultly perfwaded to let him escape at the price of two Talents, when the times changed and that it was in his power to be severely revenged of this man, yet he never did him the least harm, as one that could not be angry at the Winds when the Tempest was over. L. Domitius an old and sharp enemy of his, held Corfinium against him with thirty Cohorts, there were alfo with him very many Senators, Knights of Rome, and the flower or ftrength of the Pompeian party, Cefar belieged the Town, and the Soldiers talked of rendring both the Town and themselves to Cafar, Domitius despairing of any mercy, commanded a Servant Physician of his to bring him a cup of

poyfon, the Phyfician that knew he would repent it, upon the appearence of Cefus clemency, gave him instead of poyson a soporiferous potion. The Town being furrendred, Cafar called all the more honourable perfons to his Camp, spake civily to them, and having exhorted them to peaceable and quiet Counsels, sent them away in safety with whatfoever was theirs. When Domitius heard of this, he repented of the poyfon he supposed he had taken, but being freed of that fear by his Phylician, he went out unto Cafar who gave him his life, liberty, and estate. In the Battel of Pharfalia as he rode to and fro, he cryed Spare the Citizens, nor was any killed but fuch only as continued ro make reliftance: After the Battel he gave leave to every man of his own fide, to fave one of the contrary, and at last by his edict, gave leave to all whom he had not yet pardoned, to return in peace unto Italy: to their effaces, honours, and commands. When he heard of the death of *Pompey* himfelf by the villary of others, to far was he from infultation there-

at, that he brake out into tears, and profecuted his

murderers with flaughter and blood.

11. Lewis the Twelfth the next Heir to the 12.9.3.25 the Eight the then King, as one who was displeased that he had no illue of his own, and so far was he prefled by him, that at last he was that up in Prison, with little hope of his life, most of the Nobles and people, embracing the present times, declared themselves against the unfortunate. But Charles dying on the fudden Lewis afcended to the Throne, to the amazement of many who now began to change their countenance and speech, and fought to infinuate themselves into the good grace and fa-your of the new Prince: Some also who had been constant to him in his adversity, began now to lift up their heads high; amongst these one with great confidence came to the King, and begged the Estate of a Citizen of Orleance, who in that fad time, had flewed himfelf to be one of the sharpest enemies of Lewis. Here it was that the King with a Royal of Laws. Here it was that the king with Royal mind made him this Reply; Ask fomething elfe of me, faid he, and I will show that I have respect unto your merits; but of this say no more; for the King of France doth not concern himself in the injuries of the Duke of Orleance; this was his Title before he

bonum, O Gracious and Good Governour, all the peo- I the dead King had, in the fame Honour, and with the fame Salaries.

12. Sigismund the First, King of Poland, did so Zunig. Thecontenn the private injuries, flaunderous reproach- at vol. 1. es, and evil speeches of insolent men; that he ne- lib.1.p.92. ver thought them worthy of Revenge; nor was he known for that cause alone, to be afterwards the straiter handed to such kind of men, in retheft of Beneficence, and Princely Liberality-

13. Hadrianus the Emperor, while he was a tipf monit. private man, had one that in divers occasions had lib 2 cap. showed himself his Enemy. This man when the 12.9.307. other was arrived to the Imperial Dignity, prefents himself before him, in a trembling posture, and fcarce able to bring forth words wherein to implore his pardon: The Emperor immediately upon the fight of him, faid unto him, Evafifti, thou half escaped me. As if he had faid, thou hadft been undone if we had equally contended; but I being now thy Superior do furceass, and chuse rather to thew my Power, by Clemency than Revenge.

14. Alphonfus King of Nuples and Sieily was all List monit. Goodness and Mercy. He had belieged the City lib. 2.cap. of Cijeta, that had insolently rebelled against him, 12.9.308. and it was evident, that the City was straitned for want of necessary Provisions: themselves did confess as much, for they put forth all their Old Men, Women and Children, and fuch as were unferviceable, and shut their Gates upon them. The King's Council advifed, that they should not be permitted to pass, but should be forced back again into the City, by which means he should speedily become the Mafter of it. The King pitying the diffressed multitude, suffered them to depart; though he knew it would occasion the protraction of the Seige. But when he could not take the City; fome were fo bold as to tell him that it had been his own in case he had not dealt in this manner; but said the King, I value the safety of so many persons at the rate of an hundred Cajeta's. Yet he was not long without that neither, for the Citizens moved with fo great a virtue, and repenting zens moved with to great a virtue, and repenting themfelves of their difloyalty, yielded it to him of their own accord. Amonius Caldora, was also one of the molt powerful, and obstinate Enemies of the Realm of Nuples; but being in a great Battle overthrown and made prisoner, all men perforded the Wint roughly hand of for insiders. fwaded the King to rid his hands of fo infolent a person, and so dangerous to the Kingdom: Alphonfis was he alone that opposed it, and not only gave him his Life, but also restored him to his forfeited Estate; he also gave back unto his Wife, all his Plate, precious Furniture and Houshold stuff, that were fallen into his hands, only referving to himself one Vessel of Crystal. These were the Deeds of this Illustrious Prince, whereunto his Speeches were also agreeable. For being asked: why he was thus favourable to all men, even to those that were evil: Because, faith he, Goodmen are won by Justice, and the Bad by Clemency; and when fome of his Ministers complained of his Lenity; and faid it was more than became a Prince; what then, faid he, would you have Lions and Bears to reign over you? For Clemency is the property of men, as cruelty is that of the wild beafts. Nor did he fay other then what is the truth, for the greater a man is, (and as I may fay) the more he is a man, the more prone and inclinable will he be to this virtue, which is therefore called Huma-

Duke of Orleance; this was his Title before he came to the Crown, and withal he declared that he would have the fame Counfellors and Guards, as manifeftly flowed, in that glorious action of his \$2565.

Abuses and Affronts how lightly Reveng'd. towards Avidius Cassius, and his Family, who had | For what did unto it befal, rebelled against him in Egypt. For whereas the Senate, did bitterly profecute Avidius, and all his Relations; Antonius as if they had been his Friends, did always appear as an Intercessor in their behalf. Nothing can represent him herein so much unto the life, as to recite part of that Oration: which upon this occasion, was made by him in the Senate, to this purpose. As for what concerns the Cassian Rebellion, I befeech you, Conscript Fathers; that laying aside the severity of your Censure; you will preserve mine and your own Clemency. Neither let any man be stain by the Senate, nor let any man suffer that is a Senator. Let not the blood of any Patrician to see the banished return; Exiles be restored to their Estates; and I heartly wish, that I could restore them that are already dead, unto life again. In fore them that are already dead, who life again. In an Emperor I could never approve of the revence of his own injuries; which bowforer it may be oftenimes just: yet for the most part (if not always) it appears to be sharp. You shall therefore pardon the Children, Son in Law, and Wife of Avidius Cassius. But why do I say pardon them, since there is none of them that hath done amis? Let them live therefore, and let them know that they live in security under Marcus. Let then live in the enjoyment of their Patrimony, and in the possession of their Garments, and Gold, and Silver; and let them be not only rich, but safe. Let them have and let them be not only rich, but Jafe. Let them have the frecolom to transport themssilves, into all places as they please; that throughout the whole world, and in the sight of all people; they may bear along with them, the true and inquisitionable instance of yours and my elemency. Neither, O ye Conserint Fathers, is this any remarkable elemency; to pardon the Children and Winger of the Rebollions. I therefore design you this any remarkable elemency; to paraon the concaren and Wives of the Rebellion: I therefore defire you, that you would free at once, all Senators and Kinghts that you would gree at once, all Senators and Kinghts of Rome, that are under acceptation; not only from death and baniflment: but also from fear and batred, from infamy and injury. Allow thus much to my prefent times, that in these conspirates, frames for the exettion of Tyramy; the blood of those that fell in the rection of 1 yearny; the cious of trule that few in the tunnile it felf may fuffice, and that the purishment may proceed no further. This Oration was to pleasing to the Senate, and populacy of Rome, that they extolled the Clemency of Mircia with infinite

prayfes. Fulgofies.

16. Some young men had publickly reproached lib 5 cap 1. the Wife of Pififtratus the Alberian Tyrant; the next day fentible of their errour, in great fear, they presented themselves before him, and with tears implored his pardon. He without any mo-tion to anger or revenge, made them this answer. Hereafter demean your selves more modestly; although my Wise did not (as you suppose) go out of the doors yesterday. By this faying of no less prudence than humanity, he covered at once both the error of the young men, and the difgrace that was done to

17. After what manner compassion and mercy How, Hic-Him. Hieme thinks is pretily represented, by Vefinus Velius; and I will close up this Chapter with his Verses that are thus Englished.

his Wife.

A Fisher angling in a Brook With a strong Line and batted Hook, When he for his wish'd Prey did pull, It happn'd he brought up a Shull Of one before drown'd; which imprest A pious motion in his breast. Thinks he fince I such leisure have, Uponit Pubestow a Grave:

May chance to any of us all. Hetakes it, wraps it in his coat, And bears it to a place remote. To bury it, and then digs deep, Because the Earth it Safe (bould keep. And lo ! in dieging he espies Where a great heap of treasure lies. The Gods donever prove ingrate To fuch as others commiferate.

# CHAP. XXII.

Of the light and gentle Revenges fome have taken upon others.

E Xcellent was the advice that was given to the Romans by the Emballadors of some Cities in Hetruria, that fince they were men, they would not resent any thing beyond humane nature, and that in mortal bodies they would not carry immortal feuds. Light injuries are made none by a not regarding; which with a purfuing revenge, grow both to height, and burden; and live to mischieve us, when they might die to secure us. It is Princely to disdain a wrong; and they say Princes, when Embassadors have offered Indecencies, use not to chide; but deny them Audience; as if Silence were the way Royal to revenge a wrong; thus the upper Region is the most composed; Age the wifelt ever, rage the least: and it was the Maxim of a Great Lord, that discontent is the greatest weakness of a generous Soul; while it is so intent upon its unhappiness that it forgets its remedies. Gentle revenges of abuses; you may see as sollows.

1. Diogenes the Grammarian was wont to dif- Sutton. in pute every Seventh day at Rhodes, and when Tibe-1141. rius then a private man, came to hear him upon a day wherein he was not accustomed to read, he admitted him not, but fent his fervant to him, to let him know, that he should expect the seventh day, wherein there would be opportunity, both for him and others to fee and hear him. When Tiberius came to be Emperor of Rome, this man amongst others came to fainte him; Tiberius having observed him at the gate, fent one to let him know; that at present he could not speak with him; and that he should come to him again at seven years end.

2. A certain Jeweller had fold the Wife of Ga- Trivill Fol-2. A certain Jewener nau loud the Whie of Coal Productive lienus the Emperor, counterfeit and glafs Gems for the true ones: The Emperos being told of the coule-noise age, requested that he might have due punishment. de tol. The Emperor, having heard the complaint of his Dinablib. Wife, commands the man to be dragged from his 42.329. presence, with this Sentence, that he should be exposed to a Lion, to be torn in pieces. But whiles the Impostor fearfully and the people greedily expect, that some sierce and terrible Lion, should be let out of his Den to devour him; the head of a man only appears from the Den, and it was a Cryer who by the Emperor's Order, proclaimed these words. He has played the cheat, and now he is cheated

himjest.
3. When Alcousthe Poet, with a bitter hatred Levi.
had used all the advantages of Iris wit, against Pir. I deduct,
tacus the Mytelenian: Pirracus having afterwards 1:9-10-5
obtained the Sovereignty, by the consent of the Divol. III.
City contented himself to let him understand by a 4-429-328.
Messenger, 329.

of death. The Captain looked ghaftly upon him, and faid; Then Sir, get you out of my Tent, for you have done me a very ill office. The next Morning the

confess nothing. The next year the Duke was revoked, and in his journey to the Court of Spain, hewas to pass by Sarragossa, and this Captain Bolea and the Provost went along with him as his Do-

mefticks. The Duke being to repofe fome days in Saragoffa; the young old Captain Bolea told him, that there was a thing in that Town worthy to be

feen by his Excellency; which was a Cafa de loco, a

Bedlam-house; for there was not the like in Chri-

ftendom: Well, faid the Duke, go and tell the

and that the chief occasion that moved him to it,

was that he had an unruly Provost about him, who

was subject oftentimes to fits of Frenzy; and be-

cause he wisheth him well, he had tried divers

means to cure him, but all world not do, therefore

he would try whether keeping him close in Bedlam for some days would do him any good. The next

day the Duke came with a ruffling Train of Cap-

where he had placed some of his men, who muf-

vost had lain there two nights and a day; and af-

why he had made him Prifoner? Sir, faid the

Warden, it was by vertue of your Excellencies

Commission brought me by Captain Bolea. Bolea step'd forth, and told the Duke; Sir, you have asked me oft, how these hairs of mine grew so sud-

denly grey: I have not revealed it to any foul

breathing; but now I'll tell your Excellency, and fo fell a relating the passage in *Flanders*; and Sir, I have been ever since beating my brains how to get

an equal revenge of him, for making me old before my time. The Duke was fo well pleased with the

Story and the wittiness of the revenge, that he made them both Friends, and the Gentleman who

Messenger, that he had sush ient power, to make himfelf an amends with his ruine.

4. Artaxerxes King of Persia, when Alcides ra.p.833. Sampson, did every where abute hint with words behind his back: caused one to tell him; that in-Dinoth, memors, lib. deed he had the liberty impudently to reproach and flaunder him, but that the King, besides the liberty of speech which he had assumed to himself, had also the power to take off his head for so doing; contenting himfelf with this mild and gentle admonition, to reprove both the raffiness of Aleides, and to shew his own power and cle-

Dinub. lib. 5. Philemon the Comcedian had feurrilously de-te 328. rided Magus the prefect of Paretonium in the pub-11da most, lick Theater; objecting his unskilfulness, and lib. de his unskilfulness, and cobbond, p. what not, not long after by Tempest he was cast 124,125. upon the Shore where Magas was Governor; who being speedily advertized of his arrival, presently caused him to be apprehended; and gave Sentence upon him to lose his head: he was brought to the Scaffold, his Neck laid out on the Block, which the Executioner by private order, gently touched with his Sword; and so let him go unburt. Magas sent after him some Jackstones and Cockals such as boys play with, and only gave him to understand it was in his power to have punished his scurrility as it did deserve.

6. M. Bibulus a man of Eminent Authority, Dispute the Abode in the Province of Syria, had two 151. May. Sons flain by the Souldiers of Gabinius, for whose 119. 4. 6.49 death he exceedingly mourned. Queen Cheopatra of billy dist that had flain his Sons : that he might take of them fich reveng as he thought fit. He very joyfully received this good office, but commanded them untouched to be returned back to Cleepara; thinking it revenge enough, that he had the Enemics of his blood in his power.

7. Sophia Angusta the Wife of Justinus the

younger, had conspired against Tiberius the Emperor to advance Justinianus the Nephew of Justinus to the Greek Empire, and in the absence of Tiberius had called him to her for that purpose: but he having notice of the business, hasted to Confrantineple; and by his prefence quite spoyled the Plot. He caused Augusta to be apprehended, took from her her Treasure, displaced such Officers about her, whose counsel he knew she used, and appointed others in their places, yet left her an abundant maintenance. This done he called *Ju-fimanu* before him, and contenting himfelf fharply to reprove him, he afterwards (unpunished) permitted him to go at his liberty where he pleased.

8. Flavius Vespasianus , in the Reign of Nero tib. 2. cap. was forbid the Court, from whence he departed in 12. p. 302. great fear; at that time there came to him one of the Courtiers, who gave him harft language, and withal driving him thence, commanded him to go to Morbovia, when Veffafianus had afterwards at tained the Empire; this fame man in terrible apprehentions of death, prefented himfelf before him, begging his life; the Emperor revenged himfelf only with a Jeft, and in his own former words commanded him alfo to go to Morbovia.

paramots, as it he had refored to finder foliage parameters as foon as they came he canfed them to add to their Letter the good with es which were wanting, and without any further feverity difinified them.

Jon's our to execute my Commission, interfore 1 pray in the canfed them to add to their Letter the good with es which were wanting, and without any further Prieft, and having done, the Hangman going to put the Halter about his Neck, the Provolt threw.

10. Certain persons of Chios, being strangers Plut. 10. Certain perions of Chios, being Itrangers Plus.

11. Sparta; after supper not only disgorged theme high lib. 2.

12. Elimons, high lib. 2.

13. Elimons, high lib. 2.

14. Lib. 2.

15. P.

16. Gertain perions of Chios, being Itrangers Plus.

16. Lib. 2.

17. Lib. 2.

18. Lib. 2.

18. Lib. 2.

19. Lib crime, being (in case they were Citizens) to suffer 1. lib. 2. p. a condign punishment, when at last it was found 201. they were of Chios; the Ephori caused publick Proclamation to be made, that the Chians had liberty to leave behind them the tokens of their intemperance; and further, there was nothing decreed against them: by Elian they are called Clazomeni-

13. Amilear the brave General of the Carthagi-Polisadio.

nians had fought divers battles with defirable forzung, vol.

tune, after which he was looked upon with the
1. lib. 2. p.

bout to establish the fole Sovereignty in himself; he was put to death, his Brother Gifcon was forced into Exile, and all his Goods confiscate: After which, the Carthaginians made use of several Generals; but finding themselves to be shamefully beaten, and reduced to an extream hazard of servitude; they recalled Gifcon from his banishment, and having entrufted him with the Supreme Command in all Military Affairs they put into his hands all his and his Brothers Enemics to be disposed of, and punished at his pleasure. Giscon caused them all to be bound, and in the fight of the people commanded them all to lie prostrate on the Ground, which done with a quick foot he passed over them all death he exceedingly mourned. Queen Cloopitraof three times, treading upon each of their necks:

Expr. to allwage his grief, ten him bound those

I have now, faithe, a sufficient revenue for the murder of my Brother; upon which he freely difinified them all; faying, I have not rendered evil for evil,

> 12. The Civil Law, for many Ages together Val. Max. lay conceal'd amongst the Ceremonies and Myste-lib. 2. cap. ries of the Gods, known only to the Chief Priests. 5.9.43. Ca. Flaving, the Son of a Freed man and a Scribe, (being to the great indignation of the Nobility made Edile Curule) divilged the Maxims of it, and made it common almost to the whole Forum. When therefore Flavius came once to visit his Collegue in his Sickness, he found the Chamber filled with the Nobility, none of which would vouchfafe to proffer him a Seat amongst them; whereupon he commanded his Chair of State to be brought him, and fate down therein; this way revenging at once his injured Honour, and the Con-

tempt that was shewed to his Person.

but good for coil.

13. When the Duke of Alon was in Bruffells, Howels Eabout the beginning of the Tumules in the Norther- pile 201. lands, he had fate down before Hulft in Flanders, 54 + Ep.25, and there was a Provost Marshal in his Army who was a Favourite of his, and the Provost had put fome to death by fecret Commission from the Duke. There was one Captain Bolea in the Army, who was an intimate Friend of the Provofts; and one Evening late, he went to the Captains Tent, and brought with him a Confellor, and an Execu-tioner as it was his custom. He told the Captain he was come to execute his Excellencies Commiffion, and Martial Law upon him. The Captain ftarted up fuddenly, his hair standing at an end, 9. Therius Cofor, when the Rhodians had wrote and being firuck with amazement, asked him, and the latter end of it had not prayed for his health, he fent for their Emferch, Sir, I am not to exposulate the business with balladors, as if he had refolved to inflict fome pu, you, but to execute my Commission; therefore I pray

Sobriety and Temperance in Meat and Drink. it away, and breaking into a laughter, told him, he had done; he not only entreated him not to there was no such thing, and that he had done this to try his courage, how he would bear the terrour kill himfelf, but forgave and still used him as his Friend.

The Pope that he might congratulate Charles charvinds Cardinal of Lorrain, for the great zeal against the bissolies. Luberans, fent him his Letters of Thanks, and cent. 12-p. faid Captain Bolea; though a young man of about thirty, had his hair all turned grey, to the admiration of all the World, and the Duke of Alva him felf, who questioned him about it; but he would withal the Picture of the Virgin, with Christ in 359. her Arms, being Michael Angelo his most curious Master-piece. The Messenger in his Journey fell sick, and lighting upon a Merchant of Lucca, who pretended himself a retainer to the Cardinal, delivers the Pope's Letter and Present to him, to convey to the Cardinal, who undertook it. This Merchant was a bitter Enemy to the Cardinal for divers injuries from him received, and therefore determined at this time to have upon him at least a moderate and bloodless revenge. Being therefore arrived at Paris, he gets a Limner (who also owed ill will to the Cardinal) to draw a Picture of equal bigness: in which in stead of the Virgin Ma-Warden, I will be there to morrow in the Afternoon. The Captain having obtained this, went to the Warden and told him the Duke's intention, cy, were portracted the Cardinal, the Queen his Neece, the Queen Mother, and the Duke of Guile his Wife, all stark naked, their Arms about his Neck, and their Legs twifted in his. This being put in the Case of the other, with the Pope's Letters, were delivered to one of the Cardinal's Secretaries, while he was with the King in Council. At his return, the Cardinal (having read the Letter) referved the opening of the Case till the next day, where having invited those Ladies, and many Nobles, and Cardinals, they found themselves miferably deceived, disappointed, and exceedingly confounded and ashamed.

tains after him, amongst whom was the said Provost very shining brave, being entred into the house about the Duke's Person: Captain Bolea told An Altrologer predicted the death of King chitw. hist. Henry the Seventh fuch a Year; the King sent for collections. him, and asked if he could tell Fortunes? He said 124:337. the Warden, pointing at the Provost, that's the man: so he took him aside into a dark Lobby, yes. The King then asked if he did not forfee fome eminent danger that much about that time flould hang over his own head? He faid no. Then faid the King, thou art a foolish Figure-cafter, and I ammore skilful than thou; for as foon as I fled him in his Cloak, feized upon his Sword, and to hurried him down into a Dungeon. My Proterwards it hapned, that a Gentleman comming out of curiofity to fee the houfe, peep'd into a final grate where the Provoft was. The Provoft conjuced him as he was a Chriftian to go and tell the faw thee, I instantly prophecied thou shouldst be in prison before night, which thou shalt find true, and sent him thither. He had not been long in custody, but the King sent for him again to know Duke of Alva his Provost was there clap'dup, nor could he imagine why. The Gentleman did his Errand, and the Duke being astonished, sent for if he could caft a Figure, to know how long he should be in prison? He still answered no. Then the Warden with his Prisoner: So he brought the faid the King, thou art an illiterate fellow, that canft not foretell either good or bad that shall be-Provoit in cuerpo, full of Straws and Feathers, mad-man like before the Duke. Who at the fight of fall thy felf; therefore I will conclude thou canft him breaking into laughter, asked the Warden not tell of mine, and fo fet him at liberty.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Sobriety and Temperance of Some Men in their Meat and Drink, and other things.

W Hen Leotychidas was asked the reason why told me this Pallage, faid, that the faid Captain Bolca is now alive, so that he could not be left than ninety years of Age. Bolea is now alive, fo that he could not be left than ninety years of Age.

1.4. Thraspopus was present at a great Feast in the loude of Pisitrans the Athenian Tyrant, where he for for us. Tarty implying that luxurious and hitor collists that intemperate Speeches, and not only revised. Fifth that the prise of the pris the next Morning betimes to the house of Thrasip-are wont to be the proper Parents of the most

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Chap. 24.

obscured by the want of this as both the body and mind are wonderfully improved by it, which is the reason why so many great persons have made choice of it for their Achates.

1. Carus the Roman Emperour was upon his ex-1.3.c.8.5.1. pedition into Perfix, who being arrived upon the pectition into *terpa*, who being arrived upon the Confines of *Armenia*, there came Amballadors to him from the enemy, they expected not a fpeedy admittance to his prefence, but after a day or two to be prefented to him by fome of the Nobles about the District of the Nobles about th him: But he informed of their coming, caused them to be brought before him. When they came they found this great Emperour at his dinner in the open field, lying upon the grafs with a number of Soldiers about him, nothing of Gold or Silver to be feen: Carus himself was in a plain purple Cloak, and the feaft that was prepared for him, was only a kind of ancient black broth, and therein a piece of falted Hogsslesh, to which he also invited the Emballadors.

2. Augustus Casar the Master of the World, was

Satt. 1.2.c. a person of a very sparing dyet; and as abstemious president. in his drinking, he would feed of course bread and fmall fishes, Cheese made of Cows milk, and the fame prefied with the hand, green Figgs and the like: He drank not above a Sextant at once, and but thrice at one Supper, his Supper confifted mostly of three, and when he defired to exceed but of fix dishes, he delighted most in Rhetian Wine; and feldom drunk he in the day time, but instead of drink he took a fop of bread foaked in cold water, or a flice of Cucumber, or a young Lettuce head, or elfe fome new gathered sharp and tart Apple, that had a kind of whish liquor in it. Thus lived this great person after a fashion, that some Coblers and Botchers would almost be loth to be obliged

3. Ludovicus Cornarius a Venetian and a learned man, wrote a book of the benefit of a fober life, man, wrote a book of the benefit of a lober life, 1944. In additional price of the safety of the saf took up a way of living with fuch temperance, that in the space of one year he was freed almost of all fo that upon the Third day nothing but death was expected, yet he recovered without Physick, for his abstinence was to him instead of all other means, and that was it which hindred a recurrency of ma-lignant humours to the parts affected. In the eighty third year of his Age, he was fo found and chearful, so vegete, and so entire in his strength, that he could climb hils, leap upon his horfe from the even ground, write Comedies, and do most of those things he used to do when he was young: If day was fourteen ounces: This was his usual meafure and the faid Cornrains did feriously affirm, that if he chanced to exceed but a few onnces, he was thereby apa to relapic into his former difeafes. All this he bath fet down of himfelf in writing, and it is ansexed to the book of Leonardus Leslins, a Phyfician, which was Printed at Amsterdam, Anno

be lived fuch a life as this, must need some to invade

be with spire.

4. Philippus Nerius at Ninetcen years of Age,
to a said. From a life is a law to himself, that he would refresh his
fund that the Elder King of Sieily, had sud
controlled the Elder King of Sieily, had sud
denly drawn out his forces to oppose the passage of
facebus Caudelus over the River Vulturus; he had
7,6.

these cold delights unto the third day: Being made Priest his manner was to cat some small thing in the morning, and then abstain till Supper which never confifted of more than two poched Eggs, or instead of these some pulse or herbs. He would not suffer more diffies than one to be fet upon his Table, he feldomeat of Flesh or Fish, and of white Meats he never tafted; his Wine was little and that much diluted with water, and which is most wonderful. he never feemed to be delighted with one dish more than another.

5. Cardinal *Curolus Borromaus* was of that abDrextl.opu.,
flinence, that he kept a daily fast with bread and tom.a.l. de
water, Sundays and Holy-days only excepted; and J. junut Abthis manner of life he continued till his death: He lin. part. 1. kept even festivals with that frugality, that he u-11.5.8.9. fually fed upon Pulse, Apples or Herbs. Pope 796. Gregory the Thirteenth, fent to him not only to advise but to command him to moderate these rigours: But the Cardinal wrote back to him that he was most ready to obey, but that withal he had learned by experience, that his spare eating was conducting to health, and that it was subservient to the drying up of that Flegm and humours, where-with his body did abound: whereupon the Pope left him to his pleasure. He persisted therein therefore with fo rigid a constancy, that even in the heat of Summer, and when he had drawn out his labours beyond his accustomed time, he would not indulge himself so far as to talt of a little wine, nor allow his thirst so much as a drop of water.

6. The Ægyptian Kings fed upon fimple diet, Lon. The Art. nor was any thing brought to their Tables befides p.654. a Calf and a Goolé, for Wine they had a stated Diod. Sicul. measure, sich as would neither fill the belly nor intoxicate the head, and their whole life was managed with that modelty and fobricty, that a man would think it was not ordered by a Lawgiver, but a most skilful Physician for the preservation of health.

skillal Phylician for the prefervation of neattn.

7. Cao the younger, marching with his Army Fulgof, ex.l.
through the hot fands of Lybia, when by the burn4.0.3.9486.
ing heats of the Sun and their own labour, they Lon. Theatr,
were prefied with an immoderate thirft, a Soldier
brought him his Helmet full of water, (which he had difficultly found ) that he might quench his thirst with it: But Cate poured out the water in the his difficates: In the feventieth year of his Age he light of all his Army, and feeing he had not enough had a fall, whereby he brake his Arm and his Leg, for them all, he would not taft it alone. By this example of his temperance and tolerance, he taught his Soldiers the better to endure their hard-

fhip.
8. When Panfanias had overcome Mardonius in Herodot.l.9. Battel, and beheld the fplendid Utenfils and Veffels p. 106. of Gold and Silver belonging to the Barbarian, he came open commanded the Bakers and Cooks, e.e. to prepare cont. 1-6.79 him fich a Supper as they used to do for Mardonius, p.365.
which when they had done, and Panfimias had view. p. 655.
ed the Beds of Gold and Silver, the Tables, Diffes, you ask how much meat and drink this man took, and other magnificent preparations to his amaze-his daily allowance for bread and all manner of oment; he then ordered his own fervants to prether food was twelve ounces, and his drink for a pare him fuch a Supper as was usual in Spiria, which was a course repast with their black broth and the like: When they had done it and the difference appeared to be very strange; he then sent for the Grecian Commanders, and shewed them both Suppers: And laughing, O ye Greeks, said he, I have called you together for this purpose, that I might shew you the madness of the Median General, who when

12. Sous was belieged by the Clitorians and fo distressed for Water, that he offered to surrender Agathage, all those lands he had conquered from them, in case he and all his Army might drink at a Fountain near hand. The Clitorians agreed to it, he then affembled his men and declared to them, that if there were any amongst them that would abstain from drinking, he would furrender all his Soveraign power into his hands, but there was not one that could contain or forbear but he alone, who went last to the Spring; where he only cooled and besprinkled his body without with it, in the presnnce of his enemies, by which evalion he refused to deliver up the lands, faying, That all of them did not drink.

speeds hift. 10. Julian the Emperour, first a Deacon, then

in his Army, as being Ministers of intemperance.

As for Stage-Plays, he never but once a year permitted them in his Court, and then he faith of himfelf, that he was more like to one that detefted,

that which they chiefly wondred at, was (when

they faw prefents brought him to affure his welcome) that he took only the courfest fare, and as

for their perfumes, confections, and other delica-

cies, he prayed them to give those dainty things to

than one that was a spectator of them.

the Heliots his Slaves.

11. Ageflans King of Sparta was fent for into that mire Egypt to allift that King against his enemicss, at his arrival all the Kings great Captains, Nobles, and an infinite number of people went to fee him, but

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the Affability and Humility of divers great Perfons.

Such advice as this is given to great persons by Seacea the Tragodian.

When Fortune doth us most carefs, And higher still advance, Then should we most our selves suppress, As Subject wito chance.

Certainly the greatest examples of Courtesse and Humility have been found amongst them that have been truly great, and as the Sun is then flowest of motion, when it is highest in the Zodiack, so these virtues are wont to accompany them of the most worth, and the greatest condescension and self-denyal is still found with most power, and the best the same manner accompanied him back from

1. Alexander the Great being in Afia, was fire M. Harprifed with a fore Tempelt and cold on the findden, right diff. infomuch that divers about him fainted by reason of policy, when the diverse about him fainted by reason of policy. Fulgof.ex.l. forced his Troops back again, but being necessita-4.6.38.7501 ted to first there all day, with his Army unrefresh-Lin. Totalli, ed.; A Soldier towards evening brought him a piece 6.648. of Bread, a Radish, and a piece of Cheese, a mighty Present at that time: But Apporlise commending Macedonian in this condition, sainted and almost utthe Soldiers liberality resused his offer, and said it
terly starved, whom he canded to be carried into the Soldiers liberality retuled his offer, and taid it was not feemly for him to feaft, while his Army fafted.

10. Julian the Emperour, first a Deacon, then a wretched Apostate, yet was otherwise highly to pass, a wretched Apoltate, yet was otherwife highly to thin, high be commended for his many good qualities; for the King: But Alexander with a finiling Countemblat. The temperate, that he never had any war with his mere regarded women, andwould not fee the Perfian Captive Ladies, nor fuffer Cooks nor Barbers. been life.

2. Alphonsius the most Potent King of Arrazon, Lon Totalit, Naples, and Sicily, as he passed through Campania p.528. lighted by accident of a Muletter, whose Mule o. verladen with Corn stuck in the Mire, nor was he able with all his strength to deliver her thence. The Mulletter befought all that palled by to affift him, but in vain: At last the King himself dismounts from his Horse, and was so good a help to the poor man, that he freed his Bealt. When he knew it was the King falling on his knees he begg'd his par-don, the King with words of courtele difinified him. This may feem to be a thing of finall mo-

ment, yet hereby feveral people of Campania, be-

ment, yet hereby leverat people of Campania, Decame reconciled to the King.

3. It is reported by Gualter Mapes an old Histo-Bartons meriographer of ours, (who lived four hundred years Landspart, fince) that King Edward the first, and Leoline Prince 2.5.3.9. of Wales, being at an interview near Auft upon Se- 307.
vern in Glocestershire, and the Prince being sent for Speads hist, but refusing to come, the King would needs go over to him: Which Leoline perceiving went up to the Arms in water, and laying hold on the Kings Boat, would have carried the King out upon his Shoulders adding, that his humility and wifdom had triumphed over his pride and folly, and thereupon was reconciled to him, and did his homage.

4. St. Nilamon dyed with terror as they bare him to the Throne of a Biflop, for which fo many o-ther pine away with ambition; and while he thought himfelf unworthy, and fearing to loofe his innocency, in an over-frong apprehension of both, he departed this life.

5. Peter of Alexandria, being the lawful Success Cause H.C. for of St. Mark, would yet never be perswaded to tom. 2.5. 10. mount his Chair, but contented himself to sit the p. 177. residue of his days upon the sootstool until after his death, the people in veneration of his virtue, having attired him in his pontifical habit, did carry his body to the feat, which he never had pof-

6. Rudolphus Auftriaciu, Anno 1273. was Earl of Lipf, moniti-Hapsburg, one day he went out a hunting with some 1.1.c.2.p. of his followers, it rained that day and the way was 17. dirty and uneven, when he chanced to encounter a Priest, who was bearing on foot the sacred host, unto a fick man thereabouts, as the last comfort he was capable of. The Earl was moved with this fight, and with some passion distinguishing from his horse, What, said he, shall I be carried on horseback, while he that carries my Saviour walks on foot? It is certainly an uncomely if not a prophane thing, and therefore take this horse and get up. It was his command as well as entreaty, whereupon the Priest obeyed: The humble Earl in the mean time followed to the house of the sick on foot, and uncovered, and in thence to his ownhouse. The Priest astonished at

the humility of fo great a person, and inspired and therefore required them to for bear till next day from above, gave him his blessing at parting, and und then do as God should put it into their minds, withal predicted the possession of the Empire to But the Italian Cardinals attributing this his humilihim and his posterity, which fell out accord-

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7. Elizabetha was the Daughter of the King of atr. vol. 1.d. Hingary, and married to Lewis the Lantgrave of Thurchgia; yet in the midst of riches and abundance, the affected poverty and humility; fometimes when the remained at home with her maids the put on the meanest Apparel; faying, that she would never ufe any other ornament when foever the good and merciful Lord should put her into a condition wherein the might more freely dispose of her felf. When the went to Church her manner was to place her felf amongil the poorer fort of women: After the death of her Husband she undertook a Pilgrimage, wherein the gave to the poor and necellitous all that came to her hands to dispose of, she built an Hospital, and therein made her felf an attendant upon the fick and the poor, and when by her Father she was recalled into *Hungary*, the refuted to go, preferring this manner of life before the enjoyment of a Kingdom.

zuing. Tht. 8. It was observed of St. Bernard of Claraval arr. vol. 1.1. that certain bright Rays did feem to proceed from 1,9.86. his eves and this independent his eyes, and this judgment was made of it, that he therefore had fuch a glory in his eyes, for that he never looked upon any whom he did not judge to be better than himself. If he faw a man in vile habit, he would fay to himself, this man bears his poverty with greater patience than you Bernard? and beholding one in more coftly attire he would fay, Perhaps under these fine cloaths there is a better man, than Bernard is in his course rayment. Thus a true and holy humility was the constant Collyrium that this devout person made use of.

9. When Robert the Norman had refused the ward.2.6.2. Kingdom of Jerusalem, the Princes proceeded to make a fecond choice, and that they might know hiplunivist, the nature of the Princes the better, their fervants were examined upon oath, to confess their Masters German 9.5. faults. The Servants of Godfrey of Bouillon, pro-1,7,253. telfded their Mafters only fault was this, that when Mattins were done, he would fray fo long in the Church to know of the Prieft the meaning of every Image and Picture, that Dinner at home was fpoiled by his long tarrying. All admired hereat that this mans worlt vice should be so great a virtue, and unanimously chose him their King. He accepted the place but refused the solemnity thereof, saying, that he would not wear a Crown of Gold there, where the Saviour of Mankind had worn a Crown

10. Upon the death of Pope Paul the Third; Lloyds flate 10. Upon the death of Pope Paul the Third; porther, p. the Cardinals being divided about the Election, the imperial part which was the greatest, gave their voice for Cardinal *Pool*, which being told him he disabled himself, and wished them to chuse one that might be most for the Glory of God and good of the Church. Upon this ftop fome that were no friends to Pool, and perhaps looked for the place themselves if he were put off, laid many things to his charge, amongst other that he was not without suspicion of Lutheranism, nor without blemish of incontinence, but he cleared bimfelf fo handfomly, that he was now more importan'd to take the place than before, and therefore one night the Cardinals came to him being in bed, and fent him in word, that they came to adore him, (a circumstance of the new Popes honour) but he being awaked out of his fleep, and acquainted with it:

ty to a kind of stupidity and sloth in Pool, looked no more after him, but the next day chose Cardinal Montanus Pope; who was afterwards named Julius the Third: I have read of many that would have been Popes but could not, I write this man one, that could have been Pope but would not.

11. Ulpius Trajamus the Emperour, was a person Pezel.melliof that rare affability and humility, that when his fields. own Soldiers were wounded in any Battle, he himself imperial would go from Tent to Tent to visit and take care hift.p. 144. of them, and when fwaths and other cloaths were wanting wherewithal to bind up their wounds, he did not spare his own Linnen, but tare them in pieces to make things necessary for the wounds of his Soldiers: And being reproved for his too much familiarity with his subjects; he answered, that he defired to be fuch an Emperour to his fubjects, as he would wish if he himself was a private man.

#### CHAP. XXV.

Of Counsel, and the Wisdom of Some men therein.

Mo man (they fay) is wife at all hours, at least there are some hours wherein few are wife enough to give fuch counsel to themselves, as the present emergency of their affairs may require. Being dulled by calamity our inventions are too barren to yield us the means of our fafety, or elfe by precipitancy or partiality, we are apt to miscarry in the conduct of our own business. In this case a cordial friend is of singular use, and if wise as well as faithful, may stand us in as much stead as if the Oracle of Apollo was yet in being to be confulted

1. A certain Chaquen that is a Visiter of a Pro- Alvaria. Sivince in China, (one of the most important employ-med bish of ments in the Kingdom) receiving of his visits, as-china part. ter a few days were over, shut up his Gates, and re-fused to admit any further their visits or business, pretending for his excuse that he was sick. This being divulged, a certain Mandarine a friend of his, began to be much troubled at it, and with much ado obtained leave to speak with him. Being admitted, he gave him notice of the discontent in the City, by reason that businesses were not difpatch'd, the other put him off with the same excuse of his sickness. I see no signs of it, replied his striend, but if your Lordship will be pleased to tell me the true cause, I will serve you in it to the utmost of my power, conformable to that affection I bear you in my heart. Know then, replied the Visiter, they have stoln the Kings Seal out of the Cabinet where it used to be kept, leaving it lock'd as if it had not been touched, fo that if I would give audience I have not wherewithal to feal difpatches: If I discover my negligence in the loss of the Seal, I shall as you know loose both my Government and my life. Well perceived the Mandarine, how terrible the cause of his retirement was, but presently making use of the quickness of his wit, asked him if he had never an enemy in that City. He answered yes, and that it was the chief Officer in the City, that is the Chief or Governour, who of a long made answer, That this was not a work of darkeefs, time had born him a secret grudge : Away then,

quoth the Mandarine; in great hast, let your Lord-ship command that all your gords of worth be removed formed them. The Gounfel pleased Bujazet; he into the innermost part of the Palace, let them set sire on gave them their lives, and commissioned H. by to mothermermojt part of the Educe, let them jet pre ou gave them proper and commissioned Hely to the empty part, and call out fir help to quench it. To appoint what them, who decreed, and which the Governour must of necessity repair with the first, it being one of the principal duties of his office. As food as you see him amongst the people, call out about to associate the constant of the principal duties of his office. As a spon see him amongst the people, call out about to the constant of the people of the principal duties of the people of the principal duties of the people of the principal duties of the people Join as you fee him amongs to people, can out mount to him, and configure to him the Gabinet thus sout as it is, this Cadic, and that for the instruments of marriage that it may be secured in his possession from the danger of the fire, for if it be he who hath cause date be stated to be state. The fire, for if it be he who hath caused the Scal to be state, their powerty was help'd, & justice duly administred. Lon. Theatre. he will put it in its place again when he restores you the Cabinet, if it be not be your Lordship shall lay the fault on him for having so ill kept it, and so you shall not only be freed of this danger, but also revenged of your enemy.

The Visiter followed his Counsel; and it succeeded fo well that the next morning after the night this fire was, the Governour brought him the Seal in the Cabinet, both of them concealing each others fault, equally complying for the fafety of both.

2. Edward Norgate was very judicious in Pithing, 161. Ctures, for which purpose he was imployed into in came.

Lady, to purchase some of the choicer for the Earl of Arundel. Returning by Marfellis be missed the money he expected, and being there unknowing of, or unknown to any; he wasobserved by a French Gentlemanto walk in the Exchange, as I may call it of that City, many hours, every Morning and Evening with wift feet and fad face forwards and backwards. To him the Civil Mounfieur addreffed himfelf, defiring to know the cause of his difcontent, and if it came within the compass of his power, he promifed to help him with his best advice. Norgate communicated his condition, to whom the other replied; Take I pray my counsel, I have taken notice of your walking more than swenty nave tagen notice of your walking more than twenty miles a day, in one furlong upwards and downwards, and what is spent in needles going and returning, if laid out in progressive motion, would bring you into your own Country. I will suit you if so pleased with a light habit, and surnly you with competent money for a foot-man: Norgane very chearfully consiented and socted it (being accommodated accordingly) through the body of French accordingly ) through the body of France being more than five hundred English miles, and so leisurely, with ease, sasety and health returned into England.

Lisf. monit. 1.2.c.g.p.

3. Bajazet the first, when he had heard of the frauds and injuries of his Cadies (so they call the Tarkinft.p. Turkifh Judges) being exceedingly moved, commanded them all before him at Neapolis; his intention was to inclose them all in a house, cause it to be fet on five, and fo to confume them altogether therein. This was not unknown to Haly Buffa, a prudent Counfellor of his: who therefore fought and found out a way to appeal him. Bajazet had an Ethiopick Boy, talkative and lepid, in whom he took great delight: Haly having instructed him in what he should say, fent him in to the Prince in a habit more gay than was usual with him. What's the matter said, Bajazet, that thou art thus gallant contrary to thy custom? I am, saidhe, departing lant contrary to thy custom? I ans, suabe, acparting from thee to the Emperor of Constantinople. To him that is our enemy, faid the Prince, what will thou do there? I go, faid he, to invite thence some old Monks and Religious Persons to do justice among st us; since you will have all your Caddes to be stain. But my fince you will have all your Cudies to be flain. But my little Elibiop, flid he, are they skilled in our Laws? Here Haly leafonably put in; They are not my Lord. Why therefore do you cut off those that are? Why then, flud he, do they judge mightly and corruptly? I will discover to my Lord the caste of it said Haly. These our Judges have no stipend allowed them out of

4. Athenodorus the Philosopher, was a familiar P.373. friend to Angustus the Roman Emperour, and being wint opera. thricken in years desired his dismission from the ird. Court: It was granted him at last but not without much importunity, when therefore he came to take his leave, he left this good Counfel with the Emperour his Lord, that before he faid or did any thing of more than usual importance, he should repeat to himself the twenty four Letters of the Greek Alphabet, this pause he prescribed as a remedy against precipitate and over-hasty resolutions; which ferve only to make way for a vain and too late Repentance.

5. It was the wife Counfel of Pythagoras, Dig wieri opera. not up Fire with a Sword; that is, Provoke not a 1.851. person already swoln with anger, by petulant and evil speeches.

6. Two young men of Syracuse were so great Fitzbirb. of friends, that one of them being to go abroad re- Poland Recommended unto the other the care of his Concu. lie partition bine; the Guardian in the others absence, overcome 79.56. with love and lust abused his charge; in revenge whereof his friend at his return corrupted the others wife, by which means there grew a great quarrel betwixt them, and the matter coming to the notice of the Senate, a wife Senator gave Coun-fel to banish them both, left their private quarrel might breed some publick sedition: But his Coun-fel was neglected; whereupon it followed that the friends of the young men ranging themselves on either side, made within a while such a tumult and civil war within the City, that the whole state was

overthrown thereby.
7. When Francis the first King of France, was to march with his Army into Italy, he consulted with Clarks mirric his Appara. his Captains how to lead them over the Alps, whe- 1.54. p.217. ther this way or that way? At which time Amaril his Fool sprang out of a corner where he sate unfeen, and advised them rather to take care which way they should bring their Army back out of Italy again: It's casie for one to interest himself in quarrels; but hard to be difengaged from them when once in.

8. The Senate of Rome were met together in Sabill. Ex.l. Council, where they had a long and difficult debace about what fhould be done with the City of Carthage 113. Cate the elder gave his opinion that it flould be ut-terly subverted and destroyed, that so Rome might be fet in fafety, and many of the Fathers agreed with him therein: Scipio Nasica then stood up; And, said he, those that are so passionately bent upon the destruction of Carthage, let them look to it lest the people of Rome being freed from the fear of a Rival and Enemy abroad, they do not then fall into civil discords, which will be a far worfe evil than the former. This prudent person foresaw what peace and plenty might do amongst them to the corruption of their manners, for want of the exercise of their virtue; and that thereupon would follow the worst of evils, nor was he at all miftaken in his opinion.

9. Three young men having long exercifed themselves in Piracy, had thereby gotten together a great fimm of Money, and then retired themselves the Publick; they therefore take some little rewards of to a City where they might live with greater both Y 2 honesty

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That, Fir-honefty and fafety, and feeing they could not a-174. Hego: gree about the parting of that in the getting of 174. 18. 39 which they had been mutually concern'd, by com-Polychrotic. mon confent they put it into the hands of a Banker, foliation conditioning with him by united. not deliver out one penny thereof, unless in the presence of all three: Soon after one of the three more crafty than the other, perswaded the rest that it was the safest way to build a house; and buy fome Land which should be common with them; whereupon they gave order that their whole mony should be in readiness upon their demand, and one day when they were all Riding out upon Pleafure; their crafty Companion told them that fifty ducats was requifite for the building of their house, which they bad him receive of the Banker, and as they rode by gave order to the Banker to deliver him what he demanded, they rode on, and he demand ed and received their whole fum, and laying it on his horse rode quite away with it. They threaten the Banker to fue him for their lost money, as delivered in their absence: He in this strait advifed with Gellius Arctimus a Lawyer and a witty man, who gave him this Counfel; to acknowledge that he hath the money and was ready to repay it accord ing to their written agreement, that is, in the prefence of all three, withing them to bring with them the third man and they should receive it: But as they heard no more of their Companion, fo neither did he of his Suit.

# CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Subtilty and Prudence of Some men in the Investigation and Discovery of things; and their determinations about them.

of Judgment are instead of the Cord and Pulley whereby this exploit is performed; add to these a have prevailed to bring her to the light, when she hath (as to others) lain referved and conceal-

1. A certain Judge in Spain, when a murther was committed, and divers that were suspected of it brought before him, who yet all of them denyed it; he caused all of them to bare their breasts, and laid his hand upon their hearts, when having found that the heart of one of them had greater trembling and palpitation than any of the reft, making thence a conjecture by his difcerning Spirit; Thou, faid he, art the duther of this murther. The other conscious to himself of the crime, immediately confessed it, and was accordingly led to a deserved

CULTY OFF. 2. Canaerarius tells out of Cedrenus, how the Civiliant. Queen of Saba when the faw that Solomon had expounded all her hardest Riddles, caused one day, certain young Boys and Girls, apparell'd all alike to be brought and fet before the King, (none being able by their faces and looks to difcern the one Sex

from the other) to the end that therein she might have further tryal of King Solomons wildom, he knowing the Queens intent prefently made fome water to be brought in a great Balin, bidding them all to wash their faces, by this device he easily difcern'd the Males from the Females, for the Boys rubbed their faces hard and lustily, but the Girls being shamefac'd, did fcarce touch theirs with their fingers ends.

3. The Emperour Galba (when two persons con. Suet. 1.7.c. tended about the propriety of an Ox, and that the 70,274.

tended about the propriety of an Ox, and that the 70,274.

plea was fo doubtful on both fides, that no man Lipf, month could determine to which of them the Ox did of 259. right belong) did then order that the Ox in questi-on should be led to a pond of water, (where he had before time used to drink) with his eyes blindfolded, and decreed that his cover being taken off, to which of the two mens houses he should first betake himfelf, that person should be adjudg'd and re-

ceived as his rightful owner.

4. Rodolphus Austriacus the Emperour, was at Lips Monit. Norimberg intent upon the publick affairs of the 1.2.6.9.p. Empire, when as a Merchant presented humself be- 259, 260. forehim, imploring his Judice upon an Innkeeper well known, who as he faid had cheated him of two hundred marks in Silver, which having deposited in his hands, he had impudently denied the receipt of fuch Sum, and withal did most injuriously detain

it. The Emperor demanded what evidence he had

of the truth of what he had spoken, who replied (as 'tis ufual in fuch cafes) that he had none other belides himfelf: The Emperour therefore confidering the thing, apprehended that some subtilty must be used to find out the truth of the business, he enquires what manner of bag it was wherein he pretended the money was delivered: He describes the shape, colour, and other particularities of it: The Emperour commands him to withdraw into the next Room, and there to attend. It was his purpose to send for the Inn-keeper, but fortune dispoled it otherwise and more commodiously, for the chief men of the City as 'ts usual, came to present and wait upon the Emperour, amongst whom was this fraudulent hoft. The Emperour knew him T was the faying of one who was none of the meaneft Philosophers, that Truth always lyes way faid to him, You have a hand some Hat, pray give meaneft Philosophers, that Truth always lyes at the bottom of a deep Pir; and that if we will enjoy it, we must be at the pains to draw it up from the honour, and readily presented the Hat: The thence. Quickness of Apprehention and maturity | Emperour retired a while, as if he was called off by publick business, and sends a trusty and well known Iuhabitant of the same City to the Wife of the Innkind of fineness and felicity, by which some men keeper with order he should say, Your Husband defires you would fend him fuch a Bag of money, for he has special occasion for it, and by this token that this is his Hat. The woman delivers it without scruple, and he returns with it to the Emperour, who then calling the Merchant flews him the Bag, and asks if he knew it, the man owns it with joy; the Emperour then calls in the Hoft, And, fays he, this man complains of you, and accuses you of persidions fus, what say you? The other boldly told him that his Acculer lyed or was mad, that he neither hath nor ever had any bufiness with him: The Emperour produces the bags, at the fight of which the Hoft is confounded, his confidence and tongue fail him, he therefore confelled the whole, the Merchant received his money, the Host together with the infamy, a confiderable damage; (for belides reftitution the Emperour fin'd him a good round Sum) Rodolphus was extolled for it, and the fame of this action spread it felf through all Germany.

5. A Roman Lady left Widow by the death of her Husband, had a Son born of this Marriage,

Chap. 26.

which caused him to make a Voyage to Rome with a purpose to make himself known to her, which he did by evident token;, so that the Mother received him in her house, with joy and tears for the recovery of her loss: the was at this time betroth'd to a Man, who had often promis'd her Lover was then absent detain'd by urgent affairs far from Rome. At the end of thirty days he returned, and finding this new guest in her house, demanded who he was; the freely aufwer?d he was her Son: But he plainly told her, that if the fent not away this found child from her lodging, never should she have any share in his affection. The unhappy Creature furpriz'd with love, to ferve his pallion, renounceth her own entrails, and ba-nishes him from her house: The young Man in Julice of King Theodorick, who fent for the La-dy, who stoutly deny'd all the pretentions of this young Man, faying he was an ingrateful Impostor, who not content to have received the Charities of a poor Creature, in her house, would needs chailenge the Inheritance of Children. The Son on the other fide wept bitterly, gave affurance she hadacknowledged him for her own, very lively nadacknowledged finition for feet own, very livery reprefenting all the proofs which paffion and interest put into his mouth. The King founded all passages to enter into the heart of the Lady, and ask'd her whether the were not refolved to marry again; she answered, that if she met with a Man futable to her, she would do what God should inspire her. The King reply'd, behold him here, fince you have lodg'd this guest thirty days in your house, and have acknowledg'd him so freely, what is the cause why you may not marry him, she answered, he had not any means, and that she her felf was well worth a thousand Crowns, which was a great riches in those times. Well, faid Theodorick, I will give this young Man as much for his Marriage, on this condition that you shall marry him, fie much anazed, began to wax pale, bluft, and tremble, feeking to excuse her felf, but faultering in her speech.

The King to affright her more, fwore deeply the should marry him presently or tell the lawful cause of impediment. The poor Woman condemn'd by the voice of Nature, which cry'd in her heart, and having horrour of the crime proposed to her, cast her self at the King's feet, with tears, confessing her loves dishmulation and mishap. Then this great Prince taking the word from her; Are not you a miferable Woman, faid he, to renounce your own blood for a Villain, who hath deceiv'd you, get you to your houle, for fake those fond affections, and live in the condition of a good Widow, ta-

king unto you fuch support from your Son, as he by Nature ought to afford you. 6. About the third year of King James, astrange P590:501.

6. About the time year of rengelled Phylician, stay's da. funcy pollelled the brains of a profelled Phylician. nals 2. 853. one Richard Haidock of New Colledge in Oxford; who pretended to Preach at night in his fleep, in fuch fort, that though he were call'd aloud, or flirr'd and pull'd by the hands or feet, yet would he make no flew of either hearing or feeling, and

this he did often in the prefence of many Honourable Persons that came to hear him, so as within a short time his Fame was spread through the Land, by the name of the sleeping Preacher.

fecretly stollen from her, and in servitude bred up At length the King commanded him to be brought casson. Half in another Province: where being grown up to a to the Court, where His Majefty King Transs, fate sarrows. In another Province: Whetevening grows a grown as 54-p.285, young Man, he had notice that he was Son of fach up the most part of a night to attend the event, when at last Haideck, making a shew to be a fleep, began to Pray, then taking a Text, made his Division, applying it to his purpose, for in his Preaching, his use was to inveigh against the Pope, against the Cross in Baptism, and against the last Canons of the Church of England, and having ended his Sermon, feemed to continue fleeping, Marriage, yet never accomplished it; and this His Majesty having well observed the manner of his carriage, after a few days, called the faid Haidock before him, and in conference with him (as indeed he had an admirable fagacity in the difcovery of fictions) made him confess that all that he did was but imposture, and thereupon to fall upon his knees and ask forgiveness, which the King granted upon condition, that in all places he should openly acknowledge his offence, because many were brought into a belief, that his nightly Preaching, was either by Inspiration or by

7. Fosephus relates, there was a young Jew bred at Sydon with the freed Man of a Roman Citizen, Joseph. Ant. who having some resemblance of Alexander the 117. 614. Son of Herod, whom the Father had cruelly put 1.450. to death; feign'd he was the same Alexander, saying, those to whom *Herod* had recommended this *Lift Monit*, barbarous execution, conceiv'd such horrour at it, 121. 6.5. p. that they resolved to save him and to conceal him that they refolved to fave him, and to conceal him canfin. Holy till after the death of his Father, in which time he Conte Tom. remain'd at Sydon, and now was come as from the 2. Maxit. Gates of death, to demand his right, as being the 3. 38. 2013. An indubitate and lauful Union 5 the 1. 2013. An 2013. indubitate and lawful Heir of the Kingdom. This n.t tom. 1. Impostor had gain'd a subtle fellow, a Servant of p.45.
Herod's Houshold, who taught him all the particulars of the Court, the people embrac'd this false Alexander as a Man returned back from the other World. When he faw himself strong in Credit and Coin, he was so consident as to go to Rome, to question the Crown against Herod's other Sons. He presented himself before Augustus Cefar, the distributer of Crowns, beferching him to pity a fortune, fo wretched, and a poor King, who threw himself at his feet, as the Sanctuary of Justice and Mercy: Every one feemed already to favour him, but Augustus a Monarch very penetrating, perceived this Man tafted not of a Prince, for taking him by the hand he found his skin rough, as having exercifed fervile labours: Hereupon the Emperour drew him alide, faying, content thy felf to have hitherto abused all the World; but know thou art now before Augustus, I will pardon thee on condition thou discover the truth of this matter, but if thou liest in any point thou art utterly loft. The Man was fo amaz'd with the luftre of fuch Majesty, that proftrating himfelf at his feet,

he began to confess all the Imposture: Which done, the Emperour perceiving he was none of the most daring Impostures savedhis life, but condemned him to the Galleys. The Tutor of this Counterfeit being observed by the Emperour to be of a spirit more crasty, and accustomed to evil practices, was ordered speedily to be put to

8. Hiero King of the Syracustans in Sicilia, had Treasure, of caused to be made a Crown of Gold of a wonder Times 1.7.c. ful weight, to be offered as a Tribute to the gods 17. p.667. for his good fuccess in the War. In the making whereof the Goldsmith fraudulently took out a certain portion of Gold and put in Silver; fo that there was nothing abated of the full weight, although much of the value diminished. This came

186 at length to be spoken of, the King was much moved, and being desirous to try the truth with

out breaking of the Crown, proposed the doubt to Archimedes, unto whose wit nothing seemed unpossible. He could not presently answer it, but hoped to devise some policy to detect the fraud. Muling therefore upon it, as he chanced to enter a Bath full of Water; he observed that as his body entred the Bath, the Water did run over: Whereupon his ready Wit from finall effects, collecting greater matters, conceived by and by a way of folution to the King's Question; and therefore rejoycing exceedingly, forgot that he was naked, and so ran home, crying as he ran, I have found it, I have found it. He then caufed two mally pieces, one of Gold, and another of Silver, to be prepared of the fame weight that the Crown was made of; and confidering that Gold is heavyer of Nature then Silver: therefore Gold of like weight with Silver must needs take up less room, by reason of its more compact and folid fubstance. He was assured that putting the mass of Gold into a Vessel brim full of Water, there would not so much Water run out, as when he should put in the Silver mass of like weight, wherefore he tryed both, and noted not only the quantities of Water at each time, but also the difference, or excess of the one above the other: whereby he learned what proportion in quantity is betwixt Gold and Silver of equal weight; and then putting in the Crown it felf into the Water brim full as it was before, marked how much the water did run out then, and comparing it with the Water fun out, when the Gold was put in, noted how much it did exceed that; and likewise comparing it with the Water that run out when the Silver was put in, marked how much it was less then that; and by those proportions, found the just quantity of Gold that was stollen from the Crown, and how much Silver was put in instead of it. By the which, ever since, the proportions of Metals one to another are tryed

o. Praxiteles that famous Artist in the making zuing. The of Statues, had promifed Phryne a beautiful at. vol.3.1 Courtezan, the choice of all the pieces in his his Son was a dead Man; for faith he, he lan-3.9.697. Shop, to take thence fome fuch fingle Statue, as flould be most pleasing to her; but the not knowing which was most valuable, devised this Arthat thou wilt have no respect to the love of the tifice to be satisfied therein; she caused one to young Man? Would you said Erasstratus be consoned in great bash and the said and the said said the said that thou wilt have no respect to the love of the type young Man? Would you said Erasstratus be consoned in great bash and the said that thou wilt have no respect to the love of the type young Man? Would you said Erasstratus be consoned in the said that the sa come in as in great haft, and to tell Praxteles that his Shop was on fire, he startled at the news, cryed out, Is the Cupid, and the Satyre fafe? By this fubtilty, the found out, wherein the Artist himself believed, he had expressed the most skill, and thereupon she chose

10. When the Duke of Officia was Vice-Roy of Sicily, there died a great rich Duke, who left Howel's E- but one Son, whom with his whole Estate, he bequeathed to the Tutele of the Jesuits, and the words of the Will were, when he is past his Minority (Darete al mio Figlivolo, quelque voi volute) you shall give my Son, what you will. It feems the Jefuits took to themselves, two parts of three of the Estate, and gave the rest to the Heir; the young Duke complaining to the Duke of Offina, (then Vice-Roy) he commanded the Jesuits to appear before him, he asked them how much of the Estate they would have, they answered, two

erect particular Altars and Masses, to sing Dirges and Refrigeriums for the Soul of the deceased Duke: Hercupon the Duke of Offina caused the Will to be produced, and found therein the words afore-recited, when he is past his Minority, you fhall give my Son of my Estate what you will.
then he told the Jesuits, you must by Vertue, and Tenour of these words, give what you will to the Son, which by your own confession is two parts of three, and so he determined the

11. A poor Beggar in Paris being very hungry, Fuller's Hoflaid to long in a Cook's Shop; who was diffing by state 1.3. up of Meat, till his Stomach was fatisfied with 6.12.9.170. the only finell thereof. The cholerick Cook. demanded of him to pay for his Breakfast, the poor Man denyed it, and the controversic was referred to the deciding of the next Man that should pass by, which chanced to be the most notorious Ideot in the whole City. He on the relation of the matter, determined that the poor Man's Money should be put betwixt two empty diffies, and the Cook should be recompensed with the gingling of the poor Man's Money, as he was fatisfied with the only finell of the Cook's Meat, and this is affirmed by credible Writers as no Fable but an undoubted

12. Antiochus the Son of Seleucus, daily lan- camer. oper guished and wasted away under a Disease, where- subcis. Cent. of the cause was uncertain, to the great trou-ble and affliction of his Father; who therefore metric. p. fent for Erafifratus, a famous Physician to at-907. tend the care of his beloved Son. Who addref- Pagel. Melfing himself with his utmost dexterity to find out lesic. Thm. I. the root of his infirmity; he perceived it was ra- P-435. ther from the trouble of his mind, then any effect of his conftitution. But when the Prince could not be prevail'd with to make any fuch acknowledgement; by frequent feeling of his pulse, he observed it to beat with more vigour and strength at the naming or presence of Stratonica, that was the beloved Concubine of his Father, having made this discovery, and knowing the Prince would rather die then confess fo dangerous a love, he took this course. He told Seleucus, that guishes for the love of my Wife, and what, said Selencus, have I merited so little at thy hands, tent to serve the love of another in that manner. I would the gods faid Selenem, would turn his love towards my dearest Stratonica. Well said Erasistrains, you are his Father, and may be his Physician, Selencus gave Stratonica to Antiochus, and fixty thousand Crowns as a reward to the prudent Physi-

# CHAP. XXVII.

Of the liberal and bountiful disposition of divers Great Persons.

Hat is Tully's faying, Nihil habet Fortura mag-I na majus, quam ut possit, nec Natura bona melius quam ut velit , bene facere quam plurimis : A parts of three, which they had almost employed, line quam in velit, bene facere quam plurimis: already to build Monasteries, and an Hospital to great Fortune bath nothing greater in it, then that

The Liberality and Bounty of some great men. is able; and a good nature, but nothing better in it, then Archimelus a Poet, it was witty and front, confiftthat follow, the Reader may find a happy confpiwere able, to do good, who difperfed their Bounval.Max.l. 4.6.8.9. 24.

Chap. 27.

1. Gillias a Citizen of Agrigonum, who possessed (as I may fay) the very Bowells of Liberality it 1. Gimas a Citizen of Agrigonum, who pohened (as I may fay) the very Bowells of Liberality it felf; he was a Person of extraordinary wealth, but the riches of his mind excell d the great plenty all the Walls and Fences about his lands to be bea. Sability of the second of the great plenty all the Walls and Fences about his lands to be bea. Sability of the second of the great plenty all the Walls and Fences about his lands to be bea. Caus.H.C. Tom. 1.1.3. fo much that his house was deservedly look'd upon as the very Shop of munificence; there was it, that Monuments for publick uses were framed delightful Shewes prefented to the people, with magnificent Feasts prepared for their entertainment; the fearcity of provision in dear years. were supplied from thence, and whereas these charities extended to all in general, he relieved the poverty of particular persons, gave dowryes to poor Virgins, entertained ftrangers, not only in his City but also in his Country houses; and fent them away, with prefents. At once he received and clothed 500 Gelenfum Knights, that by tempest were driven upon his possessions. To make short, he seemed rather the Bosome of good Fortune, then any Mortal; whatever Gillias pof-felled was as the common Patrimony, and therefore not only the Citizens of his own City; but all persons in the countryes about him, did continually put up Prayers, and offer Vows for the continuance of his life and health.

2. Frances Russel, second Earl of Bedford of Ful. bol. that firname, was fo bountiful to the poor, that Queen Elizabeth would merrily complain of him, that he made all the Beggars: and fure faith mine Author, it is more honourable for Noble men to make Beggars, by their liberality then by their oppression.

3. When Porsenna, King of Hetruria, had besie-Philion. Philicola p. ged Rome, there was a great scarcity and dearth in the City, but having made peace with them, upon Filgofil. 4. reasonable terms, he commanded that of his whole Army, not a man should carry any thing from his Tent, but onely his arms; and fo left his whole Camp, with all forts of provisions, and infinite riches, as a free gift to the Romans.

.4. Sir Julius Cafar Knight was advanced Chanthirs, 179. cellour of the Dutchy of Lancaffer, fworn privy ner Generall to the Nation. The story is well known of a Gentleman who once borrowing his Coach, ( which was as well known to poor people, as any Hospital in England,) was so rendezvouz'd about with Beggars, in London, that it cost him all the money in his purse, to satisfy their importunity; fo that he might have hired twenty Coaches on the fame terms.

Myl.cof 5. Tigranes King of Armenia being fined by mag.p. 798. Pompey at fix thousand Talents; not only very readily layd down that fum, but added of his own accord, to every Roman Souldier in Pompeys Army 50 Drachmes, of Silver, 1000 Drachmes to each Captain, and to every Tribune or Collonel a ta-

6. Hiero King of Syracufa, had built a Ship of 1.22.c.17.p. a mighty bulk, and adorn'd it with great magnificence; upon which an Epigram was made by

ing but of eighteen Verses: but the King was fo racy; of great Fortunes, and good natures; feveral lllustrious Persons, no less willing then they delighted therewith that as a reward of his pains, tyes, as liberally as the Sun doth his Beams, fuch bounty if confider, the furnishing out of the Ships port of the Pyreum at his owne charge, a Princely and Persons therein, together with their going and return.

of his effate, and he was ever more intent upaway from thence, whatfoever they pleafed: he 424releived at his house with meat and drink, as ma- month addiny poor as came thither; when he went abroad: he caused those of his retinue, to exchange their new and coffly garments for the torn and ragged ones of fuch as they met in poor habit, provided they were otherwise worthy persons; and some-times they gave Purses of Money, to such as were in want, if they were known to be men of merit. This procedure of his occasioned once Leontinus Gorgias to fay of him, that Cymon had provided himself of Riches that he might use them; and that the use he put them to was to produce him honour and glory.

8. Amonius Caracalla, the Emperour though not List marit. very praise worthy in other parts of his life was L.2. 6.19.9. yet so delighted with those elegant Verses of Opri- 411. anus; which we yet fee dedicated to him, that Canin, open, he commanded, the Poet should be allowed out of substitution in the commanded out of substitution in his treativy acrown for every Verfe, (that is two of ours faith *Lipfus*) and if we go about to number the Verfes we shall find it a prodigious li-

9. Dioclesian the Emperour, assigned unto Eumenius the Rhetorician; who also was the professor of his Art in the School at Angulodunum; no less then the sum of fifteen thousand Phillippicks. Lips.

Monit. 1. 2. c. 17. p. 411.

10. Alexander the Great, was perhaps in no- Fulchill. thing greater then in his Princely liberality; when 6.8. p. 538: Perillus besought his assistance, in making a Dowry for his Daughter, he ordered 50 Tallents to be given him; Perillus answered ten were sufficient, although fayd he they may suffice him that is to receive; they are yet too fparing for him that is to give. Another time he had commanded his Steward to give Anaxarcus the Philosopher as much as he should desire; and when he demanded an hundred Talents, the Steward not daring to part with Conneciler 1607 and afterwards Mafter of the Rolls: a perfon of prodigious bounty to all of his reply was that Answerbus knew he had fuch a friend, as both could and would confer that and a far greater sim upon him. Beholding once a Mulletter, taking upon his own Shoulders his Mules burden, that was laden with Gold and not able to carry it any further; and perceiving him also to fail under the weight of it; that faid he, thy burthen may feem less greivous to thee: take to thine own Tent that Gold which thou carryest, which from this hour, I will shall be thine own.

11. Prolemus Philadelphus King of Ægypt, had Faleof 1.4. taken care that the Jewish Law, by the permission case, 5.33. of Eleazar the High Priest, should be translated out Zon. Annat. of the Hebrew into the Greek Language; and that tom. 1.f. 34: the interpreters of it might have an agreeable reward for their pains; he of his own accord, fent a mighty fum of Gold as a present to the Temple of Jerusalem; and not onely so, but having sought out all those that were of the Jewish Nation, who were made Prisoners in the Wars of his predeces-

an hundred thousand, yet he ransomed them from their Lords at his own charge, and fent them away with their liberty, and that without the injury of his own people, paying as the price of their random four hundred and fixty Talents.

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Falgof. 1. 4. 12. Richard King of England at a Royal Feast of 12. Richard King of England at a Royal Feast of 149. his, having observed two Knights who were different forms. courling together, and intentively viewing some veilels of Gold that flood on the Cupboard, he drew near to them, and demanded what they conferred to earnestly about, we were faying, faid one of them, that we should both of us be sufficient. ly rich and contented, if we had only two of those goblets that fland there in our possellion: The King similing told them they should not depart unsatisfied upon that account, and that he gave the two veffels they defired, but in regard the graving of them was fuch as it would be some pity to have the work of an excellent Artift destroyed, he commanded they should be weighed in his prefence, and it being found that the value of them amounted to twelve thousand Crowns, he ordered they should receive so much in money in the lieu of the vessels

13. Pope Alexander the fifth, was so bountiful Fulgoft 4.6. to perfons of merit and vertue, and fo very magnificent in works of publick use, that he used to fay amongst his familiar friends, that he had been formerly a rich Bishop and a poor Cardinal, but that now being advanced to the Papacy, he was almost redu-

now verify automates.

14. Alphonfus the Elder, King of Sicily, used to wear upon his Fingers Rings of extraordinary verification. Ine, and that the Gens might receive no dammage, as oft as he washed it was his manner to give them into the hands of fuch of his Servants as chanced to be next him. He had once given them into the hands of one, who supposing the King had forgot them, converted them to his own use: Alphonfus diffembled the matter, instead of those put on other Rings, and kept on his accustomed way. After some days the King being about to wash, he who had received but not restored the former, put forth his hand to take from him his Rings, as he had used to do : But Alphons putting his hand back, whifpered him in the Ear; I will give thee thefe Rings to keep, as foon as thou hast returned me those I did for-merly entrust thee with; and further than this he proceeded not with him.

15. Sarizanarus was the Anthor of that Hexa-Howds For flick which was made of the famous City of Ve 201.1.5 2. nice.

> Viderat Adrincis Venetam Neptunus in undis, Stare Urbem et tots ponere Jura mari, Nunc mihi Tarpeias quantumvis Jupiter Arces Objice & illa tui monia Martis, ait, Sic pelago Tibrim prafers, Urbem aspice utramque, Illam homines dices, hanc posuisse Deos.

The Poet had finall reason to repent of his ingenuity, for as a reward of his pains he had allign'd him out of the publick treasury of that state, an hundred Zecchins for every one of those verses, which amounts to three hundred pounds of our

mains. p.

16. When Henry of Lancaster, sirnamed the Good Earl of Darby, had taken Bigerae in Gaseoign; Anno 1341. He gave and granted to every Soldier the house which every one should feize first upon, with all therein. A certain Soldier of his brake into a Mint Malters house, where he found so great

fors, though the number of them amounted to Ja mass of money, that he amazed therewith as a prey greater than his defert or defire, fignified the fame unto the Earl, who with a liberal mind anfwered: It is not for my state to play Boys play, to give and take; Take thou the money if it were thrice as

17. At the Battel of Poiltiers James Lord Audley, cambd. Ret was brought to the black Prince in a Litter most mains.p. grievously wounded, for he had behaved himielf <sup>209</sup>: with great valour that day: To whom the Prince <sup>21</sup>, p. 299. with due commendations gave for his good fervice. four hundred Marks of yearly Revenues, the which he returning to his Tent, gave as frankly to his four Efquires that attended him in the Battle, whereof when the Prince was advertised, doubting that his gift was contemned as too little for fo great good fervice, the Lord Audley fatisfied him with this answer: I must do for them who deserved best of me, these my Esquires saved my life amidst the enemies, and God be thanked I have sufficient revenues left by my Ancestors to maintain me in your service. Whereupon the Prince praising his prudence and liberality confirmed his gift made to his Esquires, aslign'd him moreover fix hundred marks of like Land here in England.

18. King Canutis gave great Jewels to Winchester Speeds histo Church, whereof one is reported to be a Cross. P. 402. worth as much as the whole Revenue of England amounted to in a year, and unto Coventry he gave the Arm of St. Augustine, which he bought at Papia for an hundred Talents of Silver and one of

19. Clodoveus Son of Dagobert King of France, Fabian biffs in a great death caused the Church of St. Dennis p.151. which his Father had covered with Plates of Silver, to be covered with lead, and the Silver given to the relief of the Poor.

20. Ifocrates the Son of Theodorus the Erecthian, Plut. moral. kept a School, where he taught Rhetorick to an 1. de decem hundred Scholars, at the rate of one hundred orator. P. drachms of filver a piece: He was very rich and 924-well he might, for *Nicoeles* King of *Cyprus* who was the Son of Evagoras, gave him at once the fumm of twenty Talents of Silver, for one only oration which he dedicated unto him.

21. The Poet Virgil repeated unto Angustus Camer. oper. fao, three Books of his Angustus, the Second, Fourth substiteent, and Sixth, the latter of these chiefly upon the ac 164.849. count of Ottavia Sites of these deep upon and Mother of Murcellus whom Angustus had adopted, but he died in the Eighteenth year of his Age. Ottavia therefore being present at this repetition, when Virgil came to these Verses at the latter end of the fixth book, wherein he describes the mourning for Marcellus in this manner;

Heu miferando Puer, si qua fata aspera rumpas, TuM arcellus eris-

Alas poor Youth, if Fates will suffer thee To fee the Light, thou shalt Marcellus be.

Offavia fwooned away: and when the was recovered, the commanded the Poet to proceed no further, appointing him Ten Sesterces for every verse he had repeated, which were in number twenty one. So that by the bounty of this Princes, Virgil received for a few Verses, above the Summ of fifty thousand Crowns.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the Pions Works and Charitable Gifts of some men.

Hereas (faith the Learned Willet) the profellors of the Golpel are generally charged by the Romanists as barren and fruitless of good works, I will, to stoptheir mouths, shew by a particular induction, thatmore charitable work have been performed in the times of the Golpel, than they can shew to have been done in the like time in Popery, especially since the publick oppo-sition of that Religion, which began about two hundred and fifty years fince, (counting from the times of John Wickliffe) or in twice so much time now going immediately before. To make good this he hath drawn out a Golden Catalogue, of perfons pioufly and charitably devoted, together with their works; out of which I have felected, as I thought, the chiefest and most remarkable to put under this head, only craving leave to begin with one or two, beyond the compass of his prescribed time, which I have met with elsewhere.

Bale, Chron.

1. In the Reign of King Henry the Fourth, the p.236, 237. most deservedly famous for works of Piety was William Wickham Bishop of Winchester, his first work was the building of a Chappel at Tichfield, where his Father and Mother and Silter Perrot were burled. Next he founded at Southwick in Hampshire near the Town of Wickham, the place of his Birth, (as a fupplement to the Priory of Southwick) a Chauntry, with allowance of five Priefts for ever: He beftowed twenty thousand marks in repairing the houses belonging to the Bishoprick, he discharged out of prison in all places of his Dioces, all such poor prisoners as lay in execution for debt under Twenty pounds, he amended all the high ways from Winchester to London, on both sides the River: Afwinchester to London, on dout mass the rever: Atter all this, on the Fifth of March, 1379. he began to lay the foundation of that magnificent structure in Oxford called New Colledg, and in person laid the first Stone thereof: In the year 1387, on the twenty for ty fixth of March, he likewife in person laid the first stone of the like Foundation in Winchester, and dedicated the same as that other in Oxford to the

memory of the Virgin Mary.

2. In the Reign of King Edward the Fourth, Sir Bab. Chron. John Crofby Knight, and late Lord Mayor of London, gave to the Repairs of the Parish Church of Henworth in Middlesex, forty pound: To the repairs worth in Managers, forty pound: 10 the repairs of St. Hellens in Bishopfact-freet; where he was buried, five hundred Marks; to the repairing of London Wall one hundred pounds, to the repairing of an Hospital at Stamford for twelve poor people, Pots of Silver, Chased, half guilded, and other Legacies.

3. In the Reign of Queen Elizabeth and in the year 1996. Ralph Rokeby one of her Majesties Mafters of Requests then dying, gave by his Will to Christs Hospital in London one hundred pounds; to the Colledge of the poor of Queen Elizabeth one Bath there, walling them about, he built an Hospihundred Pounds, to the poor Scholars in Cambridge one hundred pounds, to the poor Scholars in Oxford one hundred pounds, to the poor Scholars in Oxford month at the Spring, and three months at the fall of the leaf, with allowance of four pence a day, he

Prisoners in Ludgate one hundred pounds, to the Prisoners in Newgate one hundred pounds, to the Prisoners in the Kings Bench one hundred pounds, to the Prisoners of the Marshalfea one hundred pounds, to the Prifoners in the White Lyon twenty pounds: A liberal and pious Legacy, and not worthy to be forgotten.

4. Richard Sutton Esquire, born of Gentile Pa. Full.ch. hi-rentage, at Knaith in Lincolnshire, sole founder of flory.l. 10. Charter-Houfe Hospital, which he called the Hospi. eps. 179. tal of King James, for the maintenance thereof he is 65. 65. fetled these manners in several Counties. Ballarm of this sp. 189. The interest of t mannor in Cambridgshire, 2. Bastingthorp manner in p.1221.11 p. Lincolnshire, 3. Blackgrove mannor in Wileshire, 1231. 4. Broadhinton land in Wileshire, 5. Castlecamps man- Stores Ann. nor in Cambridghire, 6. Children mannor in Wilehbire, p.1016, 7. Danby mannor in Lincoloshire, 8. Elcomb mannor and Park in Wiltshire, 9. Hackney land in Middlefer, 10. Hallinburg Bouchiers mannor in Effec, 11. Mif-Sunden mannor in Wiltshire , 12. Much Stanbridge mannor in Effex , 13. Norton mannor in Effex , 14. Salthrope mannor in Wiltshire, 15. Southminster mannor in Esex, 16. Tottenham land in Middlesex, 17. Offord mannor in Wil fhire, 18. Watalefcote mannor in Wiltshire, 19. Westeet mannor in Wiltshire, 20. Wroughton munnor in Wiltshire. It was founded, finished, and endowed by himself alone, disburfing thirteen thousand pounds, paid down before the enfealing of the conveyance, for the ground whereon it flood, with some other appurtenances besides fix thousand expended in the building thereof, and that vaft yearly endowment whereof heretofore, not to mention the large films, bequeathed by him to the poor, to Prisons, to Colledges, to mending high ways, to the Chamber of London, besides twenty thousand pounds lest to the discretion of his Executors. He dyed 1611. in the ninth

year of King James his Reign.
5. Anno Dom. 1552. King Edward the fixth, in willas from fixth year of his Reign, founded the Hospitals nosh payin.
of Christ-Church in London; and of St. Thomas in p. 1220. Southwark, and the next year of Bridewel, for the maintenance of three forts of poor, the first for the education of poor children, the fecond for impotent and lame persons, the third for idle persons to imploy and fet them on work. A Princely gift, whereby provision was made for all forts of poor whereby provilion was made for all forts of poor people; fuch as were poor either by birth or cafualtie, or elle willfully poor. Betides by the faid vertuous Prince, were founded two Free Schools in Louth, in Lincolnshire, with liberal maintenance for a Schoolmaster and Ulher in them both. Likewife Christs Colledge, in the University of Cambridge, enjoyeth a fellowship, and three Schollars by the gift

of the faid excellent Prince.

6. Sir William Creit not long fince Lord Treafit willet in fig-Rochester Bridge ten Pounds, to the Wardens and allowing to each of them fix pounds per Annum, he Commonalty of the Grocers in London, two large allo left great sums of money in trust in the hands of Mr. John Billet one of his Executors, who as carefully performed that trult, and partly by this means and partly out of his own citate, hath done those excellent works: He repaired at the expence of divers hundred pounds, the great Church in the City of Bath, he enlarged the hot and crofs tal there to entertain twelve poor people for a Compters in London one hundred pounds, to the Prisoners in the Fleet one hundred pounds, to the Prisoners in the Fleet one hundred pounds, to the

build a window, five pounds to each of the four Parishes in Westminster for twelve years: Upon the building of the Market house there, he bestowed three hundred pounds, whereof is made ten pounds a year for the benefit of the poor: He also gave twenty pounds per Amum to Christs Hospital till two hundred pounds came out.

Robert Earl of Dorchester, Anno 1609. by his willets Sy- 7. Robert Earl of Dorchefter, Anno 1000, by his work purply last Will and Teltament, ordained an Hospital to be built in Eaff Greenfte.id in Suffex, allowing to the building thereof a thousand pounds, (to the which the Executors have added a thouland pounds more) and three hundred and thirty pound of yearly revenue, to maintain twenty poor men and ten poor women, to each of them ten pounds by the year and besides to a Warden twenty pounds, and to two Assistants out of the Town to be chosen, three

willtas our of the Fownito be closed, three pounds fix shillings eight pence a piece per Amum.

willtas Sy.

noff, p.y.ijn.
his own proper charge caused an Hospital to be built at Croyden, for the maintenance of thirty poor people, with a free School having a Mafter and an Ulther, and laid unto it two hundred pounds per Annum, besides the charge of the building, which is supposed to have cost two thousand pounds

none sylvanian Lamb Clothworker, gave to these none sylvanian charitable uses following, he built the Conduit near 1222.

Holborn with the Cock of 15.11 the water more than two thousand yards in pipes of lead at the charge of fifteen hundred pounds, he gave also to these uses following, to twelve poor people of St. Faiths Parish weekly two pence a piece.
To the company of Clothworkers four pounds per Annum, for reading divine service in St. James Church, Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and for four yearly Sermons, and for twelve poor men, and twelve poor women, to many Gowns, Shirts, Smocks, Shooes, he gave Lands to the yearly value of thirty pounds, to each of the Towns of pounds. He erected a Free School at Sutton Valens in Kent, with allowance to the Master of twenty pounds, to the Usher eight pounds. He built fix at Maidstone in Kent, to fet the poor Clothiers on

work in Suffolk, he gave one hundred pounds.

10. Sir Wolfton Dixy Mayor, free of the Skinners, gave as followeth: To the maintenance of a | Peters, the poor in London, St. Andrews Under-shaft, Free School in Bosworth yearly twenty pound, to St. Mary Woodnoth, ten pounds, to six Scholars in Christs Hospital in London yearly for ever forty two Cumbridge twenty pounds, to fix Scholars in Oxford pounds, for a Lecture in St. Michael Baffings-Hall twenty pounds, for two Sermons forty shillings, to the poor of Newgaretwenty pounds, for two Sermons forty shillings, to the yearly ten pounds, to the poor of Newgate twenty pounds, to the two Compters, to Ludgate and Bethlehem, to each of them ten pounds, to the four prifons in Southwark, twenty pounds thirteen shillings four pence, to the poor of Baffingshall ten pounds, to Emanuel Colledge in Cambridge to buy lands, to maintain two Fellows and two Scholars fix hundred pounds, to the building of the Colledge fifty pounds. to be lent unto poor Merchants five hundred pounds to the Hospitals of St. Bartholomew and St. Thomas each of them fifty pounds, to the Poor of Bridewel twenty pounds, to poor Maids marriages one hundred pounds, to poor Strangers of the Dutch and French Churches lifty pounds, towards the building of the Pefthouse two hundrad pounds. The fum of these gifts in money amounteth to more than feventeen hundred pounds, and the yearly Annuities to feventy two pounds.

11, Sir John Gresham Mercer and Mayor of Lon- willus Sydon, Anno 1548. in the Second year of King Ed. 1005, papilm. ward the fixth; gave ten pounds to the poor to every ward in London, (which are twenty four within the City:) And to one hundred and twenty poor men and women to every one of them three yards of Cloth, for a Gown of eight or nine shillings a yard, to Maids marriages and the Hospitals in London above two hundred pounds: He also founded a Free School at Holt, a Market Town in Nor-

12. Mr. Thomas Ridge Grocer gave to charitable willers syuies one thousand one hundred fixty three pounds, nops. papism. fix shillings and eight pence, viz. To the com- p.1228. pany of Grocers, to be lent to two young men free of the company an hundred pound, to his men and maid fervauts fixty three pounds fix shillings eight pence, unto the Hospitals about London one hundred pounds, unto Preachers four hundred pounds, to poor Tradelinen in and about London three hundred pounds, for a Lecture in Grace Church one hundred pounds, and in Gowns for poor men one hundred pounds.

13. Mr. Robert Offley Haberdasher, gave fix hun- willets sydrod pounds to the Mayor and Commonalty of nopl, papilm. Chefter, to be lent to young Tradelmen, and for P.1228. the relief of poor and Prilons and other fuch charitable uses two hundred pounds, he gave to the company of the Haberdashers, to be lent to freemen gratis two hundred pounds more, to pay ten pound yearly to the poor of the company two hundred pounds more, to give ten pounds per annum to two Scholars in each University one, to Bethlehem one hundred pounds, to other Hospitals, Prisons, and poor one hundred and fixty pounds more; in toto, one thousand four hundred and fixty pounds.

14. The Lady Mary R. infey, who in the life time willus Syof Sir Thomas R. infey joyning with him, and after nopf. papifm his death affired in Land two hundred forty three p.1229. pounds per annum, to Christs Hospital in London to Ludlow and Bridgnorth one hundred pounds, to these uses following, to the Schoolmaster of Haw-Chrifts Hospital yearly fix pounds, and to purchate fend annually twenty pounds, to the Master and lands ten pounds; to St. Thomas Hospital yearly Usher in Christs Church by the year twenty pounds, four pounds, to the Savoy to buy bedding ten to ten poor Widows besides apparel and houses, yearly twenty pounds, to two poor a man and a woman during life to each fifty three shillings four pence, to two fellows in Peter-house in Cambridge, Alms houles there with the yearly maintenance of and four Scholars yearly forty pounds, to St. Barten pound. He gave also toward the Free School tholomews Hospital ten pounds, to Newgate, Ludgate, Compters, ten pounds, to Christs Hospital after the expiration of certain Leafes, there will come per annum one hundred and twenty pound, to St. poor of Christs Church Parish sifty shillings, to the poor of the company of Drapers, yearly ten pounds, ten poor womens Gowns, ten poor Soldiers Coats, Shooes and Caps: All these gifts aforesaid are to continue yearly.

15. Mr. George Blundel Clothier of London, by willus sy-his laft Will and Testament, Anno 1599, bequeathed as followeth. To Christs Hospital five hundred p.1229. pounds, to St. Bartholomews two hundred and fifty pounds, to St. Thomas Hospital two hundred and fifty pounds, to Bridewel yearly eight pounds, to-wards Tiverton Church fifty pounds, to mend the high ways there one hundred pounds, to the twelve chief Companies in London, to each one hundred and fifty pounds, towards the releiving of poor prisoners and other charitable uses, in toto one thou-

fand eight hundred pounds: For poor Maids mar- | purchase twenty marks per annum, two hundred riages in Tiverton four hundred pounds, to the City of Exercer to be lent unto poor Artificers, nine hundred pounds; towards the building of the free Grammar School in Tiverton two thousand four hun- or thereabouts, dred pounds, laid out fince by his Executors, Sir William Craven and others, one thousand pounds, to the Schoolmaster yearly fifty pounds, to the Usher thirteen pounds fix shillings eight pence, to the Clark forty shillings, for reparations eight pounds to place four boys Apprentices in Husbandry year. ly twenty pounds, to maintain fix Scholars, three in Cambridge and three in Oxford, the fum of two thousand pounds. The sum of all counting the yearly pensions at a valuable rate, together with the legacies of money, maketh twelve thousand pounds or thereabouts.

16. Mr. Rogers of the company of Leather-felopf. papifm. lers, gave by his Will as followeth, to the Prifons about London twelve pounds, to the poor of two towns in the West Country thirteen pounds six shillings eight pence, to the poor of the town of Pool where he was born ten pounds, to build Almshouses there three hundred thirty three pounds, to relieve poor Prisoners being neither Papists nor Atheifts, that may be let free for twenty nobles a man one hundred and fifty pounds, to poor Preachers ten pounds a man one hundred pounds, to poor decayed Artificers that have Wife and Children one hundred pounds, to the Company of Merchant Adventurers to relieve poor decayed people, and for young Freemen four hundred pounds, to Christs Hospital to purchase Land for the relief of that house five hundred pounds, to erect Alms-houses about London, and to maintain twelve poor People threefcore pounds, to the Parish where he dwelt, ten pounds, and for two dozen of Bread every Lords day to be distributed one hundred pounds to Christs Church Parish fifteen pounds, to the Poor in divers Parishes without Newgare, Cripplegate , Bishopfoate , and St. Georges in Southwark , twenty fix pounds thirteen shillings four pence, to cach alike. To St. Georges Parish in Southwark, St. cach aire. 10 St. Georges Parini in Soutowark, St. Sepulcheet, St. Olaves, St. Gilet, St. Leonards, to each thirty pounds, one hundred and fifty pounds, to St. Botolphs without Aldgate and Bifboffgate to each twenty pounds, forty pounds: Given to maintain two Scholars in Oxford, two in Combridge Students in Divinity, to the Company of Leather-fellows which in the St. William of the Company of Leather-fellows which is not solling. lers which is carefully by them employed and augmented, four hundred pounds: The whole Sum amounteth to two thousand nine hundred and fixty pounds fix shillings eight pence.

17. Mr. George Palyn by his last Will and Testament, gave unto these charitable use: To erect an Alms house about London, and to allow unto six poor people yearly, fix pounds thirteen shillings four pence, he gave nine hundred pounds: Given to the Chime at Bow Church, one hundred pounds: Given to St. John Baptists and Brazen Nose Colledge in Oxford to maintain four Scholars, to each four pounds yearly, to each Colledge three hundred be concealed Land. Besides he hath given the pounds, you too fix hundred pounds, given to the like use to Trimity and St. Johns Colledge in Cambridge, to each three hundred pounds, in too fix always be provided of a sufficient Preacher. He hundred pounds: To fix Prifons about London lixty pounds, to Christs Hospital to purchase twenty pounds per annum three hundred pounds, to St. Thomas Hospital fifty pounds, to the Preachers at Pauls Cross to bear their charges two hundred pounds, to divers Parishes in London, to some ten pounds, to some twenty pounds, one hundred thirty two

pounds, to the use of the Church there thirty pounds, for forty poor Gowns forty pounds, the fum is three thouland two hundred twelve pounds

The vious and charitable works and Gifts of some.

18. Mr. Dove gave unto the company of the willers sy-Merchant Taylors, the fum of two thouland nine north p.p. in. hundred fifty eight pounds ten shillings, to pay p.1231. one hundred seventy nine pounds to these uses following: To maintain thirteen poor Alms-men, and fix in reversion per annum one hundred and seven pounds, to a Schoolmaster eight pounds, to the Poor of St-Botolphs twenty pounds nine shillings, to the Prisoners in both Compters, Ludgate and Newgate twenty pounds, given to St. Johns Colledge in Cambridge one hundred pounds, to Christ's Hospital to purchase fixteen pounds per annum, for one to teach the boys to fing, two hundred and forty pounds, to toll a Bell at St. Sepulchres when the Prifoners go to execution, fifty pounds.

19. Sir William Craven Alderman of London, willets Syhath given athousand pound to Chrise's Hospital nop papism in London, to purchase Land for the maintenance p.1231. of that house: He hath also been a worthy Benefactor to St. John's College in Oxford. He hath built at Burnfall in Tork-shire a Church, compassing it with a Wall at the charge of six hundred pounds. He hath erected a School with the allowance of twenty pounds per annum. He hath built one Bridge that cost him five hundred pounds, another two hundred and fifty pounds, a third two hundred marks, a fourth twenty pounds; and caufed a Caufway to be made, at two hundred pound charge, and all this in his life-time.

20. Mr. Jones a Merchant abiding at Stode, of willets sy the Company of the Haberdashers, hath sent of nops papism. late fix thousand pounds to the Company to be p.1230. bestow'd in Monmouth in Wales, where he was born in charitable Works, and that Worshipful Company hath already purchased two hundred pounds, per annum, and more, allowing one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, to an Hospital for twenty poor People, and an hundred marks to a painful

poor reopie, and an inducred marks to a painting Preacher, to preach twice on the Lord's Day.

21. Mr. Robert Johnson Arch-Deacon of Lei-willing sycefers, Paftor of North Luffenham in the County nonfraphism of Rutland, hath been a worthy inframent in this p. 1232. kind, who at his own charge hath caused two free Schools to be built in two Market Towns in that County; the one at Okeham, the other at Uppingham, with allowance of each twenty four pounds to the Master, and twelve pounds to the Usher yearly. He hath also built two Hospitals, called by the Name of Chris's Hospital in the aforesaid Towns, with provision for each of them, for twenty four poor people, he purchased Lands of Queen Elizabeth, which he hath laid to those Hospitals, and procured a Mortmain of four hundred marks per annum. Likewise he redeemed a third Hospital, which had been erected by one William Darby, and was dissolved, being found to hath also madegood provision in both Universities, for Scholars that shall be brought up in the faid Schools. He hath given also twenty marks per annum, towards the maintenance of Preachers that are called to Paul's Cross. He hath also been very beneficial to the Town of Luffenham, Stamford, and other places in Rutland, in providing for pounds: To the poor in Wrenbury in Cheshire to the education, of their poor Children, and plating them Apprentices.

willets Sy- 22. Mr. John Heydon Alderman of Louise, nople parifin. Mercer, hath given to a hundred Poor, so many and twelve pence a Gowns, a hundred pound, and twelve pence a piece in Money. To the Company of Mercers fix hundred pounds, to be lent to young Men, at three pound fix millings eight pence the hundred, which maketh twenty pound to be given yearly to the Poor. Likewife four hundred pound more he gave to the fame company, to be lent out at the fame rate, and the yearly annuity of thirteen pounds fix shillings eight pence arising thereof to go to the maintaining of the Lecture in St. Machael's Pater Nofter; to Christ's Church Hospital five hundred pound; To the eleven Companies young Men, at three pound fix shillings eight pence the hundred, and out of the annuity arising thereof twenty pound per annum, to go to the Hospitals, and fixteen pound to the Poor. To Exeter two hundred pound. To Briftel one hundred pound. To Gleefler one hundred pound, to be lent to young Tradefinen at three pounds, fix shillings eight pence the hundred, to the use of poor Prisoners, and poor people. To the Town of Wardbery, fix pound thirreen fhillings and four pence. To the Company of Mercers for a Cup, forty pound. To his Servants two hundred and forty pound. Out of the rest of his Moyety, he gave to the aforefad Companies fifty pound to each, to the uses aforesaid.

willers sy23. Mrs. Owen, Widow of Justice Owen, foundnopf papism. ed an Hospital and Free School at Islington, gave to the University Library at Oxford two hundred pound. To St. John's Colledge Library in Cambridge twenty pound, Founded one Fellowship and Scholarship in Emanuel Colledge. To Christ's Hospital fixty pounds, to give twelve pence weekly to the Poor in *Islington*; fixty fix pound thirteen shillings four pence to beautise the Cloyfter in Christ's Hospital. To a School-house at Edmonton twenty pound. To the Parish of Condover in Shrophire, fifty pound for a great Bell. The building of Alms-houses for ten poor Women at Islington, and the purchase of the Lands laid to it, cost her 1415 pound, and the building of the School-house there, three hundred fixty one pound, the gave also yearly sums of Money to Preachers not Beneficed, and to the Prisons in her life-time. By her last Will, twenty two pound per annum, for Islington School. To Preachers thirty five pound. To the Parish of Bassingshaw twenty pound. To the Prisons eight pound. To the Company of Brewers, in Linnen, Plate, and Money, a hundred pound. The fum of these Moneys, besides the annuity of twenty two pound will amount to two thousand three hundred twenty pound, or thereabout. All this she did, though at her death the had twenty two Children, and Childrens Children; among their parts finding a portion for Christ's poor Members.

24. To all this as a most exemplary Charity, printing may be added that Act of Parliament, held Anna p. 1228.

p. 1228.

g. of the Queen, Chapter the third, for the relief of the Poor in every Parish, and setting of them to work, by vertue of which Act, there can not be less gathered yearly, for the aforesaid charitable uses, throughout the Land then thirty or forty thousand pounds yearly, a National, and perpetual Charity, the like whereof perhaps, there is no Nation under Heaven, that hath yet, and pollibly may not hereafter perform.

CHAP, XXIX.

Of such as were Lovers of Justice, and Impartial Administrators of

Hose people in India that are called Pedalii. when they make their folemn facrifices to their gods, use to crave nothing at their hands but besides, eleven hundred pound to be lent out to that they may have Justice continued and preserved amongst them, as supposing in the enjoyment of that, they should have little reason to complain, of the want of any other thing. And it was the faving of Maximilian the Emperour, fiat Justitia & ruat cœlum ; let us have Justice whatsoever befalls us. The Persons hereafter mentioned, were great Lovers and observers of this excellent virtue, which is of fo great advantage to Mankind.

1. The Chronicle of Alexandria relateth an ad- cauf.H.c. mirable passage of Theodorick King of the Ro-tom. 1.1.3. p. mans. Juvenalis a Widow, made her complaint, 90. that a fuit of hers in Court, was drawn out for the space of three years, which might have been difpatch'd in few days. The King demanded who were her Judges, the named them, they were fent unto and commanded to give all the speedy expedition that was possible to this Womans cause. which they did, and in two days determined it to her good liking. Which done *Theodorick* called them again, they supposing it had been to applaud their excellent Justice, now done, hastned thither full of joy. Being come the King asked of them, how cometh it to pass, you have performed that in two days, which had not been done in three years? They answered, The recommendation of your Majesty made us finishit. How? replieth the King, when made us finishit. How? replieth the King, when I put you into Ossico, did I not conssign all Pleat, and proceedings to you, and particularly those of widows? you deserve deaths, so to have span out a business in lenoth, three years space, which required but two days dispatch; and at that instant commanded their heads

2. The Emperor Trajan had done many brave cause. H.c. and eminent Acts, but none of his Atcheivements tom.1.1.3.9. were fo resplendent, as the Justice he readily af- 90. forded to a vertuous Widow. Her fon had been flain, and she not being able to obtain Justice, had the courage to accost the Emperor in the midst of the City of Rome, amongst an infinite number of people, and flourishing legions, which followed him to the Wars, he was then going to make War in Valachia. At her request Trajan, notwithstanding he was much pressed with the affairs of a most urgent War, alighted from his horse, heard her, comforted her, and did her Justice. This Act of his was afterwards reprefented on Trajan's pillar as one of his greatest wonders.

3. When Sifammes one of the chiefest of the Hirad. 1.5.2. 3. When Sylammes one of the chiefet of the Haral.15-p. Perfian Judges, had given an unjuft judgment, 298. Cambyfe the King, caused him to be sey'd alive, Val. Max.l. and his skin to be hung over the Judgment-seat, 6.c.3.p. and having bestowed the Office of the dead Fa. Raleigh 1.3. ther, upon Otanes the Son; he willed him to re- 6.4. \$.3.9. member that the fame partiality, and injuftice 37. would deferve the fame punishment.

4. It is reported of the Emperor Maximilian Camer. opt. the first, that when he passed by the places of substitution 6.75.9.348. Execution.

Chap. 29. Great Love to Justice, and fingular Impartiality therein. 193 Execution; belonging to Cities and Signiories, imploring his Justice; the Prince Commands her where the bodies of Malesactors are hung up, as to expect his return: she alleges that this delay Spectacles of terror; he would vail his Bonnet, and fay aloud Salve Justicia, as who should fay God

maintain Justice.

5. In the fourth year of Queen Mary, exemplary Justice was done upon a great Person. For the Lord Sturton (a man much in favour with the Queen as being an earnest Papist ) was for a murder committed by him, arraign'd and condemn'd, carry'd to Salisbury and there in the Market-place was hang'd, having this only favor to be hang'd in a Silken halter. Four of his fervants were also executed in places near adjoyning to that where the murder was committed.

6. In the Reign of King James, Ann. 1612. Bale Chron. June 25. the Lord Sanguer a Nobleman of Scotland, having in a private revenge suborned Robert Carlile to murther John Turner a Master of Fence, thought by his greatness to have born it our. But the King respecting nothing so much as Justice, would not suffer Nobility to be a shelter for villany, but according to the Law, the 20th of June, the faid Lord Sanquer having been arraign'd and condemn'd by the name of John Creighton, Efq. was executed before Westminster-hall-gate, where he died very penitent.

12.6.7. Artaxerxes Longimanus King of Persia, had of his Bed-chamber one Saybarsares whom he much sayour'd: this man earnestly importuned the sayour'd: his man earnestly importuned the sayour'd: he was a affair, which the King binesis. Lipf. Monit. 7. Artaxerxes Longimanus King of Persia, had of King, in an affair, which the King himfelf knew to be unjuft: and having underftood that Saybarfanes was to receive 30000 Daricks to bring the buffines to a defrable conclusion, he cansed his Transfurer openly to pay that fairs him as a first that the surface of the surface o his Treasurer openly to pay that sum to him as his gift, adding withal, that by the gift of that sum he should be never the poorer, but should he grant what he desired he should deservedly be accounted the lefs just.

8. Henry the second commanded that an Ita-Cantr. optr. 8. Henry the second communication without tel-substitute. lian Lackey should be said in Prison, without tel-substitute. In the second communication without tel-substitute. In the second communication with the second communication first delivered their opinion to the King: who again commanded that he should be put to death: having as he faid taken him tardy in a foul and heinous offence, which he would not have to be divulged : the Judges, for all that would not condemn him, but set open the prison doors to let him forth: It is true that the King caused him to be taken afterwards, and thrown into the River Seine, without any form of Law to avoid tumult, but the Judges would not condemn a Person, where no proof was made, that he was

o. King Lewis the Eleventh, minding to Cajole the Court Parliament of Paris, if it should refuse, Cent. 1. cap. to publish certain new Ordinances by him made; 100,0472. The Mafters of that Court understanding the biss...d. drife, went all to the King in their Robes. The King asked them what they would. Sir Answers the President La Vaquery; We are come with a full purpose to loose our lives every one of us rather than we phyloge to toage our twee every one of its yather than we will fuffer, that by our connivance any unjuff Ordinance should take place; The King amazed at this answer of La Vaquery, and at the constancy of the Parliament; gave them gracious entertainment, and Commanded their the Edition which have all the properties of the control of th and Commanded that the Edicts which he would have had published, should be cancelled in his pre-

zuing Ihri, 10 Spitignens the second, Prince of Bobemia, vol.1.1.2. riding on the way, there met him a Widow

to expect his return: she alleges that this delay would prove dangerous to her, for that she was to make her appearance, the very next hour, or else to forseit her Bond. The Prince refers the Woman to others, that were his Ordinary Judges but fine cry'd out, that he himself and not others was the Judge whom God had appointed her, upon which he alighted from his horse, and with great patience, attended the hearing of the poor Womans cause, for the space of two hours together.

11. Mahomet the second of that name Emperor Ling Monit. of the Turks, had a Son called Muftaphu, whom 1.2.6.9.p. he had defigu'd to succeed him in the Empire: 245,246 otherwise a good Prince, but prone to lust: The Known the Young Prince was fallen in love with the bist p.411. Young Prince was fallen in love with Achmet Baffa his Wife, a Woman of Excellent Beauty: He had long endeavored to prevail with her by all forts of allurements, but this way not fucceeding, he would try by furprize. He had gained knowledge of the time when the Woman went to Bath her felf (as the Turks often do.) he foon followed her with a few of his retinue, and their feifed her naked as she was, and in despite of all the relistance she could make, had his will upon her. She tells her husband, he the Emperor, and desires his Justice. The Emperor at first seemed to take small notice of it, and soon after (though he had different fentiments within) he rated the ingly at my dispose? If therefore my Son, has embraced her and followed the inclinations of his mind; he has embraced but a flave of mine, and having my approbation, he hath committed no fault at all, think of this and go thy way, and leave the reft to my felf. This he faid in defence of his absolute Empire, but ill satisfied in his mind, and vex'd at the thing, he first sends for his Son, examines him touching the fact, and he having confelled it, he dismilled him with outragious Language and threats, three days after when Paternal Love to his Son, and Justice had striven in his brest, Love to Justice, having gained the fuperiority, and victory: he com-manded his Mutes to strangle his Son Mustapha with a Bow-string, that by his death he might make amends to injured and violated Chastity.

12. Herkenbald a man Mighty, Noble, and carnerar. Famous, had no respect of Persons in Judgment operspect. but condemned and punished with as great feveri- Cent. 1.6. ty the Rich, and his own kindred, as the Poor 100.9.468; and those whom he knew least in the world. Being once very fick, and keeping his bed, he heard a great buftle in a Chamber next to that wherein he lay: and withal a Woman crying and shricking out. He enquired of his servants what the matter was: but they all concealed the truth from him: at last one of his Pages being severely threatned by him, and told that he would cause one to hed by him, and told that he would cause one to pull out his eyes from his head if hedid not tell him plainly what all that ftir was: told him in few words. My Lord faid he, Your Nephew bath ra-vish'd a Maid, and that was the noise you heard. The fact, being examined and throughly averred.

Herkenbald condemned his dear Nephew to be hang'd, till he should be dead. But the Seneshall who had the charge to execute the fentence, feeming as if he had been very hot and forward

Mistress to be accused of Treachery, and forth-

with commits him to Prison, to the end that by

fear or threats he might draw her to his pleasure,

or at least, quit himself of her Husband, the only

Rival with him in his Loves. The woman, as one

Chap. 20.

notice of all that passed, withing him to keep out of the way for a while; and some few hours after comes agrin to the fick person, affuring him against all truth, that he had put his Sentence in execution. About five days after the young Gentleman, thinking his Unkle had forgotten all, came and peeped in at his Chamber door. The Unkle having fpyed him, calls him by his name, and with fair words tols him to his bed's head, till he was within his reach; and then fuddainly catching him by the locks with the left hand, and pulling him forcibly to him, with his right-hand he gave him such a ready blow into the throat with a knife, that he dyed instantly. So great was the Zeal which this Noble Man bare to Justice.

13. The Emperor Otho the first, being upon a Military Expedition, a woman threw her felf at his feet, befeeching a just Revenge according to the Laws, upon a perfon who had committed a Rape upon her. The Emperor being in hafte, referred the hearing of her Caufe till his Return. But who then, replyed the woman, shall recal into your Mijefty's mind the horrid injury that hath been done to me? The Emperor looking up to a Church there by, This, said he, shall be a witnes betwixt thee and me, that I will do thee justice; and so difinishing her, he with his Retinue fet forward. At his Return, feeing the Church, he called to mind the complaint, and caused the woman to be summoned; who at her appearance thus befpake him; Drena Soverign, the man of whom I heretofore complained is now my Husband, I have fince had a child by him, and have forgiven him the injury. Not so, said the Emperor, by the beard of Otto he shall suffer for it, for a collusion amongst your selves does not make void the Lanes. And so caused his head to be struck off.

14. In the Reign of Constantius, Acindinus the Prefect of Antiocb, had a certain person under custody, for a pound of Gold to be paid into the Exchequer; threatning him, that in case he paid it not at a certain day, he should die the death. The man knew not where to have it, and now the fatal day drew near. He had a beautiful Wife, to whom a rich man in the City fent word, that for a nights lodging he would pay in the Gold. She acquaints her Husband, who for the fafety of his life, readily gave leave; fhe renders her felf up to the rich man, who at her departure, gave her only a pound of Earth tyed up in a bag instead of the promised Gold. She enraged at her injury, together with this super-added fraud, complains to the Prefect, and declares to him the truth of the whole; who finding that his threats of her Hufband had brought her to these extremities, pronounced Sentence on this manner; The pound of Gold Shall be paid out of the Goods of Acindinus, the Prifoner shall be free, and the woman shall be put into possession of that Land from whence she received Earth instead of Gold.

15. Chabet was Admiral to King Francis the nia, nintd, first, a man most nobly descended, and of great lib.s. cip.3. Service, and in high favour with his Prince; but \$.15.2.471 as in other men, the passion of Love grows cold, and wears out by time; fo the King's affection being changed towards the Admiral, had charged him with some offences which he had formerly committed. The Admiral prefuming upon the great good Services he had done the King in Piewont, and in the defence of Murfeilles against the Emperor, gave the King other language than became him, and defired nothing fo much as a publick Trial. Hereupon the King gave Commission

to doit, went presently and gave the young man to the Chancellor Poyer, as President, and other Judges (upon an information of the King's Advocate) to question the Admiral's life. The Chancellor (an ambitious man, and of a large Confcience) hoping to content the King, wrought with fome of the Judges with so great cunning, others with fo sharp threats, and the rest with fo fair promifes, that though nothing could be proved against the Admiral worthy of the King's displeafare, yet the Chancellor subscribed, and got others to subscribe to the forfeiture of his Estate. Offices, and Liberty, though not able to prevail against his life. But the King hating falshood in fo great a Magistrate, and though to any that should bewail the Admiral's calamity, it might have been answered, that he was tryed according to his own defire, by the Laws of his Country, and by the Judges of Parliament; yet, I fay, the King made his Justice furmount all his other Passions, and gave back the Admiral his Honour, his Offices, his Estate, his Liberty; and caused the wicked Povet his Chancellor, to be indicted, arraigned, degraded and condemned.

16. Totilus King of the Goths, was complained Ling Monit. to by a Calabrian, that one of his Life-guard had lib. 2. c. 9. ravished his Daughter; upon which the Accused 1-250,251 was immediately fent to Prifon, the King refolving to punish him as his fact deserved, but the Soldiers trooped about him, defiring that their fellow Sol-

dier, a man of known valour, might be given back to them. Torikis sharply reproved them; what would ye, faid he, know ye not that without Justice, neither any Civil or Military Government is able to fubsist? can ye not remember what slaughters and calamities the Nation of the Goths underwent through the injustice of Theodahadas? I am now your King; and in the maintenance of that, we have regained our ancient Fortune and Glory: would you now lofe all for the fake of one fingle Villain? See you to your felves, Soldiers; but for my part, I proclaim it aloud, careles of the event, that I will not suffer it; and if you are resolved you will, then strike at me : behold abody and breast ready for the stroke. The Soldiers were moved with this speech, deserted their Client. The King fent for the man from Prison, condemned him to death, and gave his Estate to the inju-

red and violated person.

17. The Emperor Leo Armenus going out of his Lipf. Monit. Palace, was informed by a mean person, that a lib.2.cap.1. Senator had ravished his Wife, and that he had Pag. 250 complained of his injury to the Prefect, but as yet could have no redrefs. The Emperor commanded that both the Prefect and Senator should be fent for, and wait his return in his Palace, toge-ther with their Accuser; being come back, he ex-amined the matter, and finding it true as the man had represented, he displaced the Presect from his Dignity for his negligence, and punish'd the crime of the Senator with death.

18. Charles the bold Duke of Burgundy, and Lift Monit. Earl of Flaunders, had a Noble Man in special fayour with him, to whom he had committed the \$\rho\_{.240,241}\$. Government of a Town in Zealand; where living in a great deal of ease, he fell in love with a woman of a beautiful body, and a mind and manners no whit inferior: He passed and repassed by her door; soon after grew bolder, entred into conference with her, discovers his slame, and befeeches a compassionate resentment of it; he makes large promises, and uses all the ways by which he hoped to gain her; but all in vain. Her chastity was proof against all the batteries he could make against it. Falling therefore into despair,

that loves her Husband, goes to the Goal, and thence to the Governor to entreat for him; and if the was able, to obtain his liberty. Doft thou come, O my Dear, to entreat me, faid the Governor? You are certainly ignorant of the Empire you have over me : Render me only a mutual affection, and I am ready to restore you your Husband; for we are both under a restraint, he is in my Prison, and I am in yours. Ah how casily may you give I berty to us both! why do you refuse? As a Lover I beseech you, both! wby do you refuje? As a Lover I vejected you, and as you tender my life, as the Governor I ask you, and as you tender the life of your Husband; both are at flake, and if I must perish I will not fall alone. The woman blushed at what she heard; and withal, being in fear for her Husband, trembled and turned pale. He perceiving the was moved, and fuppoting that fome force should beuted to her modefty, (they were alone) throws her upon the bed, and enjoys the fruit which will thorry prove bitter to them both. The woman departed confounded, and all in tears, thinking of nothing more than revenge; which was also the more inflamed by a barbarous aft of the Governor; for he having obtained his defire, and hoping hereafter freely to enjoy her, took care that her Husband and his Rival should be beheaded in the Goal, and there was the body put into a Cossia ready for Burial: This done, he tent for her; and in an affable manner What, faid he, do you feek for your Husband? you shall have him, and (pointing to the Priton) you shall find him there, take him along with you. The woman suspecting nothing, went her way; when there she sees, and is altonished, she falls upon the dead Corps; and having long lamented over it, the returns to the Governor with a fierce countenance and tone : It is true (faid she) you have restoredme my Husband, I owe youthanks for the favour, and will pay you. He endeavours to retain and appeafeher, yet in vain; but halting home, she calls about her her most faithful friends, recounts to them all that had passed. All agree that she should make her case known to the Duke; who amongst other his excellent Virtues, was a fingular Lover of Justice. To him she went, was heard, but fcarce believed. The Duke is angry and grieved that any of his, and in his Dominions, should prefume fo far : He commands her to withdraw into the next Room till he fent for the Governor, who by chance was then at Court; being come, do you know, faid the Du'te, this woman? the man changed colour; do you know ton, added he, the complaints she makes of you? they are stied ones, and such as I would not they should be true: he shakes, faulters in his speech, fays and untays; being urged home, he confesses all, frees the woman from any fault and casting himself at the Dukes feet, said, he placed all his refuge and comfort in the good grace and mercy of his Prince; and that he might the better obtain it, he offered to make amends for his unlawful luft, by a lawful Marriage of the person

er; you woman, faid he, fince it is gone thus far

he converts himself unto Villany. He was, as I and prompted by the Courtiers that he was Noble, faid, a Governour, and Duke Charles was busied Rich and in favour with his Prince, overcome at in War; he causes therefore the Husband of his last, she yields. The Duke causes both to joyn hands, and the Marriage to be lawfully made; which done, Tou, Mr. Bridegroom, faid he, you must now grant me this, that if you die sisst without Children of your body, that then this Wife of yours shall be the Heir of all that you have; he willingly granted it; it is writ down by a Notary, and Witness is to it. Thus done, the Duke turning to the wo-man; Tell me, faid he, is there erough done for your fatisfaction? There is, faid flic; But there is not to mine, faid he: And fending the woman away, he commands the Governor to be led away to that very Prison in which the Husband was slain; and dead, to be laid in a Cossin headless, as he was. This done, he then fent the woman thither (ignorant of what had passed; ) who frighted with that fecond unthought of misfortune of two Husbands almost at one and the same time, lost by one and the same punishment, fell speedily sick, and in a fhort time died; having gained this only by her last Marriage, that she left her Children by her former Husband very rich by the accession of this new and great Inheritance.

19. Sir John Markham was Knighted by King Fall, Holy Edward the fourth, and by him made Lord Chief Statesh 4. Justice of the King's Bench; at which time one 6.8, p.263, Sir Thomus Cooke, late Lord Major of London, and 264. Knight of the Bath, a man of a great Estate, was agreed upon to be accused of high Treason, and a Commission granted forth to try him in Guild-

Hall. The King, by private instructions to the Judge, appeared fo far, that Cooke, though he was not, must be found guilty; and if the Law were too flort, the Judge must stretch it to the pur-The fault laid to his charge was for lending Moneys to Queen Mingaret; the proof was the Confession of one Hawkins, who was wracked in the Tower. Sir Thomas Cooke pleaded that Hawkins came indeed to request lain to lend a thousand Marks upon good Security, but that understanding who it was for, he had sent him away with a refusal: the Judge shewed the proof reached not the charge of high Treason, that Mispriston of Treason was the highest it could amount to; and intimated to the Jury, to be tender in matter of life, and discharge good Consciences; they found it accordingly: For which the Judge was outed of his place, and lived privately the rest of his days; and gloried in this, that though the

King could make him no Judge, he could not make him no upright Judge.

CHAP. XXX.

Of such persons as were illustrious for their fingular Chastity, both Men and Women.

There is no Vice what loever that is very and overcome; but that of the Lufts of the Flesh Here is no Vice what foever that is very eafie to whom he had injured. The Duke, as one that inclined to what he faid, and now formewhat mildfeems to have a peculiar difficulty in the Conquest of it; for whereas Covetousness hath its seat in the mind alone, this feifes upon the mind and body are you willing to have this man for your Husband: the refules; but fearing the Duke's displeasure, alfo; whereas other Vices use to grow upon us only through our loofing the Reins unto defire,

us all along from our Cradles to the Tomb, (for the most part) having fixed its roots so deep within us, through long indulgence that not one of many is able to prevail against it: By how much the more ilrong therefore the enemy is, and the more intimate and familiar he is with us, the more noble is the Victory and the Conquest more glo-

zit.Pauli Erzmit.

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1. St. Terome Relates a Story of one Nicetas a young man of invincible Courage, who when (by all forts of threatnings) he was not to be frighted Falgof. 1.4. into idolatry; his enemies resolved upon another 6.3.9.489. Lon. Theatr. courfe: They brought him into a Garden flowing Lon. Theatre, with all manner of fenfual pleasures and delights, p.451. with all manner of fenfual pleasures and delights, clarks mire, there they laid him in a bed of Down, safely en-6.20/1.69. wrapped in a Net of Silk, amongst the Lilies and Sabill. Ex- Roses, with the delicious murmur of the Rivulets, and the fweet whiftling of the winds amongst the Burtons me- Leaves, and then all departed. There was then lanch. part. immediately fent unto him a young and most beau-3. \$.2. p. tiful Strumpet, who used all the abominable tricks of her impure art, and whoriff villanies to draw him to her defire. The youth now fearing that he flould be conquered with folly, who had rriumphed over fury, refolutely bit off a piece of his own tongue with his teeth, ipitting it in the face of the whore, and so by the limatt of his wound extinguished the art life of his deep. guilhed the rebellion of his flesh.

2. While King Demetrius was at Athens, there mitr. p.899. was a young boy of fo lovely a Countenance, that Light monit. he was commonly called Democles the fair, him did 1.2. c. 17. p. Demetrius fend for and court with fair speeches, large promifes and great gifts, at other times he fought to terrific him by threats, and all that he might gain the use of his body: But the chast Lad was proof against all these, and to avoid the importunity of the King, he reforted not to the publick places of exercise, or to the Baths with his companions as before, but used to wash himself in private and alone. Demetrius was inform'd of it, and finding his time rufted in upon him being alone, the boy perceiving he could not now avoid the luft of this Royal Ravisher, (though he had infinite horrors at the apprehension of it) he snatched off the cover of the Cauldron where the water was boyling, and leaping into it foon choaked himfelf, chufing rather to dye than to outlive the violation of his Chastity. 3. Thomas Arch-Bishop of York in the Reign of

Polyd. Fire.

3. Thomas Arth-Dunop of Tork in the tendence of the life.

4.1.6.30.

Bib. Chon. that nothing would do him good but to company the whom he realised, that the realised. with a woman, to whom he replied, that the rea Lon. Theatr. medy was worse than the disease, and so dyed a Virgin. 4. Anno 1421. Pelagius was in Spain, and after

Lief. monit. the terrible flaughter received in the Battel of Juncaria under King Ordonius, he was given as hoftage Abderamine King of the Moors was furprifed and strangely taken with the beauty of this Prisoner of his (for he was a lovely youth to look upon) and therefore determined to referve this flower for himfelf, accordingly he began to play with him, and lasciviously to touch and solicit him. The noble youth rejected him and that frequently, the Lover at last determined to obtain by force what he could not compass by flatteries, which the other perceiving moved with a generous anger, he gave the King a blow upon the Face with his Fift, And Dog, faid he, take my life foom me, but my chastity thou shalt never extort from me. The Barbarian was so incens'd with this indignity, that he canfed him to be put

this is ingenerate, born with us, and accompanies | into a military fling, and by that to be thrown forcibly over the River  $B\alpha is$ , and dashed upon those Rocks that were on the other fide.

5. Spurina was a young man of Hetruria, of ad- Ligs monit. mirable beauty, so that he drew the eyes of all the 1.2.c.1.7.2. mirable beauty, 10 that he drew the eyes at all the morning women and virgins that beheld him, and not only 377. fo but of the men alfo; the former fighed, and either openly or in private wished the enjoyment of 4.6.5. P. him, the men were touched with jealousie each living in furpicion of his Wife; by reason of this to powerful a temptation: Spuring (the best of young men) perceiving how matters went, that he might at once free both himself and others from fear or trouble, did fo deform with bruifes and fears that most lovely face of his, that afterwards he lived rather the mockery than the temptation of o-

6. Baldwine Earl of Flanders, afterwards made Liff. monit. Emperour of Constanoinople; being about thirty two 1.20.17.7. years of age, was yet in that flourish and heat of 374. youth, of fuch fingular chaftity, and all the time of his absence from his Wife, did so contain himself that he never cast a lustful glance, or looked upon any woman with unchast eyes. Nicetas who was otherwise his enemy, has wrote down thus much of him in his hiftory, and withal adds that he did exact the like chaftity in all others, and therefore twice a week about evening he caused it to be proclaimed, that no man what foever that had had to do with a strange woman, should presume to lye down within the compais of his Palace.

7. Zenocrates the Son of Agathenor born in Chal- Latt. vit. 7. Zenocrates the son of zgamenor both in constant, vir. cedon, the Scholar of Plato and a great Philosopher, Phil. 1.49. was of a tryed and approved chality, it is laid that 97 the beautiful Strumpet Phyme, intended one time M. Haradot the beautiful Strumpet Phyme, intended one time (129,320). to make experiment of his continency, and pre-Lon. Thestr. tending the was purfied by fome perfons of ill intentions towards her, defired to be received into his house: She was, and seeing there was but one bed, the defired to lve with him which he also granted. there she made tryal of her arts to subdue the vertue of this excellent person, but she departed without having obtained her defires, and gave out that the had lain by the fide of some statue and not a man. His Scholars also laid the famous Harlot Lais in his bed, upon a wager the was not able to fubvert his constancy, which was also lost on her part, though fuch was her beauty that the flower of Greece doted upon, and purchased the enjoyments of at excessive rates.

8. Xenophon writes of Cyrus, that when Panthea Ling monition a most beautiful Lady was taken Captive by him, 1,2,6, 17.9. and was now about to be brought into his presence, 369. he expressly forbad it, left he should violate his own and her chastity; though but with his eyes: When Araspes one of his familiar friends perswaded him to go to her Tent and confer with her, alledging that she was of incomparable excellency; to the Moors, for his Uncle Hermogius the Bishop and a Lady worthy of a Kings eye: Upon that account (replied he) there is the greater reason I should forbear, for should I now make her a visit while I am at leifure, she may peradventure so order the matter, as to occasion my return to her when I have business enough.

o. King Antiochus the third of that name, came to his City of Ephefus, foon after his arrival he there beheld tht Pricite's of Diana, a Virgin of unmatchable beauty, and fuch perfections as he had not feen before: He departed from thence immediately, and that for this reason lest that love which began to kindle in his breaft, growing ftronger and bolder by frequent fight of the person, should enforce him fo far that he who came thither virtuous and chaft, flould return from thence with the shipwrack of both.

Chap 30.

10. Scipio had taken the City of New Carthage where belides the reft of the Spoil, there were furprifed by treason a little Neighbour City called found a number of Boys and Girls, the children of the Mobility: Amongit the reft one Virgin was ken with her fword in her hand, (her Husband was Lipi monit, found a number of Boys and Girls, the children of brought and prefented to Scipio, whose marvellous beauty attracted the eyes of all men which way foever the went, it was supposed this would be no unacceptable present to a young General, but as foon as he had looked upon her, I would, faid he, accept and enjoy this Virgin, were I a private person and not in fuch command as now I am : As it is the Republick keeps this mind of mine sufficiently employed; yet I rekeeps this mind of mine jufficiency employea; yet I re-ceive her as abindof Pledye to be by me reflored undre-turned where reefon and bunnity shall persivade. Thereupon he asked the young Lady of what Country she was, what her Birth, and who her Parents, by whom he understood that she was a Princess, and contracted to Luceius a young Prince of her Nation: The General therefore fent both for him and her Parents, and when come, fetting the Virgin Lady by him spake thus to her Spouse: As from as this Virgin was by my Soldiers brought and pre-fented to me, I did willingly behold the excellency of her fentea to me, I aid withingly occurating executing of perform, and I praifed the other accomplishments of her body and mind, for nature bath not brought us forth blind and altogether ignorant of fach things: Love can reach even this Brest of mine, but then it must be an horizon. nest one, and such as the time andmy affairs will permit, Though therefore the is mine in the right of War, I am not desirous in the midst of arms to play at this kind of Game, nor perhaps is it comely to detain from a valiant person one that is already contracted to him. I have learn't thus much from ber, and have therefore fent for thee, that I might Jee thee, and that I (beaven is my witness) a chast man might deliver this chast Virgin to thee She hath liv'd with me in that caution and refervedues, as if she bad bin with her own parents; nor was it a gift worthy either of my self or thee, if either force, or private fraud had bin any diminution to her vertue, receive her inviolate, and enjoy her, nor will we have any other recompence besides thy self, that is a cordial respect to Scipio and the Romans. Theyoung Prince was aftonished for joy, the Parents fell down at the feet of Scipio, and laying there a conliderable weight of Gold, offered it as her ransome, but he bid the young Prince take it as part of her Dowry from himfelf, above that which her Parents should give: Thus did he overcome at once his lust and his covetoufness, and by this one noble act of his drew a great part of Spain to the side of the Romans, they striving with eagerness to be subject to a person of so much virtue.

11. Agefilaus King of Sparta after the Spartan Fulgof. 4. 11. Agefilaus King of Sparta after the Spartan 639,482. (that is an inoffensive) manner, loved Magabates, a Persian boy of singular beauty, and when (according to the Persian custom) the boy came one time to kiss him, Azefilam thrust him away with his Arm, when he faw the boy was displeased at it. Bid him, faid he, try again (to one that stood by) but the boy would first know whether if he offered he should not be again refused; I would not, said Agefilans, receive one kifs, though it should make me the fairest of all men, or enable me to turn all I faw into

12. Rhomilda though a luftful Princels, had two Caner. box. fibeil. cent. Daughters Appa and Gela, who were as chaft as the

1.6.9. p.39. Mother was contrary, for when through the trea-Henig, pro- fon of the Mother the Henetians had taken the City presentation of Friel, they to preserve their honour put raw flesh under their Arm-Pits, which putrefying there yielded fuch a flinking and loathforn fmell, that the being corrupted by the otherways unbridled luft of Barbarians were not able to come near them: By him who had made her his Prisoner. this honest Artifice they preserved their Virgin innocency untouched.

13. Acciolin Tyrant of Padua, in the year 1253, Camer. open

flain fighting valiantly) was difarm'd and dragg'd 1.25.17.9. flain fighting valiantly) was quaring and utage a 383. by violence before the Tyrant, who extremely ta 383. Lon. Theatr. ken with her beauty, with entreaties, rich pre. F.464. fents, and at fome times an intermixture of threats; Zuing. The laboured to corrupt her chaft mind, but finding the arr.vol. 2.1. Fortress impregnable this way, herefolyed to car. 7.9.483.
ry it by plain force: Blanche made shift by some pretence to rid her felf out of his hands, and recovering a window, threw her felf headlong from thence to the ground, where he lay weltring in her blood, She was taken up half dead, carried to a bed, and carefully looked after: when some days were passed over and she perfectly recovered; she was again brought before Accidin, where the per-fevered in her vertuous courage: But the shameles Beast caused her to be bound, and held so fast by certain Grooms, the furtherers of his villanies, that notwithstanding all the resistance she could possibly make, he defiled the body of this excellent Lady. Amortal grief feized her at this execrable outrage, yet having dissembled it some few days, the gained leave of her friends to fee the body of her Husband, being then all putrefied, the Tomb-ftone was lifted up, and Blanche discovering the body suddenly fell down upon it, drawing after her the stay that held up the stone, by the fall whereof her head was fo crushed; that death foon followed, and she was laid in the same Tomb with her beloved Husband. 14. When the Wife of Hiero King of Sicily, was camer. oper.

Potable Instances of a lingular Chastier.

taxed by her Husband that she had never told him Subcissions. of his ftinking breath, which one had then newly 1.651.p. upbraided him with; Ithought, answered she, that Fulgos 1.4. all mens breaths had smelt so. An excellent Telti-63. p. 485. mony of Chastity in that the woman never came fo near any man, as to discern if his breath was sweeter or stronger, than that of her Husband. The fame History is recounted of Bilia the Wife of

Duellius. 15. There was a Maid in Alexandria, endowed. with an admirable beauty, and fixed unto with all Cause. H. c. possible importunities, she fixed from them and hid part. 1.1.3. her self in a Sapulchus of the land. her felf in a Sepulchre of the dead; twelve years lived she in this little Cell, made to lodge such as had nothing to do with the world: Being at last found in this manner, and asked what he meant to do; made answer: The sarrum Castitatis servo inter arentes calvarias, unde nulla flamma erumpit, 1 preferve the treasure of chastity amongst these dead carkas-les from whence sty no sparkies of Concupiscence.

from whence styno sparses of Comments. Virgin, 16. Brafilla of Diracchium, an illustrious Virgin, Ludov.Pl. being taken by a Soldier, and about to fuffer vio- us declette lence by him, told him that if he would let her go fine in intitie. with her Virginity untouched, she would shew him 41. an herb, which if he did but cat would preferve Lon. Theatr. him from being wounded by any weapon whatfo- P-457. ever: The Soldier agreed, and went with the Maid into the Garden, where she takes of the next herb the met with, and chewing it in her mouth, This, faid she, is the Herb, and that you may not doubt of the efficacy of it, make tryal with your Sword upon my felf, if you are able to wound me. The Soldier was won to credit her by the stedfast earnestness of her countenance, and drawing his Sword made fuch a thrust at her, that unwillingly he deprived her of life, and the by this Artifice preferved her felt from

17. Cyrus had taken Captive the wife of Tigra-

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Lanter. Price of my life, faid he, rather than she should live in Burt. Mel. fervitude. Cyrus delighted with the should live in liberty to his Wife, her Father, and the relt of the Captives, and when amongst them there was great discourse of the virtues of Cyrus; some also extolling the complete shape of his body, And said Tigranes to his wife, didhe not feem to thee very beautiful? Really, faid she; Idid not look upon him : Upon whom then, faid he? Upon him, replyed she, that faid he would redeem my captivity at the price of his

18. Euphrafia a Virgin being feized by a Soldier and perceiving her feli reduced to that condition, that neither her strongest resistance nor tears could any longer defend her chaftity, from an armed and bold Ravisher, the bids him forbear, that she would tain by all her entreaties: She tells him that she realthift. was skill'd in Magick, had been initiated in enhttp://p. (which to that day the had kept to her felf) upon this condition, that he would folemnly fwear from thenceforth not to offer any injury to her Virgin modesty, the Soldier touched with the ambition of military glory, fwore readily to what she desired, the left him a while, and having melted fome wax with other ingredients, the anointed her neck and shoulders sufficiently with it, then turning to the young man, That you may understand, said she, that I have not dealt deceitfully with you, I will extort a belief from you, at the hazard of my own person; come Souldier and with the utmost force you are able; frike with your Sword upon this neck of mine, that I have so well secured with this Medicament; and foon fault thou be convinced how fafe I have rendred my felf with this Artifice. He whose lust was almost extinguished by the fervent delire he had to make tryal; drew out his Sword, and with force

of loofing her Virginty.

19. Timoclea, was a Lady of Thebes, and at the Plat. parel. 19. Immeted, was a Lady before in the special fack of it was forcibly ravished by a Thracian Alexards. Prince; and the revenged the injury in this manner. Low theat. ner: diffembling the extream hatred which she bare to her ravisher, she told him she knew a place, wherein much Treature and store of Gold was concealed; she led him to an out-place belonging sabilexim to the house where there was a deep well, while the over coverous Thracian, lean'd over to look 290. Pegebultif, into it; She tripp'd up his heels, and fent him 10.19.316 headlong to the bottom of it, with a quantity of stones after him to hinder his resurrection from thence, for ever to the world; being afterwards brought before Alexander, and charged with the death of this Captain of his, the confessed the fact, and when he asked who she was? I am faid the the Sifter of that Theagenes; who died fighting valiantly against thy Father in the Fields of Cheronaa; the generous Prince freely

enough let drive at the place the Virgin had de-

fign'd him: the fword entred so far into her

throat, that with one and the fame blow, he cut

off his hopes of enjoying the Virgin, and her fears

difinifs'd her. 20. There was a Maid called Lucia, who lived Viridario. a Virgin amongst many others, and whose exquifite beauty was fought unto with vehement folicimand and Authority in his hands; fent messen-

res Son to the King of Armenia, and asked him at his brice he would redeem his Wife? At the they were at the gate menacing to kill here and fet all on fire, if this poor creature was not delivered into their hands: the Maid came forth, what is it faid she you demand? I befeech you tell me whether there be anything in my power, to purchase your Lord and Masters Love; yea aniwered they in a flouting manner your eyes have gained him; nor ever can he have rest tell he enjoy them. Well go then faid the, only tuffer me to go to my Chamber, and I will give fatiffaction in this point: The poor maid feeing her felf betwixt the Hammer and the Anvil; she spake to her eyes and faid; how my eyes are you then guilty; I know the refervedness and simplicity of your glances; nor have I in that kind any remorfe of confeience. But howfoever it be, you appear to me not innocent enough; fince you have kindredeem at a valuable rate what the could not ob- led fire in the heart of a man whose hatred. I have ever more esteemed than his love; Quench with your blood the flames you have raifed. Whereupon with a hand pioufly cruel: She digged out her eyes, and fent the torn reliques, embrewed in her blood, to him, who fought her: adding, Behold what you love. He scized with horror, hastned to hide himself in a Monastery, where he remained the rest of his days.

21. The Conful Manlius having overthrown the Val. Max.i. Army of Gallogrecians, in Moun Olympus; part 6.c.10.56; were flain and part made prifoners; amongh o Sab.Ex.l. thers was the Wife of Prince Orgiagon, a woman of 10.c.6.p. furpassing beauty, who was committed to the cu- 570. stody of a Centurion; and by him forcibly ravished. Her ransome was afterwards agreed upon, and the place appointed to receive it from the hands of her friends; when they came thither; and that the Centurion was intent both with his eyes and mind upon the weighing of the Gold; the in her Language gave command to them that were prefent that they should kill him: When his head was cut off the took it up in her hands, went with it to her husband, and having thrown it at his feet, the related the manner of the injury the had received and the revenge she had taken; who will fay that any thing besides the body of this woman was in the power of her enemies? for neither could her mind be overcome, nor the chastity of it

violated.

22. I will shut up this Chapter with the illu- Drex. Nicol. ftrious Example of Thomas Againss: this great 126.5.93. person had determined with himself to confecrate 1246. the flower of his age, to God, and the defirable vertue of Chastity, his Parents opposed this No-ble resolution of his, by slatteries and threats: and such other Arts as they supposed might be of use to them upon this occasion, but without any fucces, their Son remained constant to his purpose, in despite of all their endeavors; Whereupon they took this other courfe: When Tho-mas was one day in his Chamber all alone; they fent in to him, a young Damosel of an admirable beauty: who with a countenance composed to lasciviousness; began, with various allurements and feminine flatteries to invite him to wickedness; All things seemed to speak in her, her voice and form, her eyes, and clothes, her gestures and perfumes; the youth perceived the delightful poifon began to slide into his heart; and therefore turning himself, Lord Jesus said he fuffer me not to commit this filthy wickedness in thy fight; or for the fake of carnal luft to loofe tation, by a powerful Lord, who having Com- the joys of Eternal Life; this faid, he catched up a burning brand out of the fire; with which he

much fludy and labor, to be fent to the Pope; when he asked for fand to be cast upon it: his Secretary half a fleep, powred the Ink in the Standish upon it, in stead of the former: this would have put most into a fury, yet behold a person of this eminency, bare it, without speaking one an-

famous Athenian in the Market-place, and before all the people: though he was at that time the Publick Magistrate; yet did hetakeno notice of it, but all the while, dispatched fundry matters Sab.Ex.l.9. of importance, till night came, and then with a fober pace went home towards his house, this lewd Varlet following him all the way, with open defamation. Pericles when he came to his house it being dark, called to his man, and bade him flould loofe his way.

drave out this Syren before him: and thut his | thou wouldft hang thy felf; This Currith reply Chamber door upon her, happily by this means did exceedingly enrage the Friends and Courtiers escaping the snare that was spread before him. of King Philip: inciting him to revenge but be without being moved fent them away courteoully; only wishing them to tell the Athenians, that they who ipake fuch things, were much weaker then they that could hear and bear them pa-

to him one Joannes Cornarius a Knight and his Do-

mestick Servant, inviting to play with him at

Dice, they did fo, and fortune was favorable one

while to one, and then to the other; fo that ha-

The Patience of some and their power over Passion.

6. Casimir was Duke of the Sendominians a Po-Lipsmonds tent Prince, and afterwards King of Poland: being on 2.6.12.9 a time in a purpose to divert himself, he called

Of Patience; and what power some men have had over their Paffion.

CHAP. XXXI.

and by which he was so near to have been en-

Every man knows how to row in a calm: and an indifferet Pilot will ferve to direct the course of a Ship: when the season is quiet and ferene; but the conduct of that Governor is most the more fortunate, and drew all the mony to praise worthy; who knows how to steer his very to him. Joannes displeased and incensed with his fel aright, when the winds are enraged; and fome furious tempest has put the tuniultuous waves into a vehement commotion. In like manner it is a small commendation to appear mild, when nothing is faid or done to displease us: but to repress our rising passions, and to keep down our refertments; in the midst of injurious provocations; fo noble a victory deferves an Elogy; which perhaps the greatest of Conquerors never

Chap. 31.

tangled.

1. King Robert was one of the greatest Kings of the passi- that ever wore Crown of France, on a time he surons.p. 119. priz'd a Rogue, who had cut away half of his Cloak Furred with Ermins; to whom yet, so taken, and in an act of that insufferable prefumption: he did no further evil, but only faid mildly to him; fave thy felf, and leave the rest for another who may have need of it.

2. King Henry the fixth of England, was of that admirable patience, that to one who ftruck him

3. Its faid that Philip the second King of Spain, having written a letter with his own hand with Gualberrus a Knight of Florence, who returning 870 date gry word to his Servant.

1.2.2.298.

light the fellow home, left it being night he

asked: if there was any thing further wherein he might gratifie the Albenians, To which one of them call'd Demochares reply'd; yes, truly that

ving spent much time in gaining little upon each other; and it being grown far in the night,it was agreed to fet the whole fum in controversie upon one fingle cast of the Dice. Casimire prov'd bad fortune, in the heat of his impatience falls upon the Prince, and with his fift lays him over the mouth: It was a capital crime, for the fervant to strike his Lord, and the same also his Prince; but though all present were incented at this infufferable Action: yet he escaped by the benefit of the night, though not fo, but that he was feis'd in the morning brought back and fet in the presence of Casimire to receive his sentence. He having well weighed the matter; brake into this wife Speech: My friends, This man is lefs guilty than my felf; Nay, what ever is ill done is on my part: heat and fudden paffon (which fometimes oversways even wise men) did transport him; and moved both his mind and hand to do as he did. But why did I give the cause? Why, unmindful of my place and dignity, did I play with him as my equal.

And the efore Joannes take not only my pardon but my thanks too: by a profitable correction thou hast taught me, that hereafter I should do nothing that is when he was taken Prisoner; he only said for unworthy of a Prince, but retain my self within the south, you wrong your self more then me, to strike just limits of decency and gravity; this said, he freely definiffed him.

out of the Field into the City, attended with a ira. numerous retinue, met with that very person, who not long before had kill'd, his brother, his only brother; nor could the other escape him. Josnnes prefently drew his Sword; that with one y word to his Servant.

4. There was a base uncivil fellow, that did the ground at his soot, humbly belonght him for Per. p. 154 nothing all the day long but rail upon Pericles that the lake of the Crucified Christ, to spare his life. Joannes suppressing his anger; let him depart, and offered up his Sword drawn as it was before the Image of Christ Crucified; in the next Church he came to.

8. The Wife of Cowper Bishop of Lincoln Clarks Miss. burnt all those notes, which he had been eight 65.9.298. years in gathering: out of a certain tenderness and fear, the had lest he should kill himself with over-much fludy; fo that he was forced to fall to work again, and was other eight years in mould toole its way.

Plat. Lift.

5. The Atherians fending Embaffadors to Phi

Molecular ip King of Macedon, to request fome favors of this day is called his Dictionary; though a greater vexation then this could very hardly befal a cholory are he received it with that preimore. gathering the fame notes; wherewith he comtheir desire, and being about to dismiss them, he Scholar; yet he received it with that patience:

ton. 1.foL.

Laut. 1.3. Plato to visit him:he prayed him that he would heat | rable frump. The King said no more than this; his Servant for him; in regard he himself was not at present so sit to do it : because he was in passion. Another time he faid to one of his fervants that he would beat him fufficiently, but that he was

augry.

Plut.moral. 10. Polemon by his patience, cured the diffemlib. de ind perced passion of another in this manner. There
cobib.p. 130 was a person of quality, an excessive lover of precious stones; who even doted upon fair and costly Rings, and such like curious Jewels: this man one day, did rail at Polemon in a most outragious manner; and gave him very uncivil and provoking language. To all which the Philosopher answered not one word: but looked very earnestly upon one of the Signets the other had on his hand, well confidering the falhion and work-manship thereof: which when the party perceived, taking (as it should seem) no small contentment; and being very well pleased that he so perused his Jewel (quite forgetting his anger) not so Polemon (quoth he) but look upon the stone thus between you and the light, and you will think it much more beautiful.

Plut. Moral. 11. Aristippus fell out upon a time (I know not lib. de ira how) with Afchines his friend : and was at that time cobibend. P. in a great Choler, and fit of Anger. How now Aristippus (quoth one who heard him so high, and at fuch hot words) where is your Anity and Friend-flip all this while? Why afteep, (faid he) but I will waken it anon. With that he ftepped cloie to Afchines, and faid; Do you think me every way f unhappy and incurable, that I did not defer se one fingle admonition at your hands? No marvel (faid & Eschines again) if Ithought you (who for natural wit in all things else excel me) to see better in this case also than I, what is meet and expedient to be done: And thus their strife ended.

12. Arcadius an Argive, never gave over revitib. de ira ling of King Philip of Mucedon, abusing him with continp.124 the most reproachful terms; and arrived at last to publick warning.

> So far to fly until he thither came, Where no man buew or heard of Philip's name.

This man was afterwards feen in Macedonia; there the Friends and Courtiers of King Philip gave him information thereof, moving him to inflict fome fevere punishment upon him, and in no case suffer him to escape his hands. But Philip, on the contrary, having this Railer in his power, spake gently unto him, used him courteously and samiliarly against him, to enquire what words this man gave was now freed from the crouble of one of them. out of him amongst the Greeks; they made report again, and told him that he was become a new man, and ceated not to speak wonderful things in the praise of him. Look you then, faid Philip unto them, am not I a better Physician than all

he, if you will first tell me who was the Father of Lagus? This was a dry flout, and touched King Prolemans very near, in regard of the mean Parentage King were mightily offended at it, as an intole- It is well, for I knew he must die whom I had begotten.

If it be not seemly for a King to take a jest or a scoff, neither is it feemly or convenient for him to give one to another man.

# CHAP. XXI.

Of fuch as have well deported themfelves in their Advertity, or been improved thereby.

The Naturalists say there are a fort of Shell-sish, which at a certain time open to receive the Dew of Heaven; and that being thus impregnate, then the more they are tolled to and fro with the foaming billows of the Sca, the more orient and precious is the Pearl that is found in them. In like manner there are tome men who are beholden to their Afflictions for their Vertues; and who had never thined with that luftre, had not the black night of Adversity come upon them. It is proverbial of England; Anglica Gens, optima flens, ressima ridens: a particular example hereof we

1. John Barret, born at Linne, bred a Carmelite Fallers Warof White Friers in Cambridge, when Learning ran this, 7:258. low and Degrees high in that University, fo that a Scholar could fcarce be feen for Doctors; till the University, sensible of the mischief thereby, appointed Dr. Granner (afterwards Arch-bishop of Contenbury) to be the Pofer General of all Candidates in Divinity. Amongst whom he stopped Barret for his infussiciency. Back goes Barret to Lime, turns over a new, yea many new leaves, which the best or purpose. plying his book to purpose, whose former ignothat bold impudence, as to give him this kind of rance proceeded from want of pains, not parts; and in fhort time he became a tolerable, a good, an excellent, and admirable Scholar: And commencing Doctor with due applaute, liv'd many years a painful Preacher in Norwich, always making honourable mention of Dr. Commer, as the means of his happiness.

2. Pope Pius the fifth was long tormented with zuing, The the Stone and Strangury; and in the tharpest of atr. vol. 1 his fits he was often heard to fay with fighs, Lord, 1.2. 2. 174 give me an encrease of sorrow, so thon will but give me a proportionable encrease of patience.

3. Petrus, the Abbot of Charavalla, through zwinger. fent unto him in his Lodging Gifts and Presents; and so sent him away in falety. Afterwards he and bare that Affliction not only with patience, 12-p. 174commanded those Courtiers who had incited him but faid, he rejoyced, that of two enemies, he

4. Alphonfus King of Neples, was informed in canarar, o-his ablence by Lupus Simonius his Viceroy there, pestabethe-that one of thofe two nighty Ships which the King enti-2-eps had built (and feemed like Mountains) by the negligence of the Scamen had taken fire, and was the fellow than the best of you?

Flat. Morst. 13. King Prolement selling and scoffing at a simple the de ind and unlearned Grammarian, asked him who was the Father of Pelence I will answer that he well knew that Ship, though great and magnificent, would yet after some years be corrupted, or perish by some accident or other and that therefore in the source of the state of the source of the s burnt down. He told the Mellenger, that he well tune with an equal mind, as he himfelf did.

5. Telumon hearing of the death of his beloved Lon Theman Son, being a man unbroken by all the Aslaults of P. 7-7he was descended from: So that all about the Fortune; with an annoved countenance replyed,

Injuries talily forgotten and forgiven by fome Wen. 6. L. Paulus Æmilius had four Children, two of hem Scipio and Fabius, were brought into other whereas at first he made use of these for the reco-201. 3. 1.2. them Scipio and Fabius, were brought into other P.1. Max. boys, he yet retained with him at home; one of these being fourteen years of age, died five days before his Triumph, the other of twelve years deceased the third day after it: And whereas there was almost none of the people but seriously lamented the misfortune of his House; he himself bare it with fo great a fpirit, that calling the people together, he rather gave them Confolations, than admitted any from them: This was a part of his Oration to them; Whereas, O Citizens, in this great felicity of yours, I was afraid left Fortune did meditate Some evil against you: It was my prayer to the highest Jupiter, to Juno and Minerva, that if any calamity was impending upon the people of Rome, that they would inflict the whole of it upon my Family. All therefore, influt the whole of it upon my ramity. An intercipre, is well, fince by the grant of my requift they have so brought it to pass that you should rather grive to my adversity, than that I should lament your missorture.

7. When the Romans, by their continual War with Hamibal, and especially by the calamity that befel them in tho loss of that great Battel at Came, had much exhaufted their Forces; yet they received their Advertity with fuch a greatness of mind, that they dared to fend frefi Recruits to their Forces in Spain, even then when Hanmbal was ready to knock at their Gates; and the Grounds whereupon the Camp of *Hamibal* flood was fold for as much in Rome as if Hamibal had not been there. To demean themselves in this fort in their adverse for-

p. 154.

Chap. 30.

cal. Rhod. 8. Hierothe Tyrant of Sicily was at first a rude (a), the fame in all points with his Brothe Gele; self-amount but falling afterwards into a linguing Sickness, by bift. 1.4. which he had a long Vacation from publick cares and buliness; and employing that time in reading and converse with learned men, he became a man of great Elegancy, and fingular Improvements: And afterwards, when he was perfectly recovered, he had great familiarity with Simonides, Pindar the Theban, and Buchilides. 2. Xenophon was facrificing to the Gods; when

Sill 13. as he frood by the Altar, there came to him a 63, 9,92. Messegre from Muninea, who told him that his b. 46. Son Grillin was dead in Battel, he only laid aside the Crown from his head, but perfifted in his Sacrifice; but when the Messenger added that he died Victorious, he reassumed his Crown, and without other alteration finished what he was about.

10. Antigonis, the Successor of Alexander, had layen lick of a lingering Discase, and afterwards when he was recovered and well again: We have gotten no harm, faild he, by this sickness, for it hath taught me not to be so proud, by putting me in mind that I am but a mortal man.

Allieres. 11. Plus affirms that Theages had no other ochifi. 1.4. calion to addict himfelf to the Study of Philofocits play, fave only that leifure he had afforded him by a Discase that retained him in his house; for whereas he was by that detained from the management of State Affairs, he was thereby in a manne compelled to the Love and Study of Wisdom.

Alianwar. 12. Straton the Son of Corragus, may feem to bilt. 11b. 4. have fallen fick to his own good fortune and advan 6.15. p. 156 tage: for whereas he was descended of an Illustrious Family, and abounded with Wealth, yet he never used any exercise of his body, till such time very of his health, afterwards having attained to great perfection and proficiency in bodily Exerciles, and intending to give fome evidence thereof, in one day he overcame at Wrastling and Whorlbats in the Olympick Games. He also was Victor in the next Olympiade: and so was he too in the Nemean, Ifthmian, and Pythian Games.

13. Philip King of Macedon was used to say, that Plat. Moral he took himself much beholden and bound unto in lib. de houses. the Athenian Orators; for that by whetting their Rig. F. tongues, and by giving out opprobrious and flan- p. 408. derous words against him, they were the means to make him a better man both in word and deed. For, said he, I frain my self, and every day do my best endeavour, as well in my sayings as doings, to prove them lyars.

14. Antigonus once in Winter time was driven Plut. Mord to encamp in a place destitute of all provisions necellary for the life of Man; by occasion whereof Apolise.

Rig. P. 413. certain Soldiers, not knowing that he was fo nigh unto them, spake very profumptuously of him, and reviled him to purpose; hut he opening the Cloth or Curtain of his Pavilion with his walking Staff, If, faid he, you go not further off to rail at me, I will make you to repent it; and fo withdrew him-

15. Diozenes his hap was to be banished, and Plut. Moral driven out of his own Country; yetthis Exile of lib. de l'an. his was so sar from proving evil to him, that it was a limit the chiefest occasion of his improvement, as being the probability of the chiefest occasion of his improvement, as being the probability of the chiefest occasion. tune, what was it but to enforce that angry Deity, thereby after a fort thrust upon and compelled to the Study and Profession of Philosophy.

16. Zeno the Citizan had but one small Ship left Plut.lib. de him, and hearing news that both it and all therein Tranquil.aof the Seas; O Fortune, faid he, thou half done well to drive in action of the Seas; O Fortune, faid he, thou half done well to drive in again to put on the poor and finishe habit of a Reg. p. 416. of Dishfalm. Design to the School of the S of Philosophy. By these losses of his he was afterwards fo great a gainer through his improvement in Philosophy, that few, if any of his time had a greater Reputation than he for Learning and Intergrity; fo that when he died, King Anigonius the Second, who efteemed him above all other Philofophers, faid of him, that the Theatre of his noble and glorious Acts was taken away; for he defired that this man might above all others, be the Spectator and Approver of his Acts.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of the willingness of some Men to forgive Injuries received.

VHen Ariffold was asked what grew old foonest and what latest? Benefits, faid he, and Injuries. The wife Philosopher well understood that we are apt foon to forget a good turn, but our memories are wonderful tenacious of any wrong or injury that we conceive hath been done to us. Most men write down the one in Sand, where every blaft of Wind obliterates the Record; but the other they take care to have engraven upas he found himfelf to be afflicted with the Spleen. on leaves of Adamant, in Characters that fearce Then he was put upon it to feek a remedy, by Time it felf is able to deface. The Heroeshero-

Aniuries ealily forgotten and forgiven by some.

forgetful of Indignities.

1. King William the Conqueror feldom remem-8.4% chros. 1. King William the Configuration tendent bred injuries after Submillion; for Edrick, the first that rebelled against him, he placed in Office nert that rebened againt him, he piaced in Once near about him. Gofparie, who had been a factious man, and a plotter of Confpiracies againt him, he made Earl of Glocester, and trusted him with managing a War against Malcolme King of the Scots. Eustace Earl of Boleyne, who in the King's absence in Normandy, attempted to seize upon Dover Castle; he received after into great favour and respect. Edgar, who, as next Heir to the Saxon Kings, had often attempted by Arms to recover his right; he not only after twice defecti-on pardoned, but gave him also an Allowance as a Prince: Only Waltheof Earl of Northumberland and Northampton, of all the English Nobility was put to death, in all the time of the Kings Reign, and not he neither till he had twice fallified his Oath of Allegiance.

classmire 2. Doctor Cranners gentleness in pardoning 6.52.9.410. wrongs was fo great, that it grew into a Proverb. do my Lord of Cinterbury a shrewd turn, and then you shall be fure to have him your friend while he

3. Augustus Cafar having taken Lucius Cima nivi operal, the Nephew of Co. Pompeius in Arms against him, not only gave him his life, but as a particular instance of his love, restored him his estate entire. instance of his love, returned him in a conspiracy.

This man was afterwards found in a conspiracy of it he again P.372. This man was atterwant form. Sizell, excl. againft him, and being convicted of it he again sizely. excl. againft him, and being convicted of it he again sizely. Exc. 32,252. gave him his life upon this condition, that he might tay, There heretofore pardoned thee as an enemy, now I do the like to thee as a Traitor and a Parricide : From beneeforth let there be a friendship begun betwiet us, and let us contend together, whether I have with greatof fincerity given thre a double pardon, or thou haft re-ceived it. After this he received him into the number of his friends, and made him Conful Elect for the year following, an honour scarce to be given to them that had fought for the fafety of his life, much less to such as had sought both openly and privately

to deprive him of it.

4. Lycurgus had offended the money'd men in cogo, 245. Sp. trta, and therefore as he was once in the Forum or Market place, there was a part of them that had raised up a faction against him, who proceeded to that violence as with clamours and stones to drive him from thence, and followed him as he withdrew himself. The first in pursuit of him was Alcander, a young man, and fomewhat of a hot and fierce, though otherwise of no ill disposition, he as Lycurgus turned back to him, with his Staff struck out one of his eyes, Lycurgus not dannted with the blow, but turning to the people, thewed his Citizens his face covered with blood, and deformed with the loss of one of his eyes. This wrought to much of modesty and forrow in the Assembly, that they yielded up Ale. ander to him, and through ly affected with this unhappy accordent, they waited upon him home. Iyenrgus with commendations dismissed them, led in Alexander yet neither did or spake a word of ill to him, but instead of that difpoting otherwife of those that attended his body, commanded Alcander to wait upon him, and mini-fler unto him. The young man did it with great ardor and obedience, and then being an eye witness of the fobriety and meekness, and other virtues of the man he began to admire him; and from thenceforth tpake nothing but in his praifes.

5- Lucius Mer ena though but the year before he

after mentioned were of nobler minds, and were doubtlefs, as mindful of Obligations as they were forgetful of Indignities.

| had been accused by Guo of canvashing and bribe- Fulsof taxle, ry wherein his life had been in the utmost hazard, 4-5-1-7, had he not been defended by Guero the Father of 443. Roman Eloquence, yet forgetting this he interpofed his own body for the fafety of Cuo, when his death was intended by Metellus the Tribune of the people, and though he might have feen himfelf revenged by the hand of another, yet thought it more glorious to defend his enemy, than fuffer

6. Anno 1541. Robert Holgate afterwards Arch- clarksmirr, Bishop of York, obtained a Benefice where Sir 6,92,0,412. Francis Askew of Lincolnshire dwelt, by whom he was much molefted and vexed with continual fuits of law, upon which occasion he was fain to repair to Lindon, where being he found means to be the Kings Chaplain, and by him was made Arch-Bilhop of York, and President of the Council in the North, during which time the faid Knight hapned to have a Suit before the faid Council, and doubted much that he fhould find hard measure from the Arch-Bishop, whose Adversary he had been, but the other forgetting all forepalled injuries, afforded him all the favour that he might with justice.

7. When Timoleon the Corinthian had freed the Plut.in Ti-Syracusans and Sicilians, from the Tyrants that did molion.p. oppress them, one Demanetus a busic Orator took 254,255. the holdness in an open assembly of the people, to charge him with I know not what miscarriages; whill he was General in the Wars: Timoleon though he had power to punish him, yet answered him not a word, only turning to the people he faid, that he thanked the Gods for granting him that thing which he had so often requested of them in his prayers, which was that he might once fee the Syracusans to have full power and liberty to say what

8. C. Julius Coser, when perpetual Dictator and flourithing in the same and glory of his great ex de in 2. ploits, was aspersed with an indelible infamy, by 834. the verfes which Catallus of Verons had made and published of him and Manurra, but upon his submillion he not only did him no harm, but received him to his Table, and as a certain fign of his being reconciled, he lodged with his Father as he used to

9. King Philip of Mucedon, belieged the City of Malban, and as he walked about viewing the place 1.7.68. one from the Walls shot an Arrow at him, whereby he put out his right eye, which yet he took fo pariently, that when the Citizens a few days after, lent out to treat with him about the furrender, he gave them honourable terms, and after they had put the City into his hands, took no revenge of them for the loss of his eye.

10. Pope Sixtus the Second, was accused by B. of Miri optrice fus a Patrician of many grievous Crimes, unto Va- de iraz. leatinimus the younger, the Emperour, and his 842. Mother Placidia; before whom he cleared his unspotted innocency, which done he interceded with tears that Biffus might not be fent into exile according to his baniflament, though he could not prevail with the Emperour therein: Afterwards when Baffus was dead, he not only honoured his Funeral with his prefence, but also with his own hands helped to commit him to his interrment.

11. Epiminondus through the envy of the Nobles, was not chosen General in a war that needed Listax pa-little feen in the military art: This brave man little moved with the indignity, lifted himself as a private Soldier. It was not long e're the ill con-

duct of the new General, had brought the Army into a real and almost inextricable strait, and when all looked about enquiring for Epaminondas, he mindless of the injury of his former unworthy repulfe, came chearfully forth; and having delivered the Army from the hazard it was in, brought it back with fafety into his Country.

12. There was a ancient feud betwixt *Henry* of

2.6.44.7.

Methimnia, Duke of Asincica of the Family of the Guzmans, and Roderigo Ponze, de Leon, Marquels of Gades, and whereas the Marquels had confulted with others about the furprifal of Alama, from the Moors of Granado, and had determin'd of the expedition, he would not that the Duke should be acquainted with, or have any share in the glory of that action. But he was speedily besieged by the King of Granado in that Town, and whereas he sent all about for affiftance, the Duke was again neglected: Notwithstanding all which the gallant Duke burying in oblivion the memory of all forepast injuries, called together all the Soldiers in his government or that were mercenaries under him, entreated his friends; and fo enflamed others with his exhortations, that having with great celerity multered a very great Army, he came to the featonable fuccours of Alama, raifed the Siege, and fet the Marquess with all others with him, in freedom from the fears of any enemy; and afterwards when the Marquels came first to him, with acknowledgments of fo great a benefit, and tendred him his greatest thanks, Let these things pass, Marquess, said he, neither indeed does it become good men to be mindful of former fallings out, and especially in a cause where Reli-gion is concern'd, but rather if any such thing has here-tosore been betwint us, let us sucrifice them to our Counreport even which is, he is facilite them to our Com-try and the Chriftian name, and give them so longer a-ny place in our remembrance: And fince things have at this time [6 fortunately flucceeded for us both, let us joy-fully celebrate this day, and let it remain as an eternal witness of our reconciliation. This said they embraced, lodged together that night, and lived ever afterwards in a mutual and fincere friendship.

13. Alphonfus the elder King of Sicily, used to air.vol. 2.1. wear upon his fingers Rings of extraordinary price. 2. p. 305. and to preferve the luftre of the stones, when he washed used to give them to him that stood next to hold; He had once delivered them to one who suppoling the King had forgotten them converted them to his own use, Alphonsus dissembled the matter, put on others and kept his wonted course, after fone days being to wash, the same man stood next him that had the former, and put forth his hand as to receive the Kings Rings, who pulled his hand back and whilpered him is the ear, that when he fliould reftore the former, he would trust him with thefe: A Speech worthy of a liberal and humane Prince, and one endued with fo great a mind

as ne was.

Plin. nat.

14. Q. Metellus that fortunate man, in the flowhift. 1-7.c.
er of all his glory, was feiz'd upon by Caimius Labeo Tribune of the people, and dragg'd to the
Anison. 2d.

Mount Trapeius to be thrown headlong from thence and fearce was there another Tribune to be found to intercede for his life, at last he escaped (by anothers mediation) the fury of his adversary: whom in his Cenforship he had removed from the Senate: And yet though there were fo many of the family of the Metelli, in great authority and power in the state, the villany of this Tribune was overpassed both by him that was injured and all the rest of his

CHAP. XXXIV.

Remoofs patiently received from Inferiors.

Of such as have patiently taken free Speeches, and Reprehensions from their Inferiors.

The fair speeches of others commonly delight us, although we are at the same time sensible they are no more than flatteries and falshoods; nor is this the only weakness and vanity of our nature, but withal it is very feldom that we can take down the pill of Reproof without an inward refentment; (especially from any thing below us) though convinced of the necessity and justice of it: Great therefore was the wisdom of those men, who could fo easily dispense with any mans freedom in speaking, when once they difcern'd it was meant for

their reformation and improvement.

1. A fenior Fellow of St. John's College in Came Full, hift, of bridge, (of the opposite saction to the Master) in the university the presence of Dr. Whitaker in a common place fell of cambridge upon this fubject, what requifites should qualifie a 1997. Scholar for a Fellowship, concluded that Religion and Learning were of the Querum for that purpose, and Learning were of the segrem for that purpose, hence he proceeded to put the case, if one of these qualities alone did appear, whether a Religious Dunce were to be chosen before a Learned Rake-Hell, and refolv'd it in favour of the Latter: This he endeavoured to prove with two arguments. First, because Religion may but Learning cannot be counterfeited: He that chuseth a Learned Rake-Hell is fure of fomething, but who electeth a Religious Dunce may have nothing worthy of his choice, feeing the same may prove both Dunce and Hypocrite. His fecond was, there is more probability of a Rake-Hells improvement to Temperance, than of a Dunces conversion into a Learned Man. Common place being ended, Dr. Whitaker defired the company of this Fellow, and in his Closet thus accosted him, Sir, Ihope I may fay without offence, as once Ilaac to Abraham, here is wood and a knife but where is the Lamb for a burns offering, you have discovered much keenness of language and fervency of affection, but who is the perfon you aim at, who hath offered abuse to this Society. The other answercd, If I may presume to follow your Metaphor, know Sir, (bough I am a true admirer of your most eminent worth) you are the facrifice I resteted at itn my discourse, for (whilst you sollow your studies and remit matters to be managed by others) a company is chosen into the College of more zeal than knowledge (whose judgments we certainly know to be bad, though others charitably believe the goodness of their affections) and hence of late there is a general decay of Learning in the College. The Dr. turn'd his anger into thankfulness, and expressed the same both in loving his person and practising his advice, promising his own presence hereaster in all elections, and that none should be admitted without his own examination, which quickly recovered the credit of the house, being replenished with hopeful Plants before his death, which fell out in the 38th of Q. Eliz. Anno 1593.
2. Augustus Cesur sitting in sudgment, Mecanas xiphil.in

was present, and perceiving that he was about to Augusto.p. condemn divers persons, he endeavoured to get in 59, to him, but being hindred by the Crowd, he wrote via cassia. in a Schedule, Tandem aliquando surge Carnifex; Rife 1.55.7.532. Hangman, and then as if he had wrote some other

thing, threw the Note into Cafars Lap: Cafar immediately arole, and came down without condemning any person to death: and so far was he

Plut. Mor. in l. Apoth.

demning any person to death: and so far was ne from taking this reprehension ill: that he was much troubled he had given such cause.

3. A poor old Woman came to Philip King of Mucedon, & intreated him to take cognifance of her cause, when she had often interrupted him with her clamors in this manner: the King at last told her he was not at leisure to hear her: No (said the) be not then at leifure to be King; the King for fometime considered of the Speech; and presently he heard both her, and others that came with their complaints to him.

4. One of the Servants of Prince Henry (Son to Henry the fourth) whom he favored, was ar-raigned at the Kings Bench for Fellony; whereof the Prince being informed, and incenfed by lewd persons about him, in a rage he came hastily to the Bar where his fervant stood as Prisoner; and Commanded him to be unfettred and fet at liberty; whereat all men were amazed : only the Chief Justice, who at that time was William Gafcoign; who exhorted the Prince to be ordered according to the Ancient Laws of the Kingdom, or if he would have his fervant exempted from the rigour of the Law: that he should obtain (if he could) the gracious Pardon of the King his Father'; which would be no derogation to Law or Justice. The Prince no way appeared with this answer, but rather inslamed, endeavoured himself

to take away the Prisoner. The Judge considering the perilous Example and inconveniency that might thereupon ensue; with a bold Spirit and Courage, Commanded the Prince upon his Alle-giance to leave the Prifoner, and to depart the place. At this Commandment, the Prince all in a fury, and chafed; in a terrible manner came up to the place of Judgment; men thinking that he would have flain the Judge; or at least done him some harm. But the Judge fitting still without moving: declaring the Majeity of the Kings place of Judgement and with an affured bold countenance; faid thus to the Prince. Sir, Remember your felf I keep here the place of the King your Sovereign Lord and Father, to whom you owe double Al-legiance; and therefore in his name I charge you to de-fift from your wiffulness and unlawful enterprize, and from henceforth give good example to those which here-

after shall be your own Subjetts; and now for your con-tempt and disobedience, go you to the prison of the Kings tempt and adjournment, go you to the prijon of the Nilgs Bench whereunto I commit you, until the pleasure of the King your Father be further known. The Prince a-mazed with the words and gravity of that worship-ful Justice, laying his Sword aside and doing reverence, departed and went to the Kings Bench as he was commanded. When the King heard of this action, he bleffed God that had given him a Judge, who feared not to minister Justice, and also a Son, who could patiently fuffer and shew his obedience

thereunto.

5. Fridericus was consecrated Bishop of Utrecht, and at the feast the Emperour Ludovieus Pius fitting at his right hand, admonished him that being mindful of the profession he had newly taken upon him, he would deal justly and as in the light of God in the 10,9.281. way of his Vocation, without respect of persons, Polysf.223. Your Majesty gives me good advice, said he, but will you please to tell me whether I had best to begin with this Fish upon my Trencher at the head or the tail? At the head, said the Emperour, for that is the more noble part. Then Sir, said the Bishop, in the first place

renounce you that incestuous marriage you have contracted with Judith. The Emperour took this repre-hension so well, that he dismissed her accord-

6. Alexander the great having taken a famous chuw hift. Pyrate, and being aboutto condenn him to death, collectific asked him, Why dost thou trouble the Seas: And why, p. 12. faid he, dost thou trouble the when world? I with one Ship feek my Adventures, and therefore am called a Pyrate, thou with a great Army warrest against nations, and therefore art called an Emperour, so that there is no difference between us but in the name. Alexander was not displeased with this freedom, but in consideration of what he had said, he dismissed him with-

out inflicting any punishment upon him.

7. Theodosus the Emperour having cruelly speed, b.
flaughtered some thousands of the Thessalonians for p.275-is. fome infolency of the Citizens to the Statues of his Wife, coming to Millain would have entred the Church to have communicated with other Christians, but was refifted and forbid by St. Ambrole, in which estate the Emperour stood for eight Months, and then with great humility and fibmiffion ac-knowledging his offence, was abfolved and again received into the Congregation, and notwith tanding St. Ambrofe had reproved him with great liberty, and opposed him with as much resolution, yet the good Emperour both obeyed willingly, and teverenced exceedingly that great Prelate.

8. There came a young man to Rome; who in Polychron. the opinion of all men exceedingly refembled the fi47. Emperor Angustus, whereof he being informed fent for him; being in presence, he asked him if his mother had never been at Rome, the stranger answered No, but his Father had; the Emperor took patiently this sharp reply, and sent him away

without harm.

9. M. Antoninus Pius, used to take well, the Madhill.
free, and facetious speeches of his friends; even tom.19.
fitch as seemed to be uttered with too great a Latecomp.
freedom and liberty. Coming once to the house histerist.
of Omulus his friend, and beholding there at his 1945.
entrance, divers Columns of Porphyry; he enpex.Mall.
quired whence they were brought? Omulus told
him, that it became him that set his foot into an other mans house, to be both deaf and dumb: he meant he should not be curious and inquisitive. The Emperor was delighted with this freedom, fo far was he from refenting it, in fuch manner as some

others would have done. 10. Philip King of Macedon, with great patience Plut. Mor. admitted fuch liberty and freedom in speaking to him. He had in one battel taken a considerable Resource. number of Prisoners, and was himself in person to fee them fold in port fale. As he fate in his Chair. his Clothes were turned or tucked up higher then was decent and feemly; when one of the Prifoners who was upon fale, cry'd unto him: Good my Lord I befeech you pardon me, and fuffer me not to be fold amongst the rest, for I am a friend of yours, and fo was to your Father before you; And prethee good fellow faid Philip, whence grew this great friendship betwixt us: and how is it come about? Sir, faid the Prisoner I would gladly give you an account of that privately in your ear. Then Philip commanded that he should be brought unto him; he thus whifpered in his ear; Sir, I pray you that any name a little lower before, for fitting thus in the possure as you do; you discover that which were more need to be wisen. Hercupon Philip spake aloud unto his Officers. Let this man faid he go at liberty, for in truth he is one of our good friends, and wisheth us well; though I either knew it not before, or at least had forgotten it.

Chap. 35.

Plut. Mor. 11. Demetrius won the City of Athens by af-l. da. Apoth. fault, before much diffressed for lack of Corn, but being Master of the Town, he caused the whole freely, a great quantity of Grain; but in this his speech to the people, he chanced to commit an incongruity in Grammar, when one of the Citizens, fet thereby to hear him arose, and with a loud voice pronounced that word aright. For the correction of this one Solecism (faid he) I give unto thee besides my former gift 5000 Medimnes or measures of

Inducible Patience in most exquiste Tomients:

#### CHAP. XXXV.

Of the incredible strength of mind wherewith some Persons have supported themselves in the midst of torments, and other hard-

Young Gentleman immediately before he was to enter into a battel was observed to be seifed with a fudden shaking and shivering all over his body; Whereupon one asked him what was the matter? My flesh, faid he, trembles at the forefight of those many and great dangers whereinto my refolved and undaunted heart will undoubtedly carry it. The strength of some mens hear'ts hath not only prevailed over the weakness of their flesh; but reduced it to a temper capable of enduring as much, as if it had been brafs, or fomething that (if possible) is yet more infen-

1. When we were come within fight of the City of Buda, there came by the Command of the B. Ja fome of his family to meet us with divers Chianfes But in the first place a Troop of Young Men on Horseback made us turn our eyes to them, because kinds, and they were dew'd with drops of blood: yet diffembling the pain, they rode with as much noirth and chearfulness as if they had been void of head was cut off. all fense; just before me there walked some on foot, one of these went with his naked arms on his side, in each of which he carried a knife which he had the enemy of Rome; he came into his Camp, and thrust through them above the Elbow. Another wal- Tent, with a purpose to Execute his design: but ked naked from his Navel upward, with the skin of by miftake inflead of the King be flew his Secreta-both his loins fo cut above and below, that he ry, or Captain of the Guard; being taken, and carried a Club fluck therein as if it had hung at his adjudged to death, to punish this error of his Girdle, another had fallned a Horfe-shoo with Arm, he thrust his right hand into the fire, and divers Nails upon the Crown of his Head; but without change of countenance, held it therein, that was old done, the Nails being so grown in till it was quite burnt off. At which invinci-with the slesh that the shoo was made saft; In this ble patience and constancy of his King Por-Pomp we entred Buda, and was brought into the Baffa's Palace, in the Court of which food these generous contemners of pain, as I chanced to cast my eye that way, what think you of these men said the Bassa? Well said I: but that they use their flesh in such manner as I would not use my fmiled and difinified us.

2. Andronicus Comnenus fell alive into the hands Nigt Chan fault, before much diffressed for lack of Corn, but being Master of the Town, he caused the whole body of the City to be assembled before him, unto whom he declared, that he bestow'd upon them whom he declared, that he bestow'd upon them of his enemy; who having loaden him with inju- Annal 2 de fets given him with implacable violence: his paff.or. 38. hair was torn off, his beard pull'd away, his teeth Knowl. were knocked out; and not fo much as women. Tare hift. but ran upon his wretched body to torture and p.53. torment it; whilst he replyed not a word; some 1.8.6.4. days after his eyes being digg d out, and his face p.436. disfigured with blows, they fet him on an old botchy Causel, without ought elfe to cover him, then an old flirt, this Speciacle fo full of horror, nothing mollify'd the peoples hearts, but desperate men rush'd upon him as thick as slies in Autumn; some covered him all over with dirt and filth, others iqueez'd fpunges filled with ordure on his face, others gave him blows with clubs on the head. others prick'd him with Awls and Bodkins, and divers threw stones at him, calling him mad Dog. A wicked woman of the dregs of the vulgar, threw a pail of fealding water upon his head, that his skin pilled off: Laftly they haltned to hang him on a gibbet, by the feet, exposing him to a shameful nakedness in fight of all the world, and they tormented him to the last instant of death: at which time he received a blow from a hand which thrust a Sword through his mouth into his bowels: all these and greater inhumanities the aged Emperor underwent with that invincible patience, that he was heard to fay no other thing then, Lord have mercy on me, and why do ye break a bruifed

3. Janus Anceps, a wicked person, lived in a Buth.bis. lone house by the way side, without the East gate Anat.com. of Copenhagen: this man in the night, had mur- 3. hift. 15. dered divers persons, and knock'd them on the P-36,37. head with an Ax. At last he was discovered, taken, and condemned to a terrible death, He was drawn upon a fledge through the City, he had pieces of flesh pulled off from his body with burning Pincers; his legs and arms were broken, his tongue was pulled out of his mouth: thongs of his skin, were cut out of his back, his brell was opened by the speedy hand of the Executioner: his heart pulled out and thrown at his face. All this the ftout of the Novelty of their Equipage which was thus: hearted man, bare with an invincible courage; Upon their bare heads (which was in most of and when his heart lay panting by his side; in the them shaven ) they had cut a long line in the Skin midst of such torments as he yet underwent; he in which wound they had fluck feathers of all moved his head, and looked upon the by flanders, with a frowning afpect, and feem'd with curiofity to contemplate his own heart, till fuch time as his

4. Matius Scavelt, having refolv'd to kill Por- Pintin fena King of the Herrnfeans, who at that time was Publicated fena was fo amazed, that he raifed his Siege before Rome, and also made peace with the Ro- Platental.

5. When Xernes was arrived at the Cape of Artemi- Canar ap. fium with above 500000 fighting men, the Athe fabrificint. nians fent out Aresidaus the brother of Themisto- 1.53 cloaths as being defirous to keep them whole: he finished and diffnished us.

| Amount for the finished for

Sphing.c.

Chap. 36.

length upon the hurdle, and his feet and Arms

bound fast down unto it, when others that stood by were terrified with the shew and horror of that

death that was prepared for him; he with speci-

ous words, and affured voyce extolled the gallantry

of their action, and appeared unconcerned with

that cruel kind of death, he was speedily to un-

dergo; yea when by the Executioners knife he was

cut from the shoulder to the middle of the breast,

he neither changed his countenance nor his voyce;

as by any word or fign did he bewray any fence of

pain all the time of the operation, no more than if

the incision had been made in any other body, or

that he himself had been utterly voyd of all sence.

But afterwards, when his Chirurgeon propounded

to him the same method of cure for his other leg;

(in regard the Discase was rather deforming than

extreamly dangerous) Merius told him, that the

matter feemed not to him of that importance, as

that upon the account thereof, he should undergo such tormenting pain. By which words he dif-

but with a Prayer to God, he ended his life.

Fulgofiex.

15. Caius Musius the Roman Conful having the chief veins of his legs swelled (a Disease of those Studie Ex.

Times) he stretched out one leg to be cut off by

the hand of the Chirurgeon; and not only did he refuse to be bound (as 'tis customary with such Patients) or to be held by any man; but not so much

the Kings body, supposing he had been Xerxes himfelf, whereupon being taken, he was fettred, and brought before the King, who was then offring facrifice upon the Altar of the Sun, into the fire whereof, Azefilaus thrusting his hand, and there enduring the torment, without figh or groan, Xerxes commanded to loofe him. All we Athenians said Aresilans, are of the like courage, and if thou wilt not believe it, I will put also my left hand into the fire, the King amazed at his resolute Speech, Commanded him to be carefully kept, and looked too.

6. Ifabella wife of Ferdinand King of Spain, was a woman of that firm temper of mind, that not only in the times of her fickness; but also in the sharpest pains of her travail : she ever supprest, both voice and fighs. A most incredible thing, but that Marinaus Siculus affirms, that he was affured of the truth hereof, by Ladies of unquestionable verity, who attended upon her in her 7. The Lord Verul.une mentions a certain tradi

plucked out of his body, and in the hand of the

chains of Iron: fome as if they were wild beafts;

flut up themselves in narrow and strait Cells,

fefs, but not to prudent and advised as they

9. This is a notable Example of Tollerance.

Iron; though his flesh was torn off with red hot

dent; although not long before the fame man, had wept when he faw the curls of his hair

tion of a man, who (being under the Execution-details at ers hand for High Treason) after his heart was

Executioner, was yet heard to utter three or four Purchapilg, words of Prayer; and Purchas speaking of the humane facrifices in New Spain: where the heart is offered to the Sun; faith thus, there happened a

ftrange accident in one of these facrifices reported by men of worthy credit. That the Spaniards bewas newly plucked out : and himfelf turned faid to the Spaniards in his Language, Knights they 8. Gregorius Nazianzenus, tells of the Pontick

Atarfb im

might be.

which happened in our times in a certain Burgundifrient.1.4. an, who was the Murderer of the Prince of Orange,

10. After the Ancient custom of the Macedonians, there were certain Noble youths, that ministred unto Alexander the Great, at such time as he facrificed to the gods: one of which having a Cenfer in his hand, itood before the King: it chanced that a burning coal, fell upon his Arm, and although he was fo burnt by it, that the finell of his burnt flesh, was in the Noses of them that flood by: yet he suppressed his pain with silence; and held his Arm immoveable; least by shaking the Cenfer he should interrupt the facrifice, or least by his groaning he should give Alexander any di-

flew Mardonius one of the Captains of the guard of | tience of the youth; that he might make the more certain experiment of his tollerance, on fet purpose continued and protracted his facrifice, and yet for all this the youth perfifted in his resolute intention.

Indincible Batience in most Exquisite Toments.

11. Anaxarobus was variously and cruelly tor- Val. Max. mented by the Tyrant Nicocreon; and yet by all 1:3.6.3. his cruelties could never be reftrained from urging 19.77.78. of him with opprobrious terms and the most reproachful language. At last the Tyrant being highly provok'd threatned that he would cause his tongue to be cut out of his mouth. Effeminate yong man faid Anaxarchus, neither shall that part of my body be at thy disposal. And while the Tyrant (for very rage) flood gaping before him, he immediately bit off his Tongue with his Teeth; and fpat it into his mouth. A Tongue that had hereespecially of Alexander the Great; at such time as and indeed the Nature of the whole World: in a most prudent and eloquent manner.

The Cat, the Rat; and Lovel our Dog Rule all England under the Hog.

was put to a most cruel death; for being hang'd and cut down alive, his bowels rip't out and cast into the fire, when the executioner put his hand into by men of worthy recur. That the spanish be heart; he failed, holding the folennity, a young man whose heart the bulk of his body, to pull out his heart; he said, was newly plucked out: and himself turned Lord Jessey more trouble? and so dy'd, to the down the stairs, when he came to the bottom, he | great forrow of much people.

13. Amongst the Indians the meditation of pa-Val.Max. tience; is adhered to, with that oblinacy, that there are some, who pass their whole life in na-Monks, that some of them torture themselves with kednels, one while hardning their bodies in the frozen rigours, and piercing colds of Mount Caucafus: and at others expoling themselves to the and fee no body; remain in filence; and fafting for flames, without fo much as a figh or groan. Nor the space of twenty days and nights together. O is it a finall glory that they acquire to themselves, Chrift (goes he on) be thou propitious to those fouls: that are Pious and devout I con-

14. Such Examples as I have already recited, I Fulg.Ex. have furnished my lelf with, either by reading, or 1.3...3. by the relation of such as have seen them: but 1.36.5,366 there now comes into my mind, a most eminent one, whereof I can affirm that I my felf was an eye 647.25? this man though he was fourged with Rods of witness, and it was this. Elieronymus Olgianus was a Citizen of Millain, and he was one of those four and burning Pincers: yet be gave not fo much that did Allassinate Galeatius Sforza, Duke of Milof a broken Scaffold fell upon the head of one that flood by as a spectator; this burned villain in the above two and twenty years of age, and of such a midst of all his torments laughed at that acci- delicacy and fostness in his habit of body; that was more like to that of a Virgin, than a man, though never accustomed to the bearing of Arms, by which it is usual for men to acquire vigour and strength; yet being fastned to that rope upon which he was tormented, he seemed as if he sat upon fome Tribunal; free from any expression of grief, with a clear voyce, and an undaunted mind, he commended the exploit of himself and his Companions; nor did he ever fnew the least fign of repentance. In the times of the intermissions of his torments, both in Profe and Verfe, he celebrated the praises of himself and his Confederates. Being at last brought to the place of Execution, beholding Carolin and Francion two of his allociats to stand as if they were almost dead with fear; he exhorted them to be couragious, and requested flurbance. The King also delighted with this pa-

tofore bred admiration in the cars of many, but it had discours'd of the State of the earth, the properties of the Seas, the motion of the Stars,

noit prudent and etoquent mainter.

1.2. William Colingborn, Efq. being condemned Fab.Chron.

for making this Rhime on King Richard the third, Chtt.bifl.

12.2.321.

he had diffembled and supprest what he felt. Fulgof. Ex. 16. This was also an Example of great patirangey, Ex. 10. Luis was alto an Example of great pati-lib3; cap; ence in this kind, which Strubomentions in his Ge-B348. Operative from the Archivity (Contraction) ography from the Authority of Nicholaus Danisleemis; viz. that Zarmonochaga, the Amballador from the Indian King, having finished his Negotiation with Augustus to his mind, and thereof sent account to his Mafter, because he would have no further trouble for the remaining part of his life, (after the manner of the *Indians*) he burnt himself alive, preferving all the while, the countenance of a man that finited.

# CHAP. XXXVI.

# Of the Fortitude and Perfonal Valour of some Famous Men.

Cuf.H.C.

There is a Precious Stone by the Greeks called Ceraunia, as one would fay the Thunderstone, for it is bred among Thunders, and is found in places where Heavenall fwollen with anger, hath cleft the Master-pieces of the Worlds Magazine, faith Cauffine, fuch is the valiant man; bred up fo long in dangers till he hath learned to contemn them. And if the Poet be a Prophet you shall hear him fay.

He that smiling can gaze on Styx and black wav'd Acheron, That dares brave his ruine, he To Kings, to Gods, shall equal be.

At least if he fall in a Noble Cause he dies a Martyr, and the Brazen Trumpet of Fame, shall

the Executioners that they would begin with him, that his fellow fulferers might learn patience by his example. Being therefore laid naked, and at full 1. Sapores the Persian King beleiged Cesaria in

1. Sapores the Persian King beleiged Cefaria in Dinothme-Cappadocia, a Captive Phylician, shewed him a weak mor. lib.3. place of the City, where he might enter, at which p.239. the Persians gaining entrance, put all indifferently national to the Sword. Demostrhenes the Governour of the City, hearing the Tumult, speedily mounted, and perceiving all lost, fought to get out, but in the way fell upon a Squadron of the Enemy, that gathered about him to take him alive, but he fetting Spurs to his Horse, and stoutly laying about him with his Sword, flew many, and opening himfelf a way through the midst of them escaped.

2. When L. Sylla beheld his Army put to the files, ex. worft by Achelaus the General of Muhridates, p.301. he alighting from his Horse, laid hold of an Enfign, and rushing with it into the midst of his Enemics; cry'd out, 'tis here Roman Souldiers, that I intend to die; but for your parts when you shall be asked, where it was that you left your General, remember it was in Orchomenum. The Souldiers moved with this Speech of his, returned to their Ranks, renewed the Fight, and became the Victors in that Field, where they were to near an overthrow

throw.
3. Manlius Capitolinus when as yet he was not bildilit.
full feventeen years of Age, won the Spoyls of two cap-28. p. Enemies, he was the first amongst the Romans that 170. was honoured with a Mural Crown; by his Valour solin.caphe gained thirteen Civick Galands, and thirty other 6. p. 191. covered, that during the time of the incision of his | Military Rewards; he had thirty and three Scars, eleg, he had indured very great pain; but that through the frength and tollerance of his mind, were to be feen in the fore-part of his body, befides a wound in his fhoulder, and another in his hip. He faved P. Servilius the Mafter of the Horfe, when he was furrounded with a Troop of his Enemies, and was he who defended and preferved the Capitol, when the Gauls had little less than become the Masters of it.

4. Pyrrhus King of Epirus fighting in the fiest Dineth, meranks against the Mimertines, had received a wound, 3. p.235. and retired to have it bound up; but when he heard Fulgof, Ex. that the Enemies courage was encreased by that ac- lib.3.c.17.2. cident, and that one of the bravest amongst them, P.324. had called for him by name, he returned to the Battle, and having found out him, who had given him the Challenge, he gave him such a blow upon the head with his sword, he threw him dead at his feet; by which action the Enemy being difmayed.

feethim the better of the day.

5. The Abenian under the command of Milita-Tuffin bift.
det, had charged the Army of Darier at Marahm Sabul. Ex.
fo home, that they were enforced to run away to libat.p.5. their Navy, where it was that one Cynegirus an A- p.206. thenian, shewed such incomparable valour, for being in pursuit of the Persians to their Ships; when some of them were putting off from the shore, he caught hold of one of the Ships with his right hand, holding it till his hand was cut off; then did he lay hold of it with his left hand till that also was cut off, and yet then he carched hold of it with his teeth, nor did he leave it till fuch time as the fleeting breath had withdrawn it felf from his body, and thereby disappointed the resolute intentions of his mind.

. 6. In the Naval fight betwixt Metellin and Al- Fileof. Ex. drubal, L. Glaucus, a Knight of Rome, having laid 113.3. c.p. hold upon Afdrubal's Ship, by no wounds could be 2. P.302. beaten from thence, till he left both his hands together with the Ship. Brufon. facet, & Ex. lib. 2. cap. 43. p. 152.

7. Philopamon; the Megapolitan was in the Ar-Fulgol lib.
Bb 2 my 305. P.

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Chap. 36.

Sword

killed him.

Signal, rushed forth against the Enemy, where fighting he was thot through both thighs with an Arrow, and thereby was at were fettered; for there was no pulling it out, he therefore so opened and ftrained one thigh one way, and the other the contrary, that he brake the Arrow, and fo pulled out both pieces, and no whit discouraged thereby,

nal.tom. 3. memorah

Solin.c.17.

6.2.191.

Ex.lib.A.

Brulon.fa-

c.17. 6. 9.

on the fide of Antigonus. 8. In the Reign of Johannes Zimifea, Emperor of Greece; the Ruffians and Scythians with an Army of 30000 Souldiers, walted Thruce, against whom Bardus Sclerus, a ftout and valiant Person was fent; he having fortunately fought against a part of that Army, when he had drawn them within the compass of an Ambush he had placed for them, elevated with this Success, he refused not a pitch'd fight with the rest, and whie he was riding in the battle in the midft of his Souldiers, exhorting them both by words and deeds, to quit themfelves like men, a Scythian of a vast Stature above the rest, having spied him, rushed upon him and gave him a terrible blow upon the head, which the excellent temper of his Helmet relifted : But Selerus, itruck with that force upon the head of the Sevibian, that he clave the Barbarian in two parts, the Seythians aftonified, with the prodigious effect of fo potent an Arm, committed themselves to flight, and the Grecians obtained a Signal Victory.

o. L. Siccius Dentatus a Tribune of the People, when Sp. Tarpeius, and A. Aternius were Contuls. is reported to have ferved in an hundred and twenty pitch'd Battles, eight times he was victorious in fingle Combats, wherein himfelf had been the Challenger; he carried on the fore-part of his bo dy forty five Scars, made by honourable Wounds; he wan the Spoil of thirty four feveral Enemies, ett. & Ex. and had given him by his Captains for his prowels, tib.2. c.p. and good fervice, eighteen headless Spears, twenty 43:1-152 five Capparifons and Furnitures of great Horses, eighty three Chains, one hundred and fixty Brazelets to adorn his Arms, twenty fix Crowns or triumphant Chaplers, whereof fourteen were Civick, for reflying formany Roman Citizens in jeopardy of death, eight of beaten Gold, three other mural, for mounting first upon the Enemies Walls; and last of all one obsidional, for forcing the Enemy to break up i is Seige, and depart.

10. M. Segins, the fecond time he went into the Field, his hap was to loofe his right hand, and in 23.5.170 two other Services he was wounded no fewer than tiree and twenty times, by means whereof he had little use of either hand, and his seet stood him in little stead. How be it thus maimed and ditabled as he was to be a Souldier, he went many a time after to the Wars, attended with one Slave only, and performed his devoir; twice was he taken Priloner by Amibal; and twice brake he Prifon and made his escape. Notwithstanding that, for twenty Moneths space, he was every day ordinarily kept bound with Chains and Fetters; four times fought he with his left hand only, until two Horfes one after another were killed under him, after with a right hand of iron fastned to his arm, and in France he forced twelve fortified Camps of the Enemies. Brufon, fact. & Ex. lib. 2. cap. 43.

Plat is For 11. Porfama King of the Herrurians had so beat-plic 7-105. en the Romans, that Poplicola, the Roman Consul

my of Anticoms King of Macidm, when he fought against Cleomens the King of Sparta, and with a too to five the King of Sparta, and with a too to five the first of the spartage forward, yet Military ardour, not expeding the hard upon the Reer of them, and were now entring b. 2071. upon the Bridge, which gave them a fair entrance Lonicer. into Rome, when there flood Horatius Cocles, who Theatrig. fingly maintained the fight against the whole Forces of the Enemy, till fuch time as his Companions had cut down the Wooden Bridge behind him, and then armed as he was, he leap'd into Ty-ber, and fwam fafe to the bank on the other fide. prefled yet so boldly upon the adverse part, that he having only received a wound in his Buttock, by was the principal cause of that days Victory, falling an Herrusian Javelin. Poplicola the Consul admiring his Valour proposed it to the People, that each of them should give him as muc 1 as should maintain him for a day, and that they should allot him as much Land, as he could compais in one day with a Plough, which they yielded to, and besides erected for him a Brazen Statue in the Temple of Vulcan, with those Honours endeavouring to alleviate the lameness he had contracted by his wound.

12. Under the Walls of Durazzo, first called plut in car-Epidimum, and afterwards Dyrrhachium, was the io.p., 1.5. first bickering betwirt the Souldiers of Cofar and Sutom in Pompey, not only to the present los, but to the fuliop.41. utter discomsture of Cefar (as himself confessed) magr. p. if the Enemies Captain had known how to overcome: at this Seige the Valour of Cusius Seeun, Sabulies.
was famous, who alone to long refitted Pompey's libid-cape.
Army, that he had 130 Arrows flicking in his p.206. Shield, lost one of his eyes, was wounded in the thigh and shoulder, yet gave not over till Cafar came to his refcue.

13. In the Battle against Persens, M. Cato, Son Plut. in to the Orator of that Name, fighting bravely a complete, mongst the thickest of the Enemies, was beaten from his Horse; and then fought on soot, when a lib. 33.9. Party of the Enemy had furrounded him, and when 28; they prefled upon him on every fide to bear him Disabi-medown, he ftood unappalled, and gallantly fuffained mortile; their Affaults: But while he fiercely fet upon one p.236. of greatest Stature amongst them, his Sword flew out of his hand into the midft of them, to recover which protecting himfelf with his Shield, and opening his way, he prefled betwixt the points of their Swords in the view and to the wonder of both Armies; when having recovered his Sword he retreated to his Companions, with the applause of all men, full of Wounds and as full of Glory; the rest in imitation of his Valour, falling

fiercely upon the Enemy obtained a great Victory.

14. Alexander the Great had belieged a City of Diodor. Signature. 14. Alexander the Great had belieged a City of cullibri-the Oxydrace, and refolving to carry it by Storm, 6-370-571, had broke in at a Gate, and forced the Enemy to org, bilt. ily into the Castle; here, while the rest of the lib.3. cap. Macedonians were busied in undermining the Walls; 19, p.94-he not enduring delay, caught up a Ladder, and mortibal. rearing it up against the Wall, and holding his p. 234. Shield over his head, began to mount it, all which Justine he performed with that celerity, that before the lib. 12. p. Guard of the place had observed it, he had gained 145. the top; they durst not approach to deal with him hand to hand, but at a diffrance threw Javelins and Darts at him, in fuch a number as that he was fore preffed by them. The Macedonians fought to mount upon two Ladders they had advanced, but their number and weight that afcended, caufed them to break under them. Then was Alexander left destitute of any Assistance, but scorning to retire by the way that he came, arm'd as he was leap'd into the midst of his Enemies, and made a bold and couragious relitance. On his right hand he had a Tree that grew near the Wall, and on the left the Wall it felf, to keep him from being in-

Applian. Sons of Pompey; he was the first that analysed the bill civil. Enemy, and when his Souldiers hardly endured the court of them. two lib.2.p.75. brunt, he alone fought in the Front of them, two

Baket's

Orof. hist.

17. King William the Second, being reconciled chron.p.50. to his Brother Robert; he affilted him to recover the Fort of Mount Saint Michael which their Brother Henry did forcibly hold in Normandy : during which Seige straggling one time alone upon the fhore; he was fet upon by three Horsemen, who affaulted him fo fiercely, that they drove him from his Saddle, and his Saddle from his Horfe. But he catching up his Saddle, and withal drawing out his Sword, defended himfelf till rescue came, and being afterward blamed for being fo obstinate to defend his Saddle. It, would have angred me (faid he) to the very heart, that the Knaves should have bragged they had won the Suddle from me.

16. Caius Cefur was renowned as a valorous

Person, and one that despised all danger, he alone

Sons of Pompey; he was the first that assaulted the

moved not a foot. The Souldiers moved with an-

ger and shame, renued the fight, and at last late to-

wards Evening obtained through his Prowefia No-ble Victory, by the death of thirty thousand men

16. p.262. divers times restored the fight, opposing those of

of the adverse Party.

18. Malcolme King of the Scots, in the time of chron.p.47, King William the Second was a most valiant Prince, as may appear by an Act of his, of an extraordina ry strain. For hearing of a Conspiracy and Plot to murther him, whereof one was Author, whose name is not recorded. He dissembled the knowledge of it, till being abroad one day a hunting, he took the fellow apart from the Company, and being alone; Here is now, faid he, a fit time and place. to do that manfully, which you have intended to do treaeveronsty; draw your Weapon and if you now kill me none being present, you can incur no danger: With which Speech of the King the Fellow was so daunted, that presently he fell down at his feet, confessed his fault, humbly asked forgiveness, and being granted him was ever after ferviceable and faithful to the King.

19. Maximinus the Emperor in an expedition Herofitan. that he made against the Germans when he came to 324,325. huge and vast Marishes ( into which the Germans

vironed, and there he fought it with the stoutest | had retreated; the Romans fearing to follow so far; Dirething, of them; many a blow he received upon his Helhe himself mounted on his Horse, was the first that mortibase entred the Marish, and their slew many of the  $Ear_{-}$  P 238. met and Shield; at last he had a wound under the Pap with an Arrow, with the pain of which he was barians that with great obstinacy relisted him. The forced to the Earth. Then the Indian that had near him, to strike him as he lay, received Alexander's Sword into his Bowels, and tumbled down by him a multitude of others, by which means the

Castle was taken, and most of them put to the 15. In the Reign of William the First, a private of the Enemies, reduced it under his power: And Edits
Chose P.45. Norwegian Souldier, himfelf alone upon a Bridge,
Dinoth-lib. relifted the whole Army of the English, flew forty at the Seige of Sparta, a City famous for Military Glory; he brake into the midst of the City, beatof them, and maintained the place for divers hours ing down all the Ranks of Souldiers that opposed Virg. lib.8. together, till one getting under the Bridge, found his Entrance. means to thrust up a spear into his body, and so

21. Lysimachius the Macedoman, had sent Poyson Patric de to Califthenes to put an end to his miserable life; regnodib.1. for Alexander upon the account of his too great thing. liberty of Speech, had caused his hands, nose, ears, 47. lips to be cut off and thrust into a Cage with a PillPatr- his Army that fled, and retaining them, often thruft- log for his company, to be carried about to the callibrate ing into the thickest of his Enemies, striking teriour of others: When Alexander understood 31. Dinath.lib rour into them, and inflaming the courage of his this of Lysimachus he was so incensed against him, own, when at Munda in Spain he fought against the that he commanded he should disarmed be exposed to a Lion of extraordinary fierceness. He wrapping his Cloak about his hand (when the Lion came gaping upon him) thrust it into his Mouth, and hundred Javelins were thrown against him, yet he plucking out his Tongue by the roots, lest the Lion dead at his foot. Alexander admiring his virtue and constancy forgave him his fault, and not only fo, hut held him in much better esteem than before, and gave him both more honour, and a bet-ter command about him.

22. Godfrey of Bovillon was brought up in that Faunt in-School of Valour, the Court of Henry the Fourth, 1990. 115. 22. Godfrey of Bovillon was brought up in that Faller shathe Emperor: Whilst he lived there, there hap- 44. pened an intricate Suit betwixt him and another Prince about Title of Land; and because Judges could not untye the knot, it was concluded the two Princes should cut it afunder with their Swords in a fingle Combat. Godfrey declined the Fight as much as in him lay, as conceiving any private Title for Land not ground enough for a Duel. Notwithstanding he yielded to the Tyranny of Cufrom, and after the fashion of the Countrey entred the Lifts; when at the first Encounter his Sword brake, but he struck his Adversary down with the Hilt, yet faved his life, and gained his own Inheritance. Another parallel act of his Valour was, when being Standard-bearer to the Emperor, he with the Imperial Enlign, killed Roduli biss the King of Saxony in fingle Fight, and fed the Eagle on the bowels of that Arch-Traytor.

23. Aciliu was a Soldier of Cafar's, who being Plut.in Cain a Naval Fight at Massilia, threw himself into a fare. 2.715. Ship of the Enemy's, where having loft his right hand, together with his Sword, he yet retained his Shield in his left hand; with which he so laid upon the faces of his Enemies, that he alone put

them all to flight, and took the Ship. 24. When Epaminondus with his Troops was Plut, in Aentred Sparta, there was one Isada, a young man, seft. 9.515. a proper and beautiful perfou; who coming out of the Bath, naked as he was both of Cloaths and Armour, with a Lance in one hand and a Sword in the other, threw himself into the midst of the Enemies, wounding and over-throwing all that oppo-

Army confounded with shame, that the Emperor given him the wound, carelefly approaching too alone should sustain the Assault of the Enemy, entred the Marish also, where they fought it with that gallantry, that few of the Barbarians escaped his fide, the King catching hold of a Bough that hung downwards, again recovering his standing, and then began to challenge the best of them to the control of the same of the control of them to the control of the same of the control of the same of the control of the same of the control of t 20. Ptolomeus the Son of Pyrrhus King of Epi- Juffir.big. fight. In this posture he was found by Peucester, who by this time had got over the Wall, and after dy, that he dared accompanied only with fixty Dinothele. Souldiers, to all ault the City of Coreyra manned 3, p.235, with a Garrifon and took it. The fame Perfon in 226. a Naval fight, leaping out of a Boat into a Galley

18.17.14 In Pol. Ex.

Solingas.

had taken care of his Vertue, or that he feemed to the Enemy to be fomething more great and august than a man. They fay that the *Ephori* rewarded this valorous exploit of his with a Crown; but foon after imposed upon him a Fine of one thoufand Drachmes, for daring to expose himself in

the Fight in fuch manner without Armor. 25. Lucius Bantius of the City of Nola, was a man of great Nobility and Vertue, had fought with great resolution at the Battel of Cuma; and having flain a number of Enemies with his own hands, he was at last found in a heap of dead bodies, all covered with Javelins. Hamibal himfelf aftonished at his valour, not only sent him home without Ranfom, but honoured himalfo with Prefents, and contracted a Friendship with him. Whereupon, at his Return to Nola, he fought to make it of Hamibal's Party. Marcellus the Conful had understanding hercof; and not enduring to cut off a man, who had exposed himself to so many dangers in the behalf of the Romans, and so highly merited of them; and withal, knowing how to treat a high Spirit with fuch humanity and discourse, as to assure him to himself: One time when B.orius came with others to falute him, he asked who he was? when he heard it was Lucius Bantins, (which he knew before) as one feized with admiration and joy; What, faid he, are you that Bantins of whom the Romans discoursed so much above pantins of whom the komma aftenifies for much above all those that fought at Cannx; who alone, they fuy, deserted not the Conful, but received on your own body those Javelins that were aimed at him? Bunius not denying it, but flewing him his fcars: Since then, faid he, that you bear about you fo many tokens of your good will to us, why would you not let me fee you fooner? do you think us foill natured, as not to effect of

that Vertue that is in honour with our very Enemies?

Here he embraced the young man, and prefented

hardwith a gallant Horfe and five thousand Drachmess From thenceforth he was most faith-

ful to the interest of Marcellus, and the people of Rome.
26. The Emperor Time of ouraged his Soldiers to affault a Wall of the Jayor of Anona in Fernfalom; but all being difinayed at the extremity of the danger, Sabinus a Syrian undertook it, a man of excellent flrength and courage, yet fo finall of stature, that one would have deemed him unfit to be a Soldier. This man offered himself to Cafar with eleven more that envied his Vertue. He took his Shield in his left hand, and holding it above his head, with his drawn Sword in his right hand, about the fixth hour of the day he went unto the Wall. On every fide the Jews upon the Wall caft an infinite number of Darts at him, and rowled down upon him huge Stones that strook down fome of the eleven that followed him : But Sabimis did not remit his force, till fuch time as he had afcended the top of the Wall, and put the Enemies to flight; for they, terrified with his ftrength and to light; for they termed with strength and concernage, and indeed hippoling that more had come up after him, they fled. Thus the gallant man failed not of his purpole, yet was he firticken with a Stone, and thrown down flat upon his face most violently, with a great noise; so that now the Jews feeing him alone, and lying upon the ground. returned again, and flot hint on every fide. He kneeling upon his knees, and covering himfelf with his Shield, did first of all revenge himfelf upon his Enemics, and wounded many that came

fed him. When the Fight was over, no wound was found upon him; whether fome Tutelar God laft was flain with Arrows. Those of his Comlaft was flain with Arrows. Those of his Company having almost reached the top of the Wall, were flain with Stones, or wounded and carried into the Camp.

27. The Romans having won the Tower Anto- Joseph. nia, the Jews fled into the Inner Temple, and there pars, 1. 7. maintained fight from the ninth hour of the night 6. 3. 8.729. to the feventh hour of the day; at which time the Romans had the worst of it. This was observed by Julian a Centurion, (born in Bithinia) who at that time flood by Titus in Antonia; he therefore presently leaped down thence, and all alone pursued the Tews who had the Victory in the Inner Temple: And the whole multitude fled, deeming him by his force and tourage not to have been a man; in the midst of them he slew all he lighted upon, whilst for haste the one overturned the othe. This deed feemed admirable to Cafar, and terrible to his Enemies. Yet did the deftiny befal him which no man can escape; for having his Shooes full of sharp Nails, as other Soldiers have, running upon the Pavement, he slipped and fell down, his Armour in the fall making a great noise; whereat his Enemies who before fled, now turned again upon him. Then the Romans in Antonia fearing his life, cryed out; but the Jews, many at once, ftrook him with Swords and Spears. He defended many blows with his Shield, and many times attempting to rife, they strook him down again; yet as he lay he wounded many: neither was he quickly stain, because the nobler parts of his body were all armed, and he shrunk in his neck a long time; till other parts of his body being cut off, and no man helping him, his ftrength failed. Cefar forrowed to fee a man of that force and fortitude flain in the fight of fuch a multitude. The lews took his dead body, and did beat back the Romans, and thut them in Antonia; only the braye julian left behind him a renowned memory, not only amongst the Romans and Cefar, but also amongit his Enemies.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of the fearles Boldness of some Men, and their desperate folutions.

Some men have within them a Spirit fo daring and adventurous, that the prefence and more than probability of any disafter whatsoever, is not able to conjure down. To desperate Diseases they apply as desperate Remedies; and therein Fortune fometimes to befriends them, that they come off as faccefsfully with their Prefumptions and Temerities as others who mannage their Counfels with the greatest care and conduct they are able.

1. A Dutch Sea man being condemned to death, Manfii his Punifhment was changed, and he was ordered Travitalist to be left at St. Heller's Island. This unhappy per- p. 280. for representing to himself the horrour of that So. litude, fell upon a resolution to attempt the frangest action that ever was heard of. There had that day been interred in the fame Island an Officer of the Ship: The Sea-man took up the body out of the Coffin; and having made a kind of Rudder of near him; till that with wounding them he was fo the upper board, ventured himself to Sea in it. It

that the Ship lay immoveable within a League and half of the Island; when his Companions seeing fo ftrange a Boat float upon the Waters, imagined they faw a Spectre, and were not a little startled at the resolution of the man, who durst hazard himself upon that Element in three boards slightly nailed together, though he had no confidence to find or be received by those who had so lately fentenced him to death. Accordingly it was put to the question whether he should be received or not; fome would have the Sentence put in execution, but at last mercy prevailed, and he was taken aboard, and came afterwards to Holland; where he lived in the Town of Horn, and related to many how miraculously God had delivered him.

De Serres bift.France. P. 447.

Chap. 37.

Ratigh's 2. The French King Charles the Eighth, through mill world, the weakness of Peter de Medices in his Govern-6.9. p.472. ment, had reduced the City of Florence unto such hard terms, that he had the Gates of it fet open to Hol. com. him, he entred it (not professing himself friend or foe to the Estate) in a triumphant manner, himfelf and his Horse armed with his Lance upon his distress some of the Romans that were fled to Vei- P. 141. thigh. Many Infolences were committed by the French, fo that the Citizens were driven to prepare to fight for their Liberty. Charles propounds intolerable Conditions, demanding high funns of money, and the absolute Rule of the State as by them for his Country, and should obey their Comright of Conquest, he having entred armed into it. right of Conquest, he having entred armed into it. But Peter Caponi a principal Citizen, catching these Articles from the King's Secretary, and tearing difficulty was to fend to them that were inclosed in them before his face, bad him found his Trumpets, the Capitol; by the way of the City it was imporand they would ring their Bells. Which bold and resolute words made the French better to bethink themselves; and came readily to this Agreement, that for forty thousand pounds, and not half that money to be paid in hand, Charles should not only depart in peace, but restore whatever he had of their Dominion, and continue their assired friend.

3. Henry Earl of Holfatia, firnamed Iron (be-Dn. Tobarr, P. 576.

cause of his strength) being gotten into great facrantzhip, vour with Edward the Third, King of England, Saxon. 1.3. by reason of his Valour was envied by the Cour-6.24- P.91. tiers; who one day (in the absence of the King) camerar. counfelled the Queen, that for as much as the Ear oper. Jubei- was preferred before all the English Nobility, she fiv. cent. 1. would make tryal whether he was fo nobly born as he gave out, by caufing a Lyon to be let loofe up-on him, faying that the Lyon would not fo much as touch Henry if he was Noble indeed. They got leave of the Queen to make this Tryal upon the Earl. He was used to rife before day, and to walk in the base Court of the Castle, to take the fresh Air of the morning. The Lyon was let loofe in the night; and the Earl having a night Gown caft over his Shirt, with his Girdle and Sword, and fo coming down the Stairs into the Court, met there with the Lyon, briftling his hair and roaring; he nothing altonished, faid with a stout voice, Stand, stand you Dog. At these words the Lyon couched at his feet, to the great amazement of the Courtiers, who looked out of their holesto behold the iffue of this buffiels. The Earl laid hold of the Lyon, and flut him within his Cage, he left his Night-capupon the Lyon's back, and so came forth without to much as looking behind him. Now, faid the Earl (calling to them that looked out at the Windows) let him amongit you all that standeth most upon his Pedigree, go and fetch my Night-cap; but they ashamed, withdrew themselves.

4. In the Court of Mathias King of Hungary there was a Polonian Soldier in the King's Pay, who boatted much of his valour, and who in a bra-

happened fortunately to him to be fo greata Calm | vado would often challenge the Hungarians to Crangelia wrastle, or skirmish with the Sword or Pike, Saxon.l. 3 wherein he had always the better. One day as he 6.24. P.91. stood by a great Iron Cage in which a Lyon was Lon. Theatr kept, the greatest and secress that had been seen of 1. 577. a long time, he began to fay to those that were in camerar. a long time, he began to lay to thole that were in Camera. his company, Which of you daves to take a piece of open ships, step of this Lyon's throat when he is angry: None care, the care daring to take it in hand; You shall see, added the Polonian, the proof of my Speech. All that day sollowing the Lyon had not any meat given him, the next day they threw him the fore Quarters of a Sheep; the Lyon begins to grunt, to couch down at his Prey, and to cat greedily: Herewith the Polonian enters; and locking the Lyon betwixt his legs, gives him a blow with his fift upon the Jaw, crying hah, you Dog, give me the flesh. The Lyon amazed at such a hold voice, let go his hold, flewing no other Countenance, but cafting his eye after the Polonian that carried the flesh away.

5. The City of Rome being taken by the Gauls, Plut. P. gral.

and those that fled to the Capitol besieged; in this in camillo,

The fearless Boloness of some Men.

entum brought that fame Camillus, whom before Liv. hift. they had ungratefully forced into Exile, to take 1.5. P.102. upon him the Supreme Command. He answered, zon. Annal that while those in the Capitol were fase, he took tom.2.p.6 s himfelf upon them against their will. But all the the Capitol; by the way of the City it was impostible, as being full of Enemies. But amough the young men of Ardea, where Camillus then was, there was one Pontius Cominius, of a mean Birth, but delirous of Glory and Honour, who offered himself to this piece of service. He took no Letters to them, left, being taken, the defign should be betrayed to the Enemy: But in meat habit, and pieces of Cork under it, he performed part of his journey by day-light; as foon as it grew dark, being near the City, because the Bridge was kept by the Enemy he could not that way pass the River; with his light Garment, therefore, bound about his head, and bearing up himself upon his Cork, he fivan over the River; and perceiving by the fire and noise that the Guards were awake, he fhunn'd them, and came to the Carmental Gate; there all was filent, and the Capitoline Hill was most steep, and hard to ascend: By this way he climbs up, and at last came to the Sentinels that watched upon the Walls; he falutes them, and

the fafety of his Countrey6. In the Reign of Tham King of China, there Alvarez,
was a Col.co, an Officer not unlike that of our Duke, Sand, hist.
China, part. who having been Tutor to the King, was very po-werful with him, and to preferve himself in his 109, 110. Grace and Favour, studied more to speak what would please the King, then to tell him the truth for the good of his Estate. The Chineses forbare not to speak of it amongst themselves, and to tax the flattery of this Colon; once some Captains of the Guard were discoursing this Point at the Palace, when one of them being a little warmed with the Discourse, secretly withdrew himself, went into the Hall where the King was, and kneeling down upon his knees before him; the King asked

tells them who he was. He was taken up, led to

the Magistrates, acquaints them with all his busines: They presently create Camillus Dictator,

and by the fame way difinifs Pontius; who with the

fame wonderful difficulty escaped the Enemy as be-

fore, and came fafe to Camillus, and Camillus to

what he would have? Leave, said he, to cut off the bead of a flattering Subject. And who is that, said the King? Such a one who stands there, replied the other. The King in a rage; What, said he, a gainst my Master darest thou to propound this and in my Presence too? Take him away, and strike off bis head. When they began to lay hands upon him, he caught held of a wooden belows the Alexander the Great being in Cilicia, was a below of a wooden below the a wooden below the Alexander the Great being in Cilicia, was a below the absolute of the Master and the standard with a violent Disease; so that when all the standard of the Alexander the Great being in Cilicia, was a below the absolute of the Master and the standard with a violent Disease; so that when all the standard with a violent Disease; so that when all the standard with a violent Disease; so that when all the standard with a violent Disease; so that when all the standard with a violent Disease; so that when all the standard with a violent Disease; so that when all the standard with a violent Disease; so that they were condemned to die, who had gloriously (though unlawfully) overcome. hold of a wooden balanster; and as there were many pulling of him, and he holding with a great deal of strength, it brake: by this time the King's heat was over; he commands they should let him go, and gave order that the balaniter should be mended, and that they should not make a new one, that it might remain a witness of the Fact, and a memorial of a Subject, that was not afraid to advise his King, what he ought to do.

Ligi Monit.
7. Phocion the Athenian was a man that stood
1.1.6.7.P. with unmoveable constancy against the Multitude,
the Nobles, Fortune and Death it self. There was once an Oracle recited at Athens; viz. that there was amongst them one single man that ever dissented from the agreeing opinions of all the rest. All the people were enraged, and enquired after that man. Now, pray, faid Phocion, survey, you enquiry, I am the man you seek for; for not one thing of all

that you do did ever please me. 8. In a Parliament at Salisbury, in the twenty fifth year of King Edward the First, the King re-Bab. Chron. quires certain of his Lords to go to the Wars in Gascoigne, which needed a present Supply, by reafon of the death of his Brother Edmund; but all the Lords made excuses each for themselves: the Lords made excutes each for themselves: Whereupon the King in great rage threatened they should either go, or he would give their Lands to others that would. Upon this Humphry Bobune, Earl of Hereford, High Conflable; and Robert Bigod Earl of Norfolk, Marshal of England, made their Declaration, that if the King went in Perfort they would be supported by the support which fon they would attend him, otherwise not: which Answer offended the Kingmore; and being urged again, the Earl Marshal protested he would wil lingly go thither with the King, and march before him in the Van-guard, as by right of Inheritance he ought to do. But the King told him plainly he should go with any other, though he went not him-felf in person. I am not so bound, said the Earl, neither will I take that Journey without you. The Ming fwore, By God, Sir Earl, you shall go or bang.

And I swear by the same Oath, said the Earl, that I will neither go nor hang; and so departed without

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Dinath. m: 9. Avidius being General of the Army, when a marsh. l. 3. part of the Auxiliaries without his privity had flain three thousand of the Sarmatians upon the Banks of the Danibius, and returned with a mighty Spoil; the Centurions expecting mighty Rewards, for that with fo finall Forces they had overthrown so great a number; but he commanded them to be feized, and crucifyed. For, faid he, it might have fallen out that by a fudden eruption of the Enemy from some Ambush, the whole Army might have been hazarded. But upon this Order of his a Californee China have been hazarded. Sedition arole in the Army, when he straight goes forth into the midst of the Mutineers unarmed, and without any Life-Guard; where unappalled, the spake in this manner: Kill me if you dare, and give a glorious inflance of your corrupted Discipline. When they saw his undaunted boldness they all grew quiet, and willingly submitted themselves to Discipline; which thing not only preserved the Romans themselves in obedience, but struck such an awe into the Barbarians, that they fent Ambaffadors to Antonius to grant them Peace for an hun-

10. Alexander the Great being in Cilicia, was Pint.in Adetained with a violent Diffcase; so that when all lexands, p. other Physicians despaired of his health, Philip the 675. Acarnanian brought him a potion, and told him if Val. Max. he hoped to live he must take that. Alexander 1.3. c. 8. p. had newly received Letters from Parmenio, wherein he advised him to repose no trust in Philip, for Q. Curting he was bribed to delroy him by Darius with a libr.
mighty Summ of Gold. Alexander held the Let- Zon. Annal. ters in the one hand, took the Potion in the other, and having supped it off, shewed Philip the Contents of them; who, though incenfed at the slant der cast upon him, yet advised Alexander to confide in his Art; and indeed he recovered him.

11. Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany, Lips monithad his Forces and Camp at Ingolfadt, and was 1.1. 6.7. p. compassed about with a huge number of Confede. rated Enemies, yet would he not fight, whether because some Forces he expected were not yet come, or that he foresaw a safe and unbloody Vicong. In the meantime the Enemy, that abounded with great Guns, thundered amongst his Tents in such manner, that six thousand great Shot was numbred in one day; so that the Tents were was infinite in one day; to that the remarked every where boared through, the Emperor's own Tent escaped not the sury of the Guns; men were killed at his back, on each side of him, and yet the Emperor changed not his place, no nor his car-riage, nor his Countenance. And when his Friends entreated him that he would spare himself, and all them in him; finiling, he bad them be of good courage, for no Emperor was ever killed with a great Gun. Thefe things are fhort in the relation, but so mighty to consider of, as to deserve the memory and applause of Ages to come. The like constancy and gravity in all his actions and behavi-

our accompanied him throughout his whole life.

12. In the Reign of King Henry the Third was Bal, chron.
Simon Monford Earl of Leicefter, a man of so au- p. 133. dacious a Spirit, that he gave King Henry the lye to his face, and that in the presence of all his Lords, and of whom it feems the King stood in no finall fear; for paffing one time upon the Thames, and suddenly taken with a terrible Storm of Thunder and Lightning, he commanded to be fet on Shore at the next stairs, which happened to be at Durham-house, where Montford then lay; who coming down to meet the King, and perceiving him somewhat frighted with the Thunder, said unto him; Tour Majesty need not fear the Thunder, the danger is now past. No Montford, said the King, I fear not the Thunder so much as I do thee.

13. Madeolme King of Scots belieging Alnwick squa's hift. Castle, an English Knight unarmed, only having a p. 440. light Spear in his hand, on the end of which he bare the Keys of the Castle, came riding into the Camp; where being brought to the King, couching his Spear as though he intended to present him with the Keys, ran him into his left eye, left him dead; hence fome fay came the name Pierceye: the Knight by the swiftness of his Horse escaped.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of the immoveable Constancy of some persons.

His admirable Vertue is to the Soul as the Ba last to the Ship, it keeps it steady and pre I fait to the snip, it keeps it treaty and pre-ferves it from fluctuation and uncertainty, at fluch times as any tempest of adversity shall assault it. It holds the middle place betwixt levity and obstinacy of the Mind, and being now to give some examples thereof, let none be displeased that I make choice of one of the other Sex to begin with, feeing a more illustrious one is not very easily to be met with.

Chap. 38.

Oltar. voya1. The Baron de R. symond having married the ges and the Daughter of an English Gentleman called William with of the Barnfley, from after to comply with the great Duke bassadors. I. of Moscowy, he changed his Religion: Now the 39-132.

Law of the Country is, that if in a family the Husband or Wife be of theirs, the rest shall be inforced to profess it, so that by this Law his Wife was to follow his example: Her Husband sirst used all the follow the example. The Transfer are free at the mild means imaginable, but finding fo great a confiancy on the other fide, was forced to recur to the Authority of the great Duke and Patriarch. These offered her at first great advantages, but she though but sitteen years of age, (and the handsomest Stran-ger in the Country) cast her self at the Dukes seet, praying him rather to take away her life, than to force her to a belief she was not fatisfied of in her Conscience. The Father used the same submission but the Patriarch put him off with Kicks, told him that she was to be treated as a Child, and baptized whether she would or no. Accordingly she was dragg'd to a Brook where she was rebaptiz'd, notwithflanding her protestations she made against it, when they plunged her in the water she drew in a long with her one of the Religious Women, when they would oblige her to deteit her former Religion she spit in their faces, and would never abjure. After her Baptism she was sent to Stuatka where her Husband was Governour, where she staid the three yet did Socrates always appear with the same manyears of his Government: Those expired he re- ner of countenance, both going out and returning turned to Mosco and there dyed, she then thought the might profess the Protestant Religion, but that for all things, and so well and moderately compo-would not be permitted, her two Sons were taken seen that it was far remote from grief and above from her, and she with a little Daughter was sent to the Monastery of Belosfora, where she lived five years amongst the Nuns, in all which time she was not suffered to speak with any, and but once (by the means of a German) heard of her friends. The Patriarch dying the got out of the Monastery, and his Succellor allowed her Liberty of Conscience at Being in the presence of Antonius, he was by him her own house, and to give and receive visits: I often vilited this virtuous Lady in this condition, and have heard that the dyed tome two years fince conflant in her Religion to the laft gasp. I may add, that her Father William Burn ley dyed in England not long fince, aged one hundred twenty fix years, after he had married a fecond Wife at one hundred; The former Hiftory commenced A.mo Dom. 1636.

Plut, p. 17.1. 2. T. requinius the Son of Demaratus, in the Sa-is Despiteota bine War had vowed a Temple to Jupiter Capit linus Tarquinius Superbus the Son of him that had vowed it, built it but dedicated it not, as being expelled Rome before it was perfectly finished. Poplicols one of the Confuls, had a great desire to dedicate this Temple, but the dedication thereof fell to M. Horarius his Colleague in the Confulship: All were

assembled in the Capitol for this purpose, Horaius had commanded silence, other Rites were personned, and now (as the custom is) holding a Post in his hands, he was beginning to speak the words of dedication, when M the brother of Poplicola who had long waited at the door for this occasion, spake aloud, Conful, thy Son is dead of a Difease in the Army. The Affiliants were perplexed at this news, but Horatius not moved in the leaft; Difpose them, said he, of his Careast as you please, I shall not movem at this time: and so performed the rest of his dedication. His news was not true, but merely feigned by Marcus to divert Horaius from the Dedication in favour of his Brother: But however the conftancy of the man is memorable, whether he in a moment differned the fraud; or whether though he believed it yet was unmoved.

3. Pomponius a Knight of Rome was in the Army Fulgof ex.l. of Lucullus against Materidates, where (upon some 3.68.4. engagement) he was forely wounded and made a 420. prisoner, being brought into the presence of that King, he was asked by him whether when he had taken care for the cure of his wounds he would be his friend! Pomponius with the constancy worthy of a Roman replyed; That if he would be a friend to the people of Rome he would then be hes, otherwise not.

4. Sylla had feized upon the City of Rome, had Val. Max.l. driven out his enemies thence; and benegin Arms 3 68. p.91. had called the Senate together for this par poic, that by them he might speedily have C. Marins adjectsed the enemy of the people of Rome. There was no man amongst them found, who had the courage to oppose him in this macter; only Q Seavole the Augur being asked his opinion herein, would not declare his affent with the refe. And when Syllet began to threaten him in a terrible manner; Though faid he, you how me all thefe armed Troops wherewith you have Surrounded this Court, and though you in reason me with death it self, yet shall you never bring it to pust that to save a little old blood, I should judge Marius an enemy, by whom this City and all Italy it felf hath been preferved.

5. It was the faying of Xantippe concerning So-cellarion crates her Husband, that although there were a hiphis.c., thousand perturbations in the Common-Wealth, P.237. into his honse: For he had a mind equally prepared all kind of fears.

6. C. Mevius was a Centurion in the Army of Vilation. I. Anuflus, in his war against Anhony, wherein af 3.6.8. p.92. ter he had done many gallant things he was at last circumvented by an unexpected ambush of the enemy, taken prisoner and carried to Alexandria. asked how he should deal with him? Cause, said he, my Throat to be cut, for neither by the obligations of firing my life, nor by the punishment of any kind of death, can I ever be brought to coefe from being Cefars Soldier, and begin to be thine. But by how much the greater constancy he shewed a contempt of life by fo much the more easily did he obtain it, for Anonius in the admiration of his vertue, preserved

7. Modeftus the Deputy of Videns the Emperour, R. Computs fought to draw S. Bafil, after many other Bilhops, Samp. 103. into the herefie of Arrius, he attempted it first with careffes, and all the fugar'd words that might be expected from one that was not uneloquent: Difappointed in his first essay, he reinforced his former perswasions with threats of exile and torments,

yea and death it felf, but finding all these equally in vain, he returned to his Lord with this character of the man: Firmior est quam ut verbis, prafamior quam ut minis, fortior quam ut bladtiis vin-ei possi. That is, he is so sold that words cannot o-vercome him, so resolute that threats cannot move him, and fo strong, that Allurements cannot alter him.

Alian.cay. 8. Dion the Son of Hyparimus, and Scholar of high.i.3.c.4. Plato, was busied in the dispatch of publick assures. when it was told him that one of his Sons was fallen out of the window into the Court-Yard, and was dead of the fall. Dion seemed to be nothing moved herewith, but with great constancy continued in the dispatch of what he was about.

Alianvar. 9. Antigonus the fecond, beheld when his Son hift.1.3.6.5. was born dead upon the shoulders of some Soldiers that had thus brought him from the Battle, he looked upon him without change of countenance, or shedding a tear, and having praised him that he dyed like a brave Soldier and a valiant man,

he commanded to bury him.

Peth. Re. 10. When the aged Polycarpus was urged to folicis cent. reproach Christ, he tells the pro-Consul Hered, that fourfcore and fix years he had ferved him, would not fwear by Cafars fortune, he tells him that it was his ignorance that made him expect it, brave Bishop cryes out to let him alone as he was, for that God who had enabled him to endure the fire, would enable him also without any chains of

theirs to fland unmoved in the midft of flames: fo

with his hands behind him unstirred he took his

Gardin.tab. 11. Valens an Arrian Emperour, coming to the chron.q. City of Edeffa, perceived that the Christions did keep their Assemblies in the fields, (for their Churches were demolished) whereat he was so enraged that he gave the President Methodius a box on the ear, for fuffering fuch their meetings: commanding him to take along with him a cohort of Soldiers, and to fcourge with Rods and knock down with Clubs as many as he should find of them. This his order being divulged, there was a Christian woman who with her Child in her Arms, ran with all speed towards the place, and was got a-mongst the ranks of those Soldiers that were sent out against the Christians, and being by them asked whither the went and what the would have? She told them that the made fuch halt, left the and her little Infant should come too late, to be partakers of the Crown of Christ amongst the rest of those that were to suffer. When the Emperour heard this he was confounded, delifted from his enterprize, and turned all his fury against the Priefts and Clergy.

12. Henry Prince of Saxony, when his Brother menf. 2.248. George fent to him that if he would forfake his faith and turn Papift, he would leave him his Heir. But he made him this answer, Rather than I will do to, and deny my Saviour Jesus Christ, I and my Kate each of us with a staff in one hand, will beg our bread out of his Countryes.

13. Quintus Metellus Numidicus, when he perceived whereunto the dangerous endeavours of Sato the Common-Wealth, unless they were vigo-roufly opposed, rather than he would suffer the of Scipio.

Law he proposed to pass by his Suffrage, he chose to go into banishment. What greater constancy can there be than that of this man, who rather than to confent to a hurtful law, would be forced from his Country, wherein he had attained to the principal dignity and honour.

#### CHAP. XXXIX.

Of the great Confidence of Some men in themselves.

THis manner of confident behaviour, if founded in extraordinary military skill and vertue, in an uncommon integrity and uncorruptness of manners, or some special improvement and proficiency in learning, for the most part hath an happy and never was harmed by him, with what confcience then could be blasphene his King that was his an humour of immoderate boldness or impudent Saviour: And being threatned on with fire if he | boafting. If these that follow had unwonted and unufual fuccesses, it was because they were men of

as admirable virtues. Ear, faid he, if you know not who I am, hear me telling you that I am a Christian: And when at the fire they would have fastned him to the Stake, the ced the friendship of the Carthaginians, and there was now no commander of ours, that dared to undertake in an affair of that desperation, when P. Scipe at that time but twenty four years of age, stepped up and promised that he would go, which confidence of his gave hopes to the people of Rome both of fafety and victory. The same confidence he used in Spain, for when he besieged the Town of Badia, and that several persons stood before his Tribunal, he adjourned to a house within the Walls of the City, commanding them to make their appearance there upon the next day. Soon after he took the City, and at the time and in the place accending his Tribunal he did them Justice. With the same considence, though forbidden by the Senate, he passed out of Sicily, into Affrica, and when there having taken some Spyes that Hannibal had fent into his Army, he neither punished them, nor enquired of the Forces or order of the Carthaginians, but leading them through all his Troops, he asked if they had feen as much as they defired, and fo fent them away in fafety. Also when M. Navim Tribune of the People, (or as others fay the two Petilii) had accused him to the people; he came into the Forum with a great Retinue, and mounting the Desk he put a Triumphant Crown upon his Head, and thus spake. This day ye Romans, I forced Carthage whose hopes were then too high, to stoop to your commands, and therefore it is but equal, that you with me should go to the Capitol to render thanks to the Gods. Glorious was the event of these words, for the whole Senate, and all the Order of Knights, and the Body of the Commons, accompanied him to the Residence of Jupiter. The Tribune must now deal with the people in their Absence, for he was deserted and left alone in the Forum, to turninus the Tribune of the people tended, and his great reproach, so that to disguise his shame, of what mischievous consequence they would prove he was forced to follow the rest unto the Capitol,

There

Val. Max. 2. There was a great fearcity and dearth at Rome ring of all Italy it felf; all which confidered, he could not bear that the Entrails of a fingle Sacri-Confuls to appear in presence of the people, there he would have it enacted, that touching the buying of Corn, and for the fending Legats to dispatch that Affair, they should propose it to the Senate. P. Nasica apprehending this inconvenient he opposed it: whereat the people about him began to clamor, he on the other side unappall'd, thus roundyour tongues, for I my felf do better understand what is profitable for the Commonwealth, then any or all of you. At the hearing of these words, all the people, with a filence full of veneration, showed they had a greater respect unto his Autori-

ty, then they had unto their own food.

3. P. Farius Philus the Conful, when the Prolib.3.cap.7. vince of Spain fell to him by lot, and that Q. Metellus and Q. Pompeius both Consular Persons, and both his vehement enemies, had often upbraided him, with his going thither as a place he most desired to go to; he compelled them both to go with him as his Legates; A noble confidence this was, I had almost faid, some what rash too: that dared to have two fo sharp hatreds fo near him, and to endure his enemies in fuch place about him, as was scarce safe to him had they been his friends.

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4. L. Crassius, in his Consulthip, had the Province of Gallia fallentohim by lot, whither when C. Carbo came (whose father he had condemn'd) as a spy upon all his actions, he not only did not remove him thence as he might have done, but he also did assign him a place in his tribunal, nor did he take cognizance of any affair, but in his prefence and by his advice. So that fierce and vehement Carbo, got nothing by this Journey of his into Gallia; but only to understand, that his guilty Father had been sent into Exile, by the Sentence of a most upright Person.

5. These were also Examples of the Publick Considence, that in the War against Pyrrhus, when the Carthaginians of their own accord fent one hun-Romans; the Senate then voted that Legats should be fent to their Admiral to tell him that the Romans were wont to make fuch Wars, as they were able to manage with their own Forces; and that therefore he should return with his Navy. In like manner when after the Battle at Canna, the Roman strength was almost exhausted, yet even at that time they dared to fend recruits to their Army in Spain. Hence it was, that the very place where the Enemies Camp was, (Hannibal being then at the Gates of Rome) was fold for no less, than if the Carthaginians had not been there. Thus to behave themlelves in advertity; what was it but to make Fortune (ashamed of her former persecutions) to return to their assistance.

6. Hamibal was an Exile with Prufix King of lib.3.cap.7. Bythinia and advised the King togive Battle, when the King told him, that the Entrails of the Sacrifice did not portend well at that time,; And what faid he, wilt thou rather give credit, to the Liver of a Calf, than to an old and experienced Commander? If you look upon the words they are short and concife, but confidering the fense they are copious and full. For he therein laid before him at once the two Spains taken from the Romans; the Forces of Gaul and Liguria reduced under his Power, a new Pallage made over the tops of the Alps; the Memorial of his Victory at the Lake Thrasimene; the Noble Monument of his Glorious Atchievements at Cannas, the Possession of Capua, and the endange-

fice should be preferred to the glory he had acquired by a long experience. And indeed for the exploration of warlike facrifices, and a right estimation of Military Affairs; more was to be allowed to the breaft of Hamibal, than to all the little fires, and all the Altars of Bithinia, Mars himself being the Judge.

troubled and tempestuous that the Pilot not daring to pass further would have returned. Then Casar discovered his Face, and said, Fearnot, thou carriest

Cæsar and his Fortune.

Cæfar and his Fortuse.

8. Paracelfus was exceedingly flarp and vohe. Melch. American ment against the Followers of Galen, and looked damain vis.

Gum. miupon them in a manner as Persons of no value at all: dicp.35. So that some where he thus breaks out upon them, and at the fame time most highly applauds himself: Take you notice of this, faith he, that the very foolighest hair which grows upon the hinder part of my head (for he was somewhat bald behind) knows more than you and all your Writers, and the Buckles upon my Shoos are more learned than your Masters Galen and Avicenna; and this Beard of mine has more experience than all your Universities put together; and I am, apprehensive of the very hour, wherein the Sows will drag you through the dirt. He hissed at all the Ancients, not excepting Hippocrates, Galen and Aristothe himself; and he boasted that they being exploded (who by the confent of fo many Ages had been the Princes of Philosophy and Phylick) he was now come, who was a Philosopher according to the Light of Nature, and not the Dictates of men, and that in Physick he was the most absolute Monarch.

o. There were continual Contentions betwixt Fulgof. Ex. Nicius and Cleon, in the Administration of the p.401. Commonwealth at Athens : but Nicias had the reputation of the most skilful and experienced Commander. It fell out that the Greeks being overdred and twenty Ships to Oftia, as a Guard for the thrown by the Athenians, four hundred Spartans retired themselves into the Island Stagyra: The Athenians pallionately defired to have these men in their hands, and therefore belieged them in the Island with their Forces; but whereas the extremity of the Weather, the Fortification of the Place, and the Valour of the Defendants kept them from being Masters of their wishes; all the fault was laid upon Nicius who had the Chief Command in the buliness. Cleon often contended with him about it, and at last grew so fervent therein, that he o-penly said, That if the Supreme Command in that. expedition should be committed to him alone, he would render them a very good account of it in a short time! This Province was therefore decreed to Cleon alone, and fuch a marvellous confidence he had, that at his departure from Athens he gave out, that within the compass of twenty days, he would have those befeiged Lucedemoniums in his hands either dead or alive. Fortune favoured this boldness of his, and that which Nicias an experienced Leader thought very difficultly to be compassed at all, that Clean brought to pass within the time he had designed; and having feifed the Place, and flain some of the Defendants, he brought the rest Prisoners to A-

> 10. Agefilaus King of Sparta was then in his Fulgof. Ex. Youth, when to the terrour of all the Grecians, the lib.3.cap.7. Fame went that the Persians were resolved upon p.402. the Invalion of Greece with a Mighty Army. At this time Anefilam made offer to his Citizens, that

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with a fmall Army, he would not only defend his Country but would also pals over into Asia, and there obtain of the Persians a notable Victory, or at least an honourable Peace. The Spartans conceiving good hope from this confidence of his, gave him the leading of ten thousand Souldiers well armed; with these Forces Azesilaus went into Afia, overthrew the Perfians in Battle; whence being recalled by his Citizens, joyful and victorious he brought home his Army to incire, that he had loft very few of them.

11. Antigonus had newly taken upon him the Fulgof. Ex. 11. Antigonia had newly taken upon him tib. 3.c.19.7. Name and Dignity of King of Macedon, when it was told him that the People were openly discontented therewith, he conicious to himself of his manifold virtues, in the fight of the People, layd down his Crown and Scepter; then he recited the Heads of those things which he had performed with great Valour and Glory; after which he openly admonifhed them, that if they knew any man more worthy of the Kingdom than himself, that they should at their pleasure difpose of Crown and Scepter to that Person. With this confidence of mind, he fo moved the People, that all of them (of their own accord) advised him to reassume the Kingdom, and befought him thereunto with most earnest entreaties; which yet he constantly refused to do, till they had taken condign punishment of the Authors of the Sedition.

Fulgof. Ex. 12. Cato the Elder shewed no less confidence, when 160.3.cap-7. he moved for the Cenforship against his Competitors; for being got up into a Place whence he might be conveniently heard, he spake openly in these Terms: That the manners of the Romans stood in need of a sharp and severe, and not a sum bearted Physician: That hereupon such as were viitous, be-cause they knew him, did shun his Censorship, and gave their Votes to his Competitors, that they might have none to look into, and correct their M. scarriages. If therefore the Roman people, had any regard for Virtue and destitation of Vice; if they desired the manners of Rome should be restored to their ancient frugality; they should then make choice of him and Valerius Flac-cus to be their Confors. The People were moved with this Oration, and preferring him before others, voted him the Cenforship; which he administred with that integrity, that the People erected him a Statute in the Forum, with this Inscription; That Cato the Cenfor had merited the Honour of that Statue; far that by his prudence he had reduced the loofe manners of the Romans, to their prustine Frugality and Virtue.

Falgof.Exs

13. Balthazar Coffa applied his mind to his Stu-Falgof Exs the action of the first three states of the state of the st and being asked why he would go to Rome? That (faid he) they may choose me Pope; and this he faid in good earnest, not long after he was made Cardinal by Alexander the Fifth, and fucceeded him in the Popedom by the name of John the Twenty CHAP. XL.

Of the Great Reverence shewed to Learning and Learned Men.

TH. smopolis was a Stoick Philosopher, and was Causs. holy kept in the House of a Great Roman Lady; C. tow. 1. s. she once called him alide, and used much Discourse with him concerning his Capacity, his Virtue and Worth; the refolved to bestow a great Office upon him, and what should it be, but to take charge of her Little Bitch, which was ready to Whelp. The inconfiderable rudeness of this Lady shews the then took more care of her Bitch, than the had formerly taken of her felf, and had Learned Men never met with more Worthy Patrons; the World (though never fo well inlightned by the Sun) had been but a wide Dungeon of uncomfortable darkness, but the best of it is, they have found fairer respects from the greatest of Princes, yea and the most barbarous Nations.

1. I dwelt, faith Mortinus Martinius, in the City Martin. of Venxus, in a fair House; the City and People being bel. Tartar. all in a rumult, by reason of the Tartar's approach: p.284.

Asson as I understood it, I fixed over the fairest Gate of the House, a Red Paper, very long and broad, with this Inscription upon it. Here dwells the European Doctor of the Divine Law; likewife at the entrance of the greater Hall I set out my greatest and fairest bound Books, to thefe I added my Mathematical Instruments, Perspective, and other Optick Glasses, and what else I thought might make the greatest shew; and withal I placed the Pitture of our Saviour upon an Altar eretted for that purpose; by which fortunate Stratagem, I not only escaped the violence and plunder of the common Souldiers, but was invited and kindly entertained by the Tartarian Vice-Roy.

1 artarian Vice-Roy.

2. Alexander the Great having found amongst Lipfmon.
the Spoils of King Davius, his Perfumier, or lib.1.cap.8.
Casquet of siveet Ointments, richly embelished Pilin. lib.7.
with Gold, costly Pearls, and Precious Stones; cap.29, p. when his Friends about him shewed him many uses 171. that curious Cabinet might be put to: It shall Louiser. ferve, said he, for a Case for Homer's Works: also That. p. ferve, faid he, for a Csfe for Homer's Works: allo so, in the forcing and Saccage of the City of Thebes, Sobill. Ex. he gave express commandment, that the Dwelling lib. 1.cap. House, and the whole Family of Pindarus the Poet P. 1899.

Thousand the state of the City where the proposite and lib. 2.p. Arifotle his Mafter had been born to be rebuilt, and life in a Melfenger coming to him with a chearful countenance, as one that brought him good News: What, faid he, carff thou tell me that Homer is alive arain?

3. Dionysius the Tyrant though otherwise Plin. lib.7. 3. Dionylins the 1 yrant though otherwise proud and cruel, being advertized of the coming (4)-30-p. of Plato, that great Philosopher: fent out a ship to solin cap. meet him adorned with goodly fireamers; and 7.9.197. himself mounted a chariot drawn with four white sabell. Exhorses, gave him the reception of a great King, at lib.9.cap.5. the Haven where he difembarked and came on P.388.

4. Pompey the Great, after he had ended the Plin. lib.q. War with Mithridates, went to visit Postdonius that Csp. 30. p. Renowed Professor of Learning, and when he Sulingers came to his house, gave straight Commandment to 7.9.197. his Lictours that they foould not (after their sabell. Exusual manner with all others) rap at the door. 115.7.649.5 This Great Warrior to whom, both the Eaft and P.390.
West parts of the World had submitted:

veil'd as it were the Roman fusions, and the Enfigure of his Authority, before the door of this Phi-

5. The Kings of Agyn and Macedon gave a 110.0.7. fingular tellimony, how much they honoured Menander the Comical Poet, in that they fent Embassadors for him; and a Fleet to wast him for his more fecurity: though he more esteemed of his private studies, then all the honours designed for him, by the bounty and favour of thefe great Princes.

Plin.l.7. 6. In the first Publick Library that ever was 6.30-9-172 erected in Rome, there was also set up the Statue of M. Varro that Learned man; and for his greater Honor, it was also done while he himself was yet

7. Pomponius faith in his fourth book of the Theat.vol.1 Pandelts; By reason of the desire I have to learn, (which to this feventy and eight year of mine age, I have ever looked upon as the best account to defire to live,) I am mindful of this fentence, which is faid to be one of Julian; Though I had one foot one day he would furely repent it: Paulus Jovius in the grave, yet should I have a desire to learn

fomething.

Zuing.vol. 8. Claudius Cofur craz'd the name of a Greek 1.1.1.9.39. Prince, out of the Roll of the Judges, because he understood not the Latine Language, and fent him to travel.

Ligf.monit. 9. Solon the Athenian, travelled as far as Agypt, Gypras, has survey of an anatoms for no other reason, then the defire he had to encrease his knowledge: which was so great and constant, that it was his faying, By learning every day something, I am grown old. About the time of his least his had her below the solution of his least his had been shown to have been solved by the solution of his least his had been solved by the solution of his foul. death, when he lay languithing npon his bed, he raifed up his head to hearkento fome friends of his discoursing at his bed side, and when they deficient taught them: he commanded them to 37,82. asked him to what purpose, he did so? he gave that Noble answer, that I may die the more

Lipf.monit.

Znine.

Learned. 10. Theodosius the younger, continually turn'd over the Greek, and Latine Historians: and that with fuch eagerness, that whereas he spent the day in Civil and Military affairs; he fet apart the night for the Lecture of them, and that neither himself might be disturbed in his reading, nor any him, in all his expeditions, advised with him in of his servants constrain'd to watch with him: he caused a Candlestick to be made with that artifice, as to supply the light with oyl, of its own accord, as oft as there was any want.

11. The Greek Emperor Leo, was exceeding bountiful to Learned Men, and when once an Eunuch of his told him, that fuch expences were fittest to be made upon his men of War. I would faid he it might come to pass in my time, that the Salaries of the Soldiers might be spent upon the Professor the Liberal Arts.

12. Alphonfus that great King of Naples was wont to lay, he had rather fuffer the loss of his Kingdoms (and he had feven) then the least part of his Learning: nor did he love it only in himfelf, but others, it is to this King that we are indebted, for Laurentius Valla, Antonius Panormitanus, Bartholomaus Faccius, Georgius Trapezuntius, Joannes Aurispa, Jevianus Pontanus, and a considera ble number of Juniors to them: He set up Univerfities and erected or adorned Libraries up and down in his Kingdoms, and achoice book was to him the most acceptable present of all other: In his Enfigns he carried Pourtray'd an Open Book, importing that knowledge drawn from thence became Princes, when he heard the King of Spain should say, that Learning was below Princes he

fald angrily; it was the voice of an Ox and not a Mau: As for himself, he read Cefu and Livy with great diligence; he translated the Epistles of Seneca into Spanish with his own hand; so conversant in the Sacred Writings, that he faid he had read over the Old and New Testament with their glosfes fourteen times: all this he did being stricken in years; for he was fifty before he intermedled with studies, his improvement therein having been neglected in his younger time, and yet we may fay of this Prince, how great a man was he both at home and abroad? a greater both in virtue and fortune, Europe hath not feen.

13. The Emperor Charles the fifth, being at Liefmonic. Genoa; was entertained with an Oration in Latin, 1.1.c.8. and when he found that he could not fully com- 1.127. prehend the fense of it, with a sad countenance he made this ingenuous confession, that he now underwent the punishment, of his youthful negligence, and that his Master *Hadrianus* was but too true a Prophet, when he told him (as he often had) that who was then present, and an ear witness, hath related thus much of that great Prince.

14. It is reported of Magdalene Queen of France, But Mi. and wife to Lewis the Eleventh by birth a Scottish par. 3.5 1. Woman, that walking forth in an Evening, with Pages. her Ladies, she espied M. Alanus one of the Kings Sphin. 15. Chaplains: an old hard favored man, lying falt p.534,535. eypt, Cyprus, nay survey'd all Asia, and this for no affeep in an Arbor, she went to him, and kissed

> 15. The Great Theodosius used frequently to sit Chatmabigt. give their Master the same respects as they would unto himself, and surprizing them once sitting and Arfenius standing he took from them their Princely Robes, and restored them not till along time after, nor without much entreaty.

> 16. Marcus Aurelius shewed great piety and chitry.bift. respect to his teachers and instructers: he made collett.cent. Proculus Proconful, and took Junus Rusticus with 34.83. all his publick and private business, saluted him before Praftit pratorio, designed him to be second time Consul, and after his death, obtained of the Senate publickly to erect his

17. Claudins Tacius the Emperor a great fa speedbift, vourer of Learned Men, commanded the works of p.250. Tacins the Historian to be carefully preserved in every Library, throughout the Empire, and ten times every year to be transcribed at the publick cost; notwithstanding which many of his works

CHAP

# CHAP. XLI.

# Studies.

He Greek Writers extol to the heavens the Gallantry of one Cynegirus an Athenian; who in the famous battel at Salamine against the Perfians, laid hold upon one of their Ships with his right hand, and that cut off, with his left, when that also was lost he endeavoured to retain it with his teeth: No less is the constancy of these illustrious persons to be wondred at, some of whom no consideration whatsoever, unless the indispensable laws of necessiry or death it felf could be able to divorce from their dear studies.

1. Thuanus tells of a Countryman of his called 6.77.9.349. Franciscus Vieta, a very learned man, who was fo bent upon his studies, that sometimes for three days together he would lit close at it, sine cibo somno, nisi quem cubito innixus, nec se loco movens capiebat. Without meat or fleep, more than what for mere necessity of nature, he took leaning on his Elbow, without moving out of his place.

clarkymir. 2. Dr. Reynods when the Heads of the Univerwhich he had contracted merely by his exceeding pains in his studies, (whereby he brought his withered body to be a very Sckeleton) they earnestly perswaded him that he would not (perdere subantiam propter accidentia) loofe his life for learning, he with a finile answered out of the Poet,

Nec propter vitam vivendi perdere caufas,

Nor to fave life lofe that for which I live.

3. Charephon the familiar Friend of Socrates, was Zuing. Theatt. vol.4.1. firnamed Nyiteris, for that he was grown pale with nocturnal Lucubrations, and was fo exceed-3 2.682. ingly emaciated and made lean thereby.

4. Thomas Aquinas sitting at Dinner with Philip, Zaing. This or (as Campanus faith) with Lewis King of France, arr. vol. 1.d. Of (as Campanis fatti) with Lews King of Plants, 1.p. 23. was on the fidden for transported in his mind, that Falgo, i.e., he struck the board with his hand and cryed out, c.1.0.1044 Adversis Manicheos conclusion est; The Manicheos are consuted. At which when the King admired; Thomas blushing, befought his pardon, faying: That an Argument was just then come into his mind; by which he could utterly overthrow the

opinion of the Manichees.

5. Bernardus Abbotof Claravalla, had made a guing. The dayes journey by the fide of the Lake Laufuma, and now at Sun fetting being come to his Inne, and learing the Fryers that accompanied him, difcour-fing amongst themselves of the Lake, he asked where that Lake was? When he heard he wondred, profelling that he had not fo much as feen it, being all the time of his Journey fo intent upon his meditations.

6. Achimedes who by his Machines and various 8.62.2. Engines, had much and long impeded the victory of M. Marcellus in the Siege of Syracuse, when Zuing The the City was taken, was describing Mathematical figures upon the earth, fo intent upon them both | him. with his eye and mind, that when a Soldier who had broke into the house, came to him with his

drawn Sword and asked hlm who he was? He (out of an earnest defire, to preserve his figure entire which he had drawn in the Dust) told not his name, but only defired him not to break and interrupt Of the exceeding intentness of some men upon their Meditations and land linearments of his discussions and linearments of his Arr with his own blood. He loft his life by not minding to tell his name, for Marcellus had given special order for his safety-

7. I remember I have often heard it from Joseph Heinsii orat. Scaligers own mouth, that he being then at Paris, orat. 19.4-when the horrible Butchery and Mallacre was there, fare fo intent upon the fludy of the Hebrew tongue, that he did not so much as hear the clashing of Arms, the cryes of Children; the lamentations of Women, nor the Clamours or Groans of

8. St. Augustine had retired himself into a soli- Sabell. Ex.l. tary place, and was there fate down with his mind 2.c.6. p.86. wholly intent upon divine meditations, concerning the mystery of the facred Trinity, when a poor woman (defirous to confult him upon a weighty matter) presented her self before him; but he took no notice of her; the woman spake to him, but neither vet did he observe her: upon which the woman departs, angry both with the Bishop and her self, supposing that it was her poverty that had occasioned him to treat her with such neglect. Afterwards, being at Church where he preached, fhe was wrap'd up in Spirit; and in a kind of Trance she thought she heard St. Austin discoursing concerning the Trinity; and was informed by a private voice, that she was not neglected, as she thought, by the humble Bishop, but not observed by him at all, who was otherwise busied: upon which she went again to him, and was resolved by him according to her defire.

o. Thomas Aquinas was fo very intent upon his Sabell. Ex.l. meditations and in his readings, that he faw not 2.1.7. p.91. fuch as frood before him, he heard not the voices of fuch as spake to him, so that the Corporeal Senses seemed to have relinquished their proper Offices to attend upon the Soul, or at the least were

nces to attend upon the 3001, or at the real were not able to perform them, when the Soul was determined to be throughly employed.

10. Mr. John Gregory of Christs-Church, by the vidhis tife relation of that Friend and Chamber-fellow of his, and death, who hath published a short account of his life and press death, did study sixteen of every twenty four hours Gregorise-for divers years together, and that with so much appetite and delight, as that he needed not the cure of Aristotle's drowliness to awake him.

oure of Aristotle's drownies to awake min.

11, Sir John Jeffrey was born in Sussex, and so Lloyds state
profited in the study of our Municipal Laws, that worthis.

223.

223. he was preferred fecondary Judge of the Common Pleas, and thence advanced by Queen Elizabeth in Michalmas Term the nineteenth of her Reign, to be Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, which place he discharged for the term of two years to his great commendation. This was he who was called the plodding Student, whose industry perfected nature, and was perfected by experience. It is faid of him, Nullus illi per orium dies exit, pertem nottium studiis vindicat, non vacat somno sed suctem notetum studies ornates, non vices, some see suc-cumbit, o oculos vigilia fatigatos, cadentesque in ope-re detinet. He spent no day idly, but part of the nights he devoted to study, he had no leisure to sleep, but when furprised by it for want of it, his weary eyes when clofing and falling by reason of his overwatching, he still held to their work, and compelled to wait upon

12. Aristotle the Philosopher, is said to be so Lunt. 1.5.7. addicted to his meditations, that he unwillingly 117,118.

Chap. 42. Den of great Learning and fingular skill in the Tongues. gave way to that necessary repose, which nature called upon him for, and therefore to repress the afcent of vapours, and thereby to hinder his being overtaken with fleep, he used sometimes to apply a vessel of hot oyl to his Stomach, and when he slept he would hold a brazen Ball in his hand over a Bafin, that so when the Ball should fall down into it, he might again be awaked by the noise of it.

7.320,321

13. Calliftus the third hath this as part of his character, fet down by the Pen of Platina, that he was sparing in his diet, of singular modelty in his speech, of easie access, and that although he was arrived to fourfcore years of Age, yet even then he remitted nothing of his ufual industry and constancy in his Itudies, but both read much himself, and had others who read to him when he had any time to spare, from the great weight of his at

14. Jacobus Milichim a German Physician, was dan in vit. fo enflamed with a passionate desire of Learning, that he would not spare himself even then when ill in respect of his health, and when old age began to grow upon him, when some of his friends would reprehend this over-eagerness of his, and his too much attentiveness to his studies, his reply was that of Solon. γκε σσκω δ' άιξι πολλά διδασκόμιο. that of solon, regoewer are norms source representations. He was so careful and sparing afterwated of his time, that no man could find him at his own house, but he was either reading or writing of fomething, or elfe (which was very rare with him) he was playing at Tables, a sport which he much delighted in after dinner. After Supper and in the Night he was at his Studies and Lucubrations; which was the reafon that he flept but little, and was also the cause of that disease which took away his life, for the over constant and the unseasonable intention of his mind in his studies, was doubtless the occasion of that affliction which he had in his Brain and Stomach, fo that he dyed of an Apoplexy, Nov. 10th.

Mileb. A
15. Jacobus Scheekius though he was blind many dam in vit. years together, had frequent fits of an Apoplexy, Girm. Med. was in extreme age, and found therein a deficiency of all his strength, yet could not he indulge himfelf in idleness, but continued then intent upon his thoughts and meditations, had one to read for him, and put forth most learned Commentaries upon the Topicks of Aristotle.

CHAP. XLII.

Of such Persons as were of choice Learning, and singular skill in the Tongues.

VV Hen Biflim Amerbachim heard of the death of Theodorm Zuingerm, a German Phylitian, he fighed, and brake out in these M. Adam. P- 304. words; Piget me vivere post tantum virum, cujus magna fuit Doctrina; sed exigua si cum Pietate confemagni jun Doctom; jea exigna ji cum recease conje-ratur. It grieves me to live after so great a Person, whose Learning was great; but if compared with his Picty, but small. The Picty of these Persons underwritten for ought I know, was as great as their Learning: however, fince the Learning of most of them hath furvived them, we have the less reafon to be forry that we come after them.

i. Wonderful is that Character which Vives Hikew. A gives of Budeus, himself being a man of eminer pol. 1.3.6.5. parts. France, saith he, never brought forth a share \$1.1.9.226. per Wit, a more piercing Judgment; one of more ex- Vivis in l.
all diligence, and greater Learning; nor in this Age, 2. dictivit,
ltaly it self. There is nothing written in Greate at 2. taly it felf. There is nothing written in Greek or La-tin, which he hath not read and examined. He was in bath these Languages excellent; speaking both at rea-dily, perhaps more, than the French, his Mother tongue. He would read out of a Greek Book in Latin, and out of a Latin one in Greek. Those things which we fee fo excellently written by him flowed from him exwe see see leently written by him slowed from him ex-tempore. He writes more easily behin Greek, and La-tin, than the most skilful in those Languages understand. Nothing in those Tongues is so abstruct, which he bath not ransack'd, and brought, as another Cctbectus, out of Darkness into Light. Infinite are the significations of Words, Figures, and Properties of Speech, which withous in to former. Anc. he show the See Modern of words, regures, and troperties of Speech, which unknown to former Ages, by the only help of Budæus, fludious men are now acquainted with: and thefe for great and admirable things he (without the direction of any Teacher) learned merely by his own industry. I speak nothing of his knowledge in the Laws; which being Jpean nothing of ms monutage in the Laws; which veing in a manner ruin'd, seem by him to have been restored: Nothing of his Philosophy; whereof he hash given such an Instance in his Books De Asse, which no man could compose without an assiduous conversation in the Books of all the Philosophers. He adds, that notwithstanding all this, he was continually conversant in Dome-flick and State Affairs at home and abroad in Embaffies: and concludes all with that Diffich which Buchanan made of him.

Gallia quod Græcia est, quod Gracia barbara non est. Utraque Budæo, debes utrumque suo.

That France is turn'd to Greece, that Greece is not turn'd rude.

Both owe them both to thee, their dear great learned

2. Toftatus, Bilhop of Abulum, at the age of Haters. At two and twenty years (faith Poffevine) attained pol. 3.6.6. the knowledge of all Arts and Sciences For besides \$1.1,2.22. Philosophy and Divinity, Canon and Civil Laws, History and the Mathematicks, he was well skill'd both in the Greek and Latin Tongues. So that it was written of him by Bellarmin,

Hic stupor est mundi, qui scibile discutit omne.

The Wonder of the World; for he Knows what foever known may be.

He was fo true a Student, and fo constant in sitting to it, that with Didymus of Alexandria, he was thought to have had a body of Brass: and so much he wrote and published, that a part of the Epitaph engraved upon his Tomb was.

Prime natalis luci, folia omnia adaptans Nondum sic fuerit pagina trina satis:

The meanning is, that if we should allow three leaves to every day of his life from his very Birth, there would be fome to spare: yet withal, he wrote so exactly, that Ximenes his Scholar, attempring to contract his Commentaries upon St. Matthew, could not well bring it to less than a thoufand leaves in Folio; and that in a very finall Print. Others also have attempted the like in his other Works, but with the same success.

3. Julius Cafar Scaliger was thirty years old before

verily thinks there was no fuch acute and capacious Wit as his fince the Age of Juliu Cafar. Meibomin calls him a man of stupendious Learning, and than whom the Sun hath scarce shined upon a more learned. Thuanus faith, Amiquity had scarcely his Superior; 'tis certain his own Aze had not the like.

4. Amongst the great Heroes and Miracles of Learning most renowned in this latter Age, Joseph tissiant. 3. Scaliger hath merited a more than ordinary place.
p.5.7. The learned Causabon hath given this Character of Parificular him: There is nothing, lattic he, that any man could tion oratic desire to learn, but that he was able to teach. He had in suny Jof. Scalig. read nothing (and yet what had he not read) but what he did readily remember. There was nothing in any Luin, Greek or Hebrew Author that was fo obscure or abstrufe, but that being confulted about it, he would forthwith refolve. He was throughly verfed in the Hi-Stories of all Nations, in all Azes, in the successive Revolutions of all Empires, and in all the Affairs of the ancient Churches, he was able to recount all the Ancient und Modern Names, Differences and Proprieties of living Creatures, Plants, Metals, and all other Natural things. He was accurately skill'd in the scituation of Places, the bounds of Provinces, and their various Divisions, according to the diversity of Times. There was none of the Arts and Sciences so difficult, that he had left w touched. He knew so many Languages so exactly, that if he had made that one thing his business throughout the whole compass of his life, it might have been worthily reputed a miracle. Hereunto may be annexed the Testimony of Julius Cafar Bulengerus, a Doctor of the Sorbon, and Professor at Pife; who in the twelfth Book of the History of his time, thus writes of the same Scaliger. There followed the Year 1600, an unfortunate Year, inrespect of the death of fofeph Scaliger, than whom this Age of ours hath not brought forth any of fo great a Genius or ingenuity as to Learning; and possibly the fore-past Ages have not had his Equal in all

the fore-pair Ages have not had in Expand it as kinds of Learning.

Hitew. 4.
5. That which Pafquier hath observed out of fol. 3. c.6. Monthelet is yet more memorable, touching a \$1.9.28. young man, who being not above twenty years old, came to Paris in the Year 1445. and shewed himself so admirably excellent in all Arts and Scineric Ages in the State of the part of the ordinary of the ordin ences, and Languages, that if a man of an ordinary good Wit and found Constitution should live one hundred years, and during that time should study incessantly without eating, drinking and sleeping, or any recreation, he could hardly attain to that perfection. Infomuch that fome were of opinion that he was Antichrift, begotten of the Devil, or at least somewhat above Humane Condition. Caftellanus, who lived at the same time, and faw this Miracle of Wit, made these Verses on him; his are in French, but may be thus Englished.

> A young man have I feen At twenty years so skill'd, That every Art behad, and all In all degrees excell'd.

Whatever yet was writ He vaunted to pronounce, Like a young Anti-Christ if he Did read the same but once.

6 Beda was born in the Kingdom of Northum-Fullers ch. berland at Girroy now Yarrow in the Bishoprick of hist. In cent. Durham, brought up by St. Cuthbert, and was the 8.9. 98.90. profounded Scholar of his Age, for Latin, Greek, Camb. mir. Philosophy, History, Divinity, Mathematicks, P.743. Mulick, and what not: Homilies of his making were read in his life time in the Christian Churches, dignity afforded him alone, whence fome fay, his Title of Venerable Beda was given him; It being a middle betwixt plain Beda which they thought too little, and St. Beda which they thought too much while he was yet alive.

7. Rozer Bucon was a famous Mathematician and Leigh, on most skilful in other Sciences, accurately vers'd in Relig. and the Latin, Greck, and Hebrew, of whom Selden Learn.1.3.c. thus: Roger Bacon of Oxford a Minorite, an ex- Silden de cellent Mathematicism, and a person of more learning dits Synta, than any of his age could assord.

Syntag. 1.6.

Syntag. 1.6.

8. Richard P.wie Dean of Pauls, and Secretary 2.p.104. for the Latin Tongue to King Henry the Eighth, Leigh on he was of great ripeness of wit, learning, and clo- Relig. and quence, and also expert in foreign languages. Pit- Liarnal. 3.c. feus gives him this Character. A man endowed with most excellent gifts of mind, adorned with great variety of learning, he had a sharp wit, a mature judgment, a constant and firm memory, a prompt and ready tongue, and fuch a one as might deservedly contend with the most learned men of his age, for skill in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew

o. Anicius Mandins Severinus Boethius, flourified LeighofRe-Anno Dom. 520. He was very famous in his days lie, and being Conful at Rome, and a man of rare gifts and Learn. 1.4.c. abilities: Some fay that in profe he came not be \$8,9,140. hind Cicero himfelf, and had none that exceeded Cont. 1. Cont him in Poetry. A great Philosopher, Musician, Hireboord. and Mathematician. Polir. faith of him thus: Than up. dd. ad Boebius, in Logick who more acute, in Mathema-dip.s.x.phiricks more fubtile, in Philosophy more copious and lopp. fil. rich, or in Divinity more fublime? He was put to death by Theodoricus King of the Goths, and after he was slain Peripatetick Philosophy decayed, and almost all Learning iu Italy: Barbarisin wholly invaled it, and expelled good Arts and Philosophy
out of its Borders, faith Hereboard of Verona.

10. St. Augustine in his Epistle to Cyril Bishop of Zuing. The

Jerufalem, writes concerning St. Jerome, that he airvol. i.l. understood the Hebrew, Greek, Chaldee, Persi. 14.34. an, Median, and Arabiek tongues, and that he was skill'd in almost all the learning and languages of all Nations. The fame St. Augustine faith of him, no man knows that which St. Jerome is igno-

rant of. 11. Mubridates the great King of Pontus, had platin Lano less than twenty and two Countries under his cullo. p. Government, yet was he used to answer all these Plin nat.h. Ambaffadors in the fame language of his Country 1.7.6. 2.1% that he spake to him in, without the help of any Sabill, excl. Interpreter. A wonderful evidence of a very fin- 10.6. 9.7. gular memory, that could io diffinely lay up fuch 582. a diversity of stores, and so faithfully, as that he G.ILL.17.6. could call for themat his pleature.

12. Hugo Grotius was born at D. pb in the Low-Ligh Rel. Countries, Anno 1583. Vositus faith of him that and Learns. he was the most knowing, as well in Divine as Hu- 4.7c. 3.9. mane things. The greateft of men. (ach Meibo-215.

mius, the Light and Column or Learning, of whom nothing fo magnifick can be either faid

Men of great Learning and lingular Skill in the Tongues. Chap 42. or writ, but that his vertue and erudition hath ex- of the greatest Lights in Holland. He hath written

ceeded it.

13. Clauding Salmafins a Learned French Critick: & Learn. of whom River thus; that Incomparable Person lib. 5. cap. the Great Salmafius hath wrote of the Primacy of the Pope, after which Homer if any shall write an Iliad, he will fpend his pains to no purpose. C Salmafius, faith Voffius, a man never enough to be praifed, nor usually to be named without praife, The Miracle of our Age, and the Promus Condus of Antiquity, faith Guil. Rivet. The Great Ornament not only of his own Country, France; but also of these Netherlands, and indeed the Bulwark of the whole Commonwealth of Learning, faith Voffius.

Zuing. The-

14. Hieronymus Aleander did most perfectly att. vol.1. speak and write the Latine, Greek, and Hebrow, lib.1.9.34. with many other Exotick and Forreign Languages. He first taught Greek at Paris, soon after he was called to Rome by Pope Lee the Tenth, and sent Ambassador into Germany. By Pope Clement the Seventh made Bishop of Brundusium, and by Pope Paul the Third he was made Cardinal.

15. Andreas Massus was a great Linguist, for hefides the Italian, French, Spanish, and the rest of the Languages of Europe; he was ano tamous in mean skill in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Syriack.

Thusans gives him this Character; a man of a finrare and abstruce Learning, and who to the know-ledge of the Hebrew, Chaldee, and the rest of the Oriental Tongues had added exceeding piety, and a diligent study of the Holy Scriptures, as appears by his Commentary. He wrote learnedly on Jo-flua, and allisted Acias Montania in the Edition of the King of Spain's Bible; and first of all illustrated the Syriac Idiom with Grammatical Precepts and a Lexicon.

Full.Cb.

16. Carolus Clusius had an exact skill in Seven Languages, Latin, Greek, Italian, French, Spanish, Portugal, and Low Dutch; amost acute both Wri ter and Cenfor of Histories, that are not common ly known: As also most Learned in Cosinography, faith Melchior Adam in his Lives of the German Physicians. Lipsus thus sported on him.

Omnia natur e dum Clusi arcana recludis Clusius handultra sis, sed aperta mibi.

Leigh's Rel. 17. Gulielmus Canterus born 1542. besides his & Learn. Own Belgick Tongue, was skill'd in Latin, Greek, Helib.3.c.sp.9. brew, the German, French, and Italian: fo that one faith of him; If any would defire the Specimen of a Studious Person, and one who bad wholly devoted himfelf to the advancement of Learning he may find it exait-ly expressed in the Person of this Gulielmus Canterus.

18. Lancelot Andrews, bornat All-Hallows-Barkbifilio. 11. ing in London, Scholar, Fellow, and Mafter of Pemand 17. p. brook-hall in Cambridge, then Dean of Westminster, Bishop of Chichester, Ely, and at last of Winchester. The World wanted Learning to hear how learned this man was, fo skill'd in all, especially the Oriental Languages, that some conceive he might (if then living) almost have ferved as an Interpreter General at the confusion of Tongues. He dyed in the first year of the Reign of King Charles the First, and lies buried in the Chappel of Saint Mary Overies, having on his Monument a large elegant and true Epitaph.

19. Gerhardus Johannes Vossius Professor of Elo-Light's Rel. quence, Chronology, and the Greek Tongue at 6-Learn. Leyden, and Prebend of Cameroniy in Linguistics, one lib 6.cap.6. Excellent Grammarian, and General Scholar, one Leyden, and Prebend of Canterbury in England, an Ansculta, & causam auribus tuis imbibe.

earnedly of almost all the Arts. Bochartus saith thus of his Book , De Historicis Gracis , a work of wonderful Learning, by the reading of which, I ingeniously profess my felf to have been not a little profired.

20. If use Confudone, a great Linguist, but a Lights Rel. singular Grecian, and an excellent Philologer. Sal. & Lewis, massius (no mean Scholar himself) calls him that Incomparable Person, the Immortal Honour of his Age, never to be named without praife, and never enough to be prayfed. He had a rare knowledge in the Oriental Tongues, in the Greek scarce his Second, much less his equal, faith Capellus.

21. James Offier the Hundredth Archbishop Ligh's Rd. (from St. Patrick) of Armajh. A divine, faith Ubberging roll with a company to the Comment of the Comme Voetius, of vaft reading and erudition, and most p.359. skilful in Ecclefiaftical Antiquity. The great Me. rits (faith Vossius) of that great and every way learned Person in the Church, and of the whole Republick of Learning will never fuffer, but that there will be a grateful celebration of his memory for ever, by all the Lovers of Learning. Fitz Simonds the Jesuit, with whom he disputed though then very young, in one of his Books gives him this

Title, Acatholicorum Doctiffimus, the most Learned of all the Protestants.

22. John Selden a Learned Lawyer of the Inner Lights Ril. 22. John Staten a Learned Lawyer of the inner Linguis Rel.
Temple; he had great knowledge in Antiquity, Jeans, and the Oriental Languages, which he got after he libs. cap.
fell to the Study of the Law. He is honourably 13. 7.322.
mentioned by many Outlandish men. He wrote in all his Books & I mayris Tile And Stelay, a bove all Liberty. To flew that he would examine things and not take them upon truft. Dr. Duck, faith thus of him, to the exact knowledge of the Laws of his Country, he also added that of the Mofaical, and the Laws of other Nations, as also all other Learning, not only Laun, Greek, and Hebrew, but also a singular understanding and knowledge of the Oriental Nations.

23. John Gregory born at Amersham in the Faller's County of Buckingham, 1607. He was bred in Christ-Worthies, p. church in Oxford, where he fo applied his Book; 135,137. that he studied fixteen hours in the four and twen-count of his ty, for many years together. He attained to lingu- Lise, and lar skill in Civil, Historical, Ritual, and Oriental Detail, pre-Learning, in the Savon, French, Italian, Spanish, and fixed to all Eastern Languages, through which he miraculously travelled without any Guide, except that of Mr. Dod the Decalogist for the Hebrew Tongue, whose Society and direction therein he enjoyed one Vacation near *B. nibury*. As he was an excellent Linguist and general Scholar: fo his modelty fet a greater luftre upon his Learning. He was first Chaplain of Christ-church, and thence preferred Prebendary of Chichefter and Sarum, and indeed no Church Preserment, compatible with his Age, was above his Deferth. After twenty years trouble with an Hereditary Gout, improved by immoderate study; it at last invaded his Stomach, and thereof he died Anno 1646, at the Age of thirty, his work. nine years. He died at Kidlington, and was buried at Christ-church in Oxford. This Epitaph was made by a Friend on his Memory.

Ne premas cineres hosce Viator Nescis quot sub hoo jacent Lapillo Graculus, Hebraus, Syrus, Et qui te quovis vincet Idiomate. At ne moleftus fis, Templo exclusus

Et avità Relligione Jam senescente, (ne dicam sublatà) Mutavit chorum, altiorem ut capesceret. Vade nunc, filibet & imitare.

R. W.

chity.bifl. 24. Manutius in his Preface to his Paradoxes tells gollett.cont. us of one Creighton a Scotch-man, who at twenty years of Age (when he was killed by the Order of the Duke of Munua) understood twelve Languages, had read over all the Fathers and Poets, difputed de omni scibili, and answered extempore in Verse, Ingenium prodigiofum, fed defuit Judicium : He had a prodigious Wit, but was defettive in Judgment.

#### CHAP. XLIII.

# Of the first Authors of divers Famous Inventions.

He Chinefes look upon themselves as the wifest People upon the Face of the Earth; they use therefore to fay, that they see with both eyes, and all other Nations but with one only. They give out that the most famous inventions that are fo lately made known to the European world; have been no Strangers to them, for a number of Ages that are passed. I know not what Justice they may have in these pretentions of theirs; but shall content my felf to give some account of the most useful amongst them, by whom, and when they were conveyed down to us.

vant , finished it was in the Year 1466, the Fourth of

February. Pafquier faith, the like had come to his

preflion was to be feen in the Publick Library of

from the report of the Mogumines themselves, at

believing he was the first Inventor of this Invalu-

able Art; but Fauft the first who taking it from

Aufburg; another in Emanuel Colledge in Can-

1. The Invention of that Excellent Art of Printing, Peter Ramus feems to attribute to on John Faust a Mogumine, telling us that he had in his keeping, a Copy of Tully's Offices Print d upon CJ2.106.2

Parchment, with this Inscription, added in the end thereof, viz. The Excellent Work of Marcus Tullins Ram. Schok I John Fauft, a Citizen of Ments, happily Ing vacnot with writing Int., or Braff Pen, but with we Excellent Act, by the help of Peter Gerneihen my Sec-166.2.7.

p.276,277.

Store's Annalso 424 hands, and S.dmuh fays, that one of the fame Im-

P.719. Publick Library of Oxford, though with some little difference in the Inteription. Yet Polydor Virgit

his Manuscript to the Graver, who makes his Ta- Back. Chron. bles of the same bigness with the Sheets that are p.284. given him, and pasting the Leaves upon the Table with the wrong fide outwards, he engraves the Letters as he finds them, with much facility and exactness, their Wooden Tables are made of the best Pear-tree: So that any Work which they print (as they do in great numbers) remains always intire in the Print of the Table to be Reprinted, as oft as they pleafe, without any new expence in fetting for the Prefs, as there is in our Printing. It was brought into Earl and by William Civito of London Mercer, Anno 1471, who first pra-

As touching that of Guns though Lipfius calls it Halen. Athe Invention of Spirits and not of men, and Sir poldisan Walter Raleigh, will have it found out by the Indi- 10.9.3.9. Watter Kategis, Wil have it found out by the Indi-ans; and Persuch and V. thurius, refer it to Archi-280, medes for the overthrow of Marcellus his Ships at Ratighs the Seige of Syracufe. Yet the common opinion Hift.world. is that it was first found out by a Monk of Germa. 1.1.c.7.4.9. ny. Forestulus in his fourth Book of the Empire Hyl. Cofm. and Philosophy of France names him Berthold Page Bale Chron. Swartz of Cullen; and Salmub, calls him Confiantine, p. 222.

Addizen of Friburg, but all agree that he was a Louiser. The. Ablizen of Friburg, but all agree that he was a arranged store, and that by chance a Spark of Fire arranged Stores, different and propagated Stores, and propagated Store falling into a pot of Nitre, which he had prepared stows. Annal.p. 571. for Phylick or Alchymy, and causing it to fly up: 87.384. he thereupon made a composition of Powder, with an Instrument of Brass or Iron, and putting Fire to it found the conclusion to answer his desire. The first publick use of Guns that we read of, was thought to be about the year 1380. as Mugius, or 400 as Ramus, in a Battel betwixt the Genowayes, and the Venetians; at Clodia Fossia, in which the Venetians having got (it feemes, the invention from the Monk; to galled their enemyes that they faw themselves wounded and flain, and yet knew not by what means nor how to prevent it, as witnesseth Plaina in the life of Pope Urban the fixth.

3. The Mariners compass is an admirable Invention, of which Podinis thus, though there be pold.3.c.10 nothing in the whole Course of Nature that is more \$4.4.281. worthy of wonder then the Loadstone yet were stows di-the ancients ignorant of the divine use of it. It nally 811 points out the way to the skillful Mariner, when the Voffg Reliablother helps fail him, and that more certainly 113-62933. though it be without Reason, sense or life, Heyl. com. then without the help thereof all the Wif- 1.71-5-2. ards and learned Clerks in the world, using the 1015. united ftrength of their wits, and cunning can pollibly do. Now touching the time and Author bridge; and a fifth Dr. H. dewell faith he faw in the of this invention, there is some doubt. Dr. Gilbert our country man, who hath written in Latine a large and learned discourse of this stone; seems to be of opinion that Paulus Venetus, brought the Falgof. Ex. firms that John Guenberge, a Knight, and dwelling line. firms that John Guenberge, a Knight, and dwelling line. firms that John Guenberge, a Knight, and dwelling line. firms that John Guenberge, a Knight, and dwelling lines. cr. in M.mz was the first Inventor thereof, Annu Oforize in his discourse of the Acts of King Emanuel, refers it to Guena, and his Country men the Portugals, who as he pretends took it, from cettain barbarons Pirates roaving upon the Sea, about the him made proof thereof in Printing a Book. Cape of good Hope. Garagus Becams thinks he Junius tells it was the Invention of Lawrence Juns a hath good reason to intitle it upon his countrymonwealth. Citizen of Harlem, in the Low Countries, with men, the Germans, in as much as the thirty two whom joyned Thomas Peters a Kinfman of his, for points of the Wind upon the Compals, borrow the the perfecting of it; and that the forementioned name from the Dutch in all Languages. But Blon-John Fault flole his Letters, and fled with them das who is the in followed by P. meirollus (both first to Ansferdam, thence to Collen, and aferwards the lans) will not have hely loss the prayfethereof, 461.647.5 to Mon. According to their Books they of Chi- telling us that about Anno 1300, is was found not have used Printing this 1600 years; but 'tis not out t Maly bi, or Melphis a Citty in the Kingdome like unto ours in Europe, for their Letters are en- of M. ples, in the province of Companie, now called graven in Tables of Wood. The Author gives Terra di Lovorador. But for the Author of it one

The happy Authors of orders famous Inventions. Chap 43.

names him not, and the other affures us he is not | they beguiled their hungry stomachs. Thus for known. Yet Salmuch out of Ciezus and Gomara, confidently christens him, with the name of Flavius, and to doth Dubartas, whose verses on this subject are thus translated.

We'r, not to Ceres fo much bound for bread Neither to Bacchus for his Clasters red. As fignior Flavio to thy witty tryal, For first inventing of the Seamens Dyal, Th' use of th' needle turning in the same Divine Device! O Admirable Frame! Whereby through th' Ocean, in the darkest night Our hugeft Carracks are conducted righ.: Whereby w'are stor'd with trouchman, quide and lamp To learch all corners of the watry camp: Whereby a Ship that Hormy heav'ns have whirld Near (in one night ) unto the other world, Knowes where the is, and in the card deferies What degrees thence the Aquinottial lyes.

It may well be then, that Flavius the Milevitan, was the first inventor of the guiding of a Snip by the turning of the needle to the North; but fome Germane afterwards added to the compais, the 32 points of the wind in his own language, whence other nations have fince borrowed it.

4. The Instrument of perpetual Motion was invented by Cornelius van Drebble a German here in tisment.3.p. England and by him presented to King James.

s. Sayling Coaches were invented by Simon Id. 101d.

Gaffend. in- Stevinius in the Netherlands, of which wonderful with Peires- kind of Coaches we are told that Peireskius made kiil .2.p.55 tryal in the yeare 1606. Purpoling to fee Gratius Histor. Ma- (fayth Gaffendus) he diverted to Scheveling that mad Arts c. (tayth Gaffendus.) he diverted to Scheveling that mad Arts c. he might latisfic himfelf, in the carriage and swiftstrudif- nefs of a Coach, a few years before invented and findings. made up, with that Artifice, that with expanded Armario P. fayles it would by upon the thore, as a thip upon the Sea. He had formerly understood that Courte Man. nice, a little after his victory at Neuport, had put himself thereinto, together with Francis Mendoz t his prisoner, on purpose to make tryal thereof, and that within two hours they arrived at Putter, which is diffant from Scheveling 14 leagues, that is 40 miles and more. He had therefore a mind to make experiment of it himfelf, and he would often tell us with what admiration he was feifed, when he was carried with a quick wind, and yet perceived it not, the Coaches motion being as quick as it felf. When he perceived that he flew over ditches and passed the interposed waters, scarce touching the superficies of them. How those that travelld before, feemed to come towards them, as things

Halcafm. 533.

1.40.41.

6. In the Reign of Leo Ifauricus, Caliph Zulciman, belieged Conffaminople, for the space of three years, where by Cold and Famine 300000 of the Saracens were confumed. At this feige was that fire invented which were for the violence of it call wild-fire and the Latines because the Greekes were the Authors of it, call Gracus Inis, by this invention the Ships of the Saracens were not al ttle molefted. It was invented by Collinious. Anno 678

that were at the remotelt diffrance were almost in a

moment left behind, and other things of the like

7. The Lydians were the first inventors of Dice Ball, Cheffe, and the like games: necessity and hunger inforcing them thereunto. Ingenii largitor ponter; Famine sharpens the brain as well as the itomach. In the time of Airs the Son of Mines the Lydians were vexed with it and then devifed these games, every second day playing at them

twenty two years they continued playing and eating by times: But then feeing that themselves were more fruitful in getting and bearing children. then the foil was attnat time fruitful in bringing forth fuftenance to maintain them, They fent a Colony into Italy, under the conduct of Tyrhems the Son of Asys: who planted in that Country fust called Tyrrhenia and fince Tuscany.

8. The Phenicians by reason of their Maritime Hyl.cofm. fituation, were great adventurers at Sea, trading p. 1013. in almost all parts of the then known world, they are faid to have been the first Navigatours, and first builders of Ships: they first invented open vessells, the Ægyptians Ships with decks, and gallyes with two banks of Oars upon a fide. Great Ships of burden were first made by the Cypriots, Cock-boats and Skiffs by the Illyrians or Liburnia ans, Brigantines by the Rhodians, Frigatts or light Barks by the Cyrenians, men of War by the Phamphilians. As for tackle the Bootians invented the Oar; Dedalus of Creer, Malts and fayles: Anacharfis grappling hooks: the Tulcans anchors: The Rudder, helm, and art of steering, was the invention of Typhis, the chief Pilot in the famous Argo, who noting that a Kite, when she slew, guided her whole body by her tayl, effected that in the devices of Art, which he had observed in the works of Nature-

9. The Sicilians were heretofore famous for Hyl.cofw. many notable inventions: Pliny afcribes to them P.83. the finding out of hourglasses; and Plutarch of military Engines, brought to great perfection by Achimedes that Countreyman, Palamedes the fon of Naughus, is faid to have first instituted centinels' in an army, and was the fult inventor of the watchword: the battle ax, was first found out by Penthefilea Queen of the Amazons, who came to the feige of Tray in and of King Priamus, where the was fluin by Pyrrhuthe Son of Achilles.

10. The dying of Purple, was first invented at Holosofie Tyre, and that as julius Pollue layth, by a meer ac- p.691. cident, a Dogg having feifed upon the Fish calld Concluits or Purpura had thereby stained his lips with that delightful colour: which gave the occasion of its seeking and it was afterwards the richest and most desirable colour to persons of greatest quality, for ages together.

11 The Inhabitants of Siden are faid to be the Ful. ch. Hill first makers of Glass, the materials of the work 1.3.cint.7. being brought hither from the Sands of a River, run- P.84. ning not far from Prolomais, and only made fulible in this City. About Anno. Dom 662. one Benaule a forraign Bishop, (but of what place I find not, ) brought the mystery of making glass, into England, to the great beautifying of our houses and Churches.

12. For Verses, and writing in that way: A- Hyl Casm. ristorie, ascribes the first making of pastoral Ec. p.671. logues to the Sicilians. Arion an excellent Mufician and eminent Poet, is faid to be the first inventor of Traggedies, and the Author of the verse called Dithyrambick, Suppho an Heroick woman, and calld the tenth Mule, was the Author of the verfe called Sapphick and be it here remembred that the fliff Bilhop of Sherborn (when taken out of the Bilhoprick of Winchester by King Ina) which was Carnel with Ad line, kinfinan to the King, was the first of our first English Nation, who wrote in Latine, and the first Ful th Hist. that taught Englishmen, to make Latine verse, ac-1.2 cont. 3.9. cording to his promife,

Primas

Primus ego in patriam mecum modo vita supersit, Aonio rediens deducam vertice Mulas.

If life me last that I doe see that native foil of mine From Aon tops, Il'e first with me, bring downe the Mules nine.

13. Unto the Flemings we are indebted for the making of Cloth, which we learnt of them, and also for Arras hangings, Dornix, the making of Worsted, Sayes, and Tapestries, they restored Musick and found out divers musical Instruments, To them belongeth also the invention of Clocks, Watches, Chariots, the laying on of Colours

with oyl, and the working of Pictures in Glais.

With oyl, and the working of Pictures in Glais.

14. Brachygraphy or the Art of Wtiting by short
14.49.921. Characters, is faid by Dion to be invented by Mecanas, the great favourite of Augustus Cafar ad celeritatem feribendi, for the speedier dispatch of writing Isidor ascribes it to Aquila the freedman of this Mecanas; and to Tertius, Perfamius, and Philar-gius who had added to this invention, yet had all they their chief light in it, from Tullius Tuo a freedman of Cicero's, who had undertaken and compalled it in the propolitions, but went no further. At the last it was perfected by Seneca, who brought this Art into order and method, the whole Volume of his contractions confifting of five thousand words.

15. The boyling and baking of Sugar as it is Hyl.cofing. now used, is not above two hundred years old and the refining of it more new than that, first found out by a Venetian in the days of our Fathers, who is faid to have got above 100000 Crowns by this invention; and to have left his Son a Knight, before which our Ancestors (not having fuch luxurious pallats) fometimes made use of rough Sngar as it comes from the Canes, but most commonly contented themselves with honey.

Herl. coss. 16. That Paper which was first in use, was the

invention of the Ægyptians, for on the banks of the River Nilus, grew those sedgy weeds called Papyri, which have fince given name to Paper. By means of this Invention, Ptolemy Philadelphus was enabled to make his excellent Library at Alexandria, but understanding that Aualus King of Pergamus (by the benefit of this Ægyptian Paper) strove to exceed him in this kind of Munificence, he prohibited the carrying it out of Egypt. Hereupon Analis invented the use of Parchment, made of the Skins of Calves and Sheep, from the materials called *Membrane* and *Pergamena* from the place where it was invented. The convenience hereof was the cause that in short time the Ægyptian Pa-Hift of Ma. per was worn out of use, in place whereof succeed-nual detac. ed our Paper made of Rags, the Authors of which excellent invention our Ancestors have forgotten to commit to memory: My Lord Bacon reckons this amongst the singularities of Art, so that of all Artificial matters there is fearce any thing like it: It derives its pedigree from the Dunghil.

Ofgre adeo magnarum fordent primordia revum,

Hid of  $M^{-}$  17. Among ft all the productions and inventions mad detect of Humane wit, there is none more admirable 4.9.45, 47. and nieful than writing, by means whereof a man may copy out his very thoughts, utter his mind without opening his mouth, and fignifie his pleaplaces; by various joyning and combining of which

letters, all words that are utterable and imaginable may be framed: For the feveral ways of joyning and combining these Letters, do amount (as Clavius the Jesuite hath taken the pains to compute) to 5852616738497664000 ways, fo that all things that are in heaven or earth, that are or were or shall be, that can be uttered or imagined, may be expressed and fignified by the help of this marvel-Ious Alphabet, which may be described in the compass of a farthing. It seems this miracle hath lost its mafter, being put down with the inventa Ade-Spota, by Tromas Read, and thus fung by him.

Qu'squis erat, meruit senii transcendere metas, Et fati nescire modum, qui mystica primus Senfa animi docuit, magicis signare signris. that is,

Who cree he was that first did shew the way, T' express by such like Magick marks our mind, D forv'd Reprieve unto a longer day, Then Face to mortals mostly has affinded.

18. Archimedes the Syraculan was the first Authyl.com.q. thor of the Sphere, of which instrument he made 84. one of that Art and Bigness, that a man standing within, might calify perceive the motions of every Celestial Orb, and an admirable agreement betwixt Art and Nature, this rare invention is celebrated by the praises of many, but especially by 369. Claudian in an Epigram he hath on purpose compos'd upon it, of which this is part:

Jupiter in parvo cum cernerat Ethera vitro. Risit & ad superos talia dicta dedit: Huccine mortalis progressa potentia cura, Jam meus en fragili luditur orbe labor, &c.

### . CHAP. XLIV.

Of the admirable Works of some curious Artists.

Hen Learning (as to the generality) was at a kind of lower cbb in the world, it was ordinary for fuch as had a more than ordinary knowledge in the Mathematicks, to pass amongst the vulgar fort; as men that were devoted to conjuration and necromancy. The illiterate rout could not believe that to be any lawful Art, which trod fo near upon the heels of nature, and whose . wonderful productions transcended the measure Pet.Ram. of their reason: Since then the times have been schol. Attain more favourable to learning, and thereby Art improved to that height, as some of the following 1.3.6 10.8 examples will difcover.

1. Petrus Ramus tells us of a wooden Eagle and Virlig refl. an iron Fly, made by Regiomontanus a famous Ma-intelligence thematician of Normberg, whereof the first slew p.53. forth of the City aloft in the Air, met the Empe-Hyl. com. rour Maximilian a good way off coming towards it, P.359. and having faluted him, teturned again waiting the angular on him to the City gates. The Second, at a feal p.64, Keelwhereto he had invited his familiar friends, flew emin Phyforth of his hand, acd taking a round returned fiel. 2.1.9. fure at a thousand miles distance, and this by the thither again, to the great altonishment of the 1358. help of twenty four Letters and fewer in fome beholders, both which the excellent Pen of the bands is 6th day noble Du Bartas rarely expressed. Why week p.

Why should I not that wooden Eagle mention, A learned German's late admir'd invention, Which mounting from his fift that framed her; Flew far to meet an Almain Emperour? And having met him; with her nimble Train And weary Wings turning about again;

Followed him close unto the Cifile Gate Of Norimberg, whom all their shews of State; Streets hang'd with Arras, Arches curious built : Gray-headed Senate, and Youths Gallantife; Grac'dnot fo much as only this divice.

## He goes on and thus describes the Fly.

Once as this Artist more with mirth than meat, Feasted some Friends whom he esteemed great; From under's hand an iron Fly flew out, Which having flown a perfect round about, With weary Wings return'd unto her Master : And as judicious on his Arm he plac'd her. O! Divine Wit, that in the narrow Womb Of a small Fly, could find sufficient Room For all those Springs, Wheels, Counterpoise and Chains, Which stood in stead of Life, and Spur and Reins,

Chap 44.

2. The Silver Sphere, (a most exquisite piece of Halen. A- Art, which was fent by the Emperour Ferdiand 10. § 1.p. to Solyman the Great Turk) is mentioned by Paulus Jovius and Sabell cus. It was carried as they 274. list Jovius and Sabell cus. It was carried as they Pullig.ca. write) by twelve men unframed, and reframed in by the oylynels of Gold, relolv'd by Art into a limit fishfigure. he Grand Seignior's prefence by the maker of it, quid fubflance, who likewife delivered him a Book, containing the mystery of using it; of which Du Bartas thus.

Nor may we smother or forget ungrately, The Heav'n of Selver that was sint but lately, From Ferdinando as a famous work , Unto Bizantium to the Greatest Turk; Du Bartas Wherein a Sprite still moving to and fro, Mide all the Engine orderly to go, And though the one Sphere did always flowly clide, And contrary the other fwifily flide: Tet still the Stars kept all their courses even, With the true courses of the Stars in Heaven: The Sunthere shifting in the Zodiack, His shining houses never did for suke His poining nones never atta fortule. His pointing paths, there in a month his Sifter Hulfil'd her cour fe and changing oft her Luftre, And form of Face, (now larger) leffer foon, Follow'd the Changes of the other Moon.

Fayth. Ann. 3. In the twentieth year of Queen Elizabeth, Mark Scaliot Blackfinith; made a Lock confifting of eleven pieces of Iron, Steel and Brass, all which together with a Pipe Key to it, weighed but one the Chain about a Fleas neck, which drew them

Alimain. blf.t. 1. 6. derful Arrifice, that other men could not differn 17.9.13. the parts of them one from the other, without the

Allancar, workmanship, he wrought out of Ivory a Chariot half in Diameter, to that within it ten persons bill. t. t. with four wheels and as many horfes in fo little may fit at a table, which with the feats about it, 17.9.13. Room, that a little Fly might cover them all with hangeth at one of its Poles. There a man may fee tree, transfer, her wings: The fame man made a Ship with all the Coy means of an Horizontal Circle within the

tackling to it, no bigger than that a finall Bee might hide it with her wings.

6. Praxiteles was a curious worker in Imagery, Plin.1.7.6. he made a Statue of Venus for the Gnidians fo live- 38.p.175. ly, that a certain young man became to amorous of it, that the excess of his love deprived him of his wits. 4This piece of Art was effected at that rate by King Nicomedes, that whereas the Gnidians owed him a vaft him of money, he offered to take that Statue in full fatisfaction of his debt.

7. Cedreius makes mention of a Lamp which citeflopul, (together with an Iwage of Christ) was found at Midp.63. Ediffa in the Reign of Justinian the Emperor: It 64. was fet over a ceptain gate there, and privily in-clos'd (as appear'd by the date of it) from af-ter Christ was crucified; it was found burning, (as it had done for Five hundred years before) by the Souldiers of Cofrees King of Persia, by whom also the oyl was taken out of it and cast into the fire; which occasioned such a Plague, as brought death upon almost all the forces of Cofroes.

8. At the demolition of our Monasteries here Hills. Apol. in England, there was found in the supposed Mo- 1.2.6.3.5 in England, there was found in the improved the annument of Conftantia Chlorus (father to the Great Cambric. Conflatine) a burning Lamp which was thought p.in. Torks. to have continued burning there, ever fince his Lydyro, burial; which was about three hundred years after in the civ. Christ. The Ancient Romans us'd in that manner Did.21. to preserve lights in their Sepulchres, a long time,

o. Ather Gregory of Lyme in the County of Enlaworth. Drifet, had the admirable Art, of forcing the Seal 2234. in of a Letter, yet to invitibly that it ftill appeared Driftshire. a Virgin to the exacted beholder. Secretary Walfingbum, made great use of him, about the packquet, which pais'd from Foreign parts to Mary Queen of Scotlard. He had a Penlion paid for his good fervice out of the Exchequer, and dy'd at Lyme about the beginning of the Reign of King

10. Cornelius van Drebble that rare Artift, made nift Mac. a kind of Organ, that would make an excellent discission symphony of it felf, being placed in the open air, p. 33. and clear Sun, without the fingering of an Organift; which was (as is conceiv'd) by the means of air inclosed: and the strictures of the beams, rarifying the same, for in a shady place it would yield no Mufick, but only where the Sun-beams had the Liberty to play upon it, as we read of Memnons

11. I remember faith Clavius, that while (as Fortifficio yet) I was but young, and Studied the Mathema- deagatso ticks: for the great honor we had of Alexander together with a ripe Key to it, weighed but one grain of gold, he made also a chain of gold consisting of forty three links, whereunto having fast-incid the Lock and Key before mentioned, he put was impos'd upon me. Then was it that the force Farnefins, we invited that Prince, into our School, of a Concave, was happily serviceable to me for all with case: Now all these together, Lock and by the virtue and power of it, I erected on high Key, Chain and Fka being weighed, the weight the name of Alexander Farnefins: imprefled it in the air, all the letters of it, being radiant and thi-4. Chievates uted to make Pifinires, and other ning. It was a monument indeed but only of our fuch little creatures our of Ivory, with that won- observation, and honor to, but very shore of the

greatness of the Farnessan family.

12. His Highness the Duke of Holiteine hath or Olinius ptin.1.7 c. help of Classics.

5. Myrmecides was also excellent in that kind of is a double Globe, made of Copper, ten foot and vilag. 339.

The exaulite and eurious works of feveral Artifis.

Gaff.in vit. P.10,11.

13. There was at Leige, Ann. 1635. a Religious, and industrious man of the Society of Jefus, named Linus, by birth an English man, he had (faith Kircher) a Phial or Glass of Water, wherein a little Globe did float, with the twenty four letters of the Alphabet described upon it, on the infide of the Phial, was an Index or Stile, to which the Globe did turn and move it felf, at the period of every hour, with that letter which denoted the hour of the day successively: as though this little globe kept pace and time with the heavenly mo tions. And Kircher himfelf, had a veffel of water in which ( just even with the surface of the water) were the twenty sour hours described. A piece of Cork was fet upon the water, and there in were put some seeds of the Heliotrope, or Sun-flower, which like the flower it self did turn the Cork about, according to the course of the Sun, and with its motion, point out the hour of the

14. I will show you an experiment ( faith Gali-Fortifferia 14. I will shew you an experiment (faith Gali-di p.123. http://www.p.123. http://www.p.12 to calling his fervant he gave him his Cloak, and taking out a round box; he went directly to the window, upon which at that time the San mone: and opening the box towards the Sun, till fuch time as it had received the light of it; he defired that the room should be made as dark as might be, which done turning to Clavius then with him; did you not defire (faid he) that fomething should be thew'd or made by us to day? Pardon the extravagancy of the word; Behold here the work of the first day: Let there be light, and opening the con cave box, a light thot it telf into the dark and afcended by degrees as a vapor that is kindled by the Sun, alloon as it disappeared, there was a great applause made him, by all the allistants that were then in presence.

Forteffeile 15. I will produce faith Grenibergius, an experi-align 143. ment concerning voice, which I infufed into a Sta tue: It was not made of Brass or folid Marble, but of Plaister, that so the winding receptacles of the voice (as it were included in the bollow belly) might receive the percussions of founds, and renwords into this ductory of the voice, as the distanwindings, and various inflections and fuch impediments as promoted the defign; what I had fpoken, came to the head and face of the Starue, and for as much as the force of the words was tharp and that there was a fuccession of Spirits; they did very expeditely move the Jaws and the tongue which were made moveable for that purpole) even to the variety of Syllables.

16. Janellus Turrianus a Great Master in the Man. Ats. Charles the fifth, with miracles of Study, fome-Habing obf. times he fent wooden Sparrows, into the Emperors dining room, which flew about there and returned: At other times he caused little armed men,

Globe) how the Stars and Sun it felf, out of its | cially move according to the discipline of war; which was done to beyond Example, that the Superior of the Religious house of S. Jerom, nothing read in the mysteries of that Art, suspected it for plain Witchcraft.

17. We were heretofore, some young Scholars scal.deshib. of us, with Albertus Durerus, one of which (as in Card. twas usual with him) gave evidence of his frength, in divers tryals. Durerus froking him on the head, come (faid he) let us fee if you can do a very finall matter: and with all shewed him two little Tables of Brass, the one laid upon the other, take faid he falt hold on the uppermoit, and fever it from the other that is under it: when he had affay'd it, but in vain, and though he used more ftrength yet found it was all one; The young man told him, that he had deluded him, for the two tablets were rivetted together, and thereupon he defifted the further tryal. When *Durerus* himfelf bending them downwards, eafily perform'd it, for both being exactly polithed they fliped one from the other.

from the other.

18. There was an Artificer in Rome who made Patr.Saryp.68.50, vell's of Glafs of to tenacious a temper, that they Plin.l.35, were as little liable to be broken as those that are 6.26. made of Gold and Silver, when therefore he had Sutton.in made a Vial of this purer fort, and fuch as he xish in Tibe thought a present worthy of Cofur alone, he was admitted into the presence of the then Emperor Tiberius: the gift was praised, and the skilful hand of the Artift applauded, and the devotion of the giver accepted. The Artift that he might inhance the wonder of the Spectators, and promote him-felf yet further in the favor of the Emperor, defires and receives again the Vial out of Cafars hand, and threw it with that force against the floor that the folidest metal would have received some damage or bruife thereby. Cefar was not only amazed but affrighted, with the Act; but he taking up the Vial from the ground (which was not broken, but only shrivelled together as if the subftance of the Glass had put on the temperature of Brafs) drew out an Inframent from his bofom. aptly corrected the form of it, and reduced it to it's former figure; by striking upon it, as they use to do on a Brazen Vellel that is bruifed. This done he imagined that he had conquered the world, as believing that he had merited an acquaintance with Cufur, and raifed the admiration of all the affistants: but it tell out otherwise, for the Emperor enquired if any other belides himfelf was privy to the like tempering of Glasses: when he had told him no, he commanded to ftrike off his head, fayder them again the more happily. I therefore put ing, that should this Artifice come once to be known. Gold and Silver would be of as little vaces of breath would permit, and fo again I infufed lue as the dirt of the Street. Long after this, viz. Rowl. Tur others at the like intervals. Then clotely ftopped 1610, we read that amongst other rare presents, bif90, 273 up the entrance of the voice, at last after divers then sent from the Sophy of Perfix to the King of Spain, were fix Glaffes of Malleable Glafs to exquittely rempered that they could not be

19. At Dantzicka City of Pruffin, Mr. Murison Hist. Man. an ingenious Traveller of this Nation ) fent a Arts.ch.3. Mill, which without help of hands did faw Boards, P. 33. having an iron wheel, which did not only drive the Saw, but alfo did hook in and turn the Boards unto the Saw. Dr. John Dee mentions the like feen by Mathematicks, did usually delight the Emperor him at Prague; but whether the Mill moved by Wind or Water, is fet down by neither of

broken.

ors dining room, which flew about there and returned: At other times he caused little armed men, to muster themselves upon the table; and artisitation part of it distendeth an ingot of Gold, 23 p.207. into

into that breadth and thickness as is requisite to one of the most excellent Chymists of these days make Coin of. It delivereth the Plate that it hath | uses to make show of this at any time. wrought unto another that printeth the Figure of the Coin upon it, and from thence it is turned o-Print in due shape and weight. And lastly, the several Pieces fall into a referve in another Room,

Chap.44.

21. Ofwaldus Norhingerus, the most excellent Ar-Parservit. 21. Openant reconnection and interest and influence to the second of the se wig. am. or Platters of turned Ivory, all perfect and com-rip. p. 66, or Platters of turned Ivory, all perfect and com-pleat in every part; yet so small and little, so thin and slender, that all of them ('tis wonderful to relate, more to make) were included at once in a Cup turned out of a Pepper Corn of the common bigness. Johannes Carolus Shad of Mitelbrach carried this wonderful work with him to Rome, fliewed it to Pope Paul the Fifth, who faw and counted them all, by the help of a pair of Spectacles; they were fo little as to be almost inscalible to the eye: he then gave liberty to as many as would to fee them, amongst whom were Gaspar Scioppius, and Johannes Faber of Bamberge, physician in Roma.

Serviidif- 22. Johannes Bepuffa Ferrarius a Jefuit, not long forde was fince shewed openly Cannons of Wood with their Carriages, Wheels, and all other their Military Furniture (finall and flender one you must think) for twenty five of thefe, together with thirty Cups turn'd out of Wood, and neatly made, were altogether contained and included in one fingle Pepper Corn, which yet was fuch as exceeded not the common bignets.

23. George Whitehead an English man, made a Ship with all her Tackling to move it felf on a 12.p.148. Table, with Rowers plying the Oars, a Woman playing on the Lute, and a little Whelp crying on the Deck, faith Schottus in his tinerary.

24. The Grounds of Chymical Philosophy go

thus, that Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury are the Principlesinto which all things do refolve, and that the radical and original moysture whereby the first Principle of Salt confliteth, cannot be conflimed by calcination, but the forcible tinctures and impressions of things, as Colour, Tast, Smell, nay and the very forms themselves, are invisibly kept in ftore in this sirm and vital Principle. To make this good by experiment, they take a Rose, Julyflower, or any kind of Plant whatfoever; they take this Simple in the Spring time in its fulleft and most congruous consistence, they beat the whole Plant in a Morear, Roots, Stalks, Flowers, Leaves, and all, till it be reduced to a confused Mass. Then after maceration, fermentation, feparation, and other workings of Art, there is extracted a kind of Ashes, or Salt including these forms and tinchures under their power and Chaos. These Ashes are put up in Glasses, written upon with the several Names of the Herbs or Plants, and fealed Herme tically; that is the mouth of the Glass heated in the fire, and then the neck of it wrung about close, which they call the Scal of Hermes their Mafter. When you would fee any of these Vegetables again, they apply a Candle or folt fire to the Glass, and you shall presently perceive the Herbs or Plants by little and little to rife up again out of their Salt or Ashes, in their several proper Forms, foringing up as at first (but in a shorter time then) they did in the Field. But remove the Glass from the fire and immediatly they return to their own Chaos again. And though this went for a great fecret in the time of Querceian , yet Gaffarell laith , that

25. Johannes a Porta in his Catoptricks mentions Fortiffrie Parabolical Section, and the wonderful power and Academ p. ver to another that cutteth it according to the effects of it, many admire the Invention, few (per. 150,151. haps none) know how to frame an Instrument in that form, that shall speedily fire, and at almost an where the Officer whose charge it is finds Treasure infinite distance. For that which Proclus and Archimedes did for the fafety of their Country, were but flight things to this. I have I confess (faith unprosperously, but with an incredible and dreadful

26. There was one in Queen Elizabeth's time Dr. Heyler's that wrote the Ten Commandments, the Creed, the life of King Pater Woster, the Queens name, and the Year of Challenge. our Lord, within the compass of a penny, and gave a pair of Spectacles of fuch an Artificial making, that by the help thereof she did plainly and di-

stinctly differn every Letter.

The exquisite and curious 1902ks of several Artists.

27. One Francis Alumnus was to notable in the Hift. Man. Mystery of Writing, that he wrote the Apostle's distrapt. Creed, and the source first Verses of St. John's P43. Gospel, in the compass of a penny, and in full words: this he did in the presence of the Emperor Cha les the Fifth, and Pope Clement the Seventh, as is related by Genebrard in his Chronology, and Simon Mayolus out of him, who had also in his own possession fuch a Miracle (as he calls it) or the very fame I believe, for in his twenty fourth Colloquy theleare his words : Nos domi idem miraculum fervamus; I have the fame Miracle at home in my keep-

28. There are certain Lolii Sclopi, or Wind His. Man. Muskets which fome have devised to shoot Bullets Articap3. without Powder, or any thing else but Wind or P34. Air compressed in the bore of it, or injected by a Spring, and these they say discharge with as much

force as others with Powder. 29. I faw at Leigorn, a Clock brought thither by Gaffar. Cu-a Germanto be fold, which had fo many Rarities in riol and 7. it, as I should never have believed if my own p.236. eyes had not feen it, for besides an infinite number of strangemotions, which appeared not at all to the of which played on the Bappipe, with fish Har-mony and exercise motion of the Fingers, as that one would have thought they had been alive, others danced by couples, keeping exact time and measure, whillt others capered and leaped up and down, with so much of nimbleness, that my spirits

were wholly ravished with the light. 30. There was a Clock which was the great and Forteffertexcellent Work of Copernicus, in which there was and illen. not only to be heard, a number of different noyfes, 1,58,59, occasioned by its various motions, but also most exactly to be discovered the circuitions of all the celestial Orbs, the distinctions of days, months, years; there the Zodiack did explicate its Signs: lo performing the circle of the year; there the playful Ram began the Spring, Cincer produces the Summer, Libra inriches it with Autumn, and the flothful Szorpio makes the Winter. Here also the Moon changes in the Nones, fhines out more bright in the Ides, and shamefully conceals her conjunction with the Sun in the Calends. But those things which the Ingenious Artificer prefented, and as it were produced into the Scene, upon the entrance of every hour, marvelloufly delighted the Spectators, every hour made thew of some Mystery in our Faith. The first Creation of Light, the powerful separation of the Elements, novitis no such rare matter for Mounsieur de Claves and all other intermediat Mysteries he had traced

was when our Saviour fuffered on Mount Calvary to inlift upon the particulars, was the Work of an Age, the Eye that is the devourer of fuch beautiful Objects, embraces more in an hourthan the Tongue of the most eloquent is able to represent in a confiderable space of time.

31. At Strasburg there is a Clock of all other the most famous, invented by Corradus Dasipodius in the year 1571. Before the Clock stands a Globe on the Ground shewing the motions of the Heavens, Stars, Planets, namely of the Heaven carried about by the first mover, in twenty four hours, of Saturn by his proper motion carried about in thirty years, of Jupiter in twelve, of Mars in two, of the Sun, Mercury and Venus in one year, of the Moon in a Moneth. In the Clock it left there be two Tables on the right and left hand, flewing the Eclipfes of the Sun and Moon from the year 1573. Echiples of the sun and Moon from the year 1573. to the year 1624. The third Table in the midlt is divided into three Parts. In the first Part the Statues of Apollo and Diana, show the course of the year and the day thereof, being carried about in one year; the second Part shews the year of our Lord, and of the World the Equinoctial days, the hours of each day, the minuts of each hour, Eafter day, and all other Feafts, and the Dominical Letter. The third Part hath the Geographical discription of all Germany, and particularly of Straffurg, and the names of the Inventor, and of all the Work-Planets upon a round piece of Iron, lying flat; fo that every day the Statue of that Planet that rules the day comes forth, the rest being hid with n the Frames, till they come out by course at their day, as the Sun upon Sunday, and to for all the Week.
And there is a Terrestial Globe, and the quarter and the half hour and the minutes are flewed there. There is also the Skull of a dead man, and two Statues of two Boys, whereof one turns the Hour glass, when the Clock hath strucken, the other puts forth the Rod in his hand at each stroke of the Clock. Moreover there be the Statues of the Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, and many observations of the Moon. In the upper Part of the Clock are four old mens Statues, which strike the quarters of the hour, the Statue of Death coming out at each quarter to strike, but being driven back by the Statue of Christ, with a Spear in his hand for three quarters; but in fourth quar ter, that of Christ goeth back, and that of Death striketh the hour, with a bone in his hand, and then the Chimes found. On the top of the Clock is an Image of a Cock, which twice in the day croweth aloud, and clappeth his Wings. Belides this Clock is decked with many rare Pictures, and being on the infide of the Church, carrieth another Frame to the outlide of the Wall, wherein the hours of the Sun, the courses of the Moon, the length of the day, and fuch other things are fet out with great

32. In the Duke of Florence his Garden at Pratoline is the Statue of Pan fitting on a Stool with a wreathed pipe in his hand, and that of Syring beckwhether the mind and the play on his Pipe. P.m patting away infpecting his Stool, and itanding up plays on his Pipe, this done he looks on his Miltrefs, as if he expected to Ireland. thanks from her, takes the Stool again, and fits down with a fad countenance. There is also the

upon this Engine, even to the great Eclipse, that | tledor wherewith she beats them in the water. There is the Statue of Fame lowdly founding her Trumpet, an Artificial Toad creeping to and fro, a Dragon bowing down his head to drink water, and then vomiting it up again, with divers other Pieces of Art, that administer wonder and delight to the beholders.

33. At Tibur or Tivoli near Rome, in the Gar. Hift. Man. cans of Hippoints & Effe , Cardinal of Ferrary, Atts. cap.3. there are the Representations of fundry Birds, P.37. fitting on the tops of Trees, which by Hydraulick Art, and fecret conveyances of water through the trunks and branches of the trees, are made to fing and clap their wings; but at the fudden appearance of an Owl out of a Bush of the same Artifice, they immediatly become all mute and filent, ir was the

work of Chukius Gallus, as Possevine informs us.

3.4. At Denzizich in Poland there was set up a rare Hist. Mam. invention for weaving of four or sive Webs at a Arise cap-7. time without any human help. It was an Engine P-85: that moved of it felf, and would work night and day. This Invention was suppressed because it would have ruined the poor people of the Town,

and the Artificer was fecretly made away, as Lanceloris the Italian Abbot relates from the mouth of M. Maller a Polonian who had feen the device.

A1. Matter a Polonian who had feen the device.
35. That Plicatilis domus or portable Palace History.
ande of Wood, which King Henry the Eighth, carpaid with him into France, to that famous enterview that he had with Francis the First, was a work the names of the Inventor, and of all the Workmen. In the middle frame of the Clock is an
Aftrolabe, flewing the Sign in which each Planet
is every day, and there be the Statues of the ieven
Planets upon a round piece of Iron, lying flat; fo
that every day the Statue of that Planet that rules

Famous Piece was preferved, and faith he, to be icen of late years in the Tower of London.

36. In Florida and other places of the West In-His. Man. dies, the Inhabitants made garments of Feathers dissaprawith marvellous Art and Curiosity, as also rare and \$\frac{\rho\_{15}}{29}\$. exquitite pictures for in those Countries there are birds of rare and exquitite Plumage, of very gay and gaudy colours, fuch as put down all the pride of the Peacock, they mingle variety of colours in such an admirable medley, that they make a very clorious shew. Fernando Cortez the Spaniard, found abundance of these curious works in the Palace of Montezuma the Emperour of Mexico, which were fuch and fo excellent, that none could make in Silk, Wax, or Needle-work, any thing comparable to them: Nay he adds, that they were fo artificial and neat, that they cannot be described in writing, or prefented to the imagination, except a man fees them. These admired pieces put down not only those of Zeunis and Apelles, but those two of Michael Aurelo and Ruphael Orbin, the Plumes of thefe birds do feem to furpais all their colours; not only for Luftre and beauty, but also for duration and

37. Keneth King of Scotland had flain Comblinus Delvis. the Son, and Milcolous Duffus the King and Kinf- diffungic. men of Fenella. she to be revenged of the murther- lib.1.c.sp.3. er; cauled a Statue to be framed with admirable quality. Art, in one of the hands of it was an Apple of Gold fet full of precious stones, which whosoever touched was immediately flain, with many darts. which the Statue threw or shot at him: Keneth suspecting norhing was invited to this place, and being flain in this manner, Fenella escaped over in-

38. Hadrianus Junius, faw at Michlin in Brabant Zuing Tota Cherrystone cut in the form of a Basket, where- atr. vol.2. Starue of a Landrefs, beating a Buck, and turning in were fourteen pair of Dice diffiner, each with 100,90 the Cloths up and down with her hand, and bat- their spots and number cally to be discerned with 625. a good

Venus the Bald.

Pezel.mel-

cl. mirr.

cap.78. p.

Joseph. de 2. The Cattle of Majjana, using built by billo Juda- the Great, was a most impregnable Fort, and surnished with Provision for many years, having Wine and Oyl and Dates that had continued good and fweet for one hundred years, it had allo in it nine thouland and fixty Men, befides Women and Children: Thefe being befieged and so differelled by the Romans, that they had no hope of escape from fervirule and bondage at the least; they therefore by an unanimous confent, chose out ten men who should kill all the rest, who having dispatched them, they cast lots whose turn it should be to dispatch his surviving Fellows. The man on whom the Lot fell, having killed them, fired the Palace, and kill'd himself, only two Women and five Children that hid themselves in a Vault, escaped, and gave the Romans an account of what had happened.

. CHAP. L.

Of fuch Persons as have preferred

red in the preservation of it.

He Ancient Romans had fo high an efteem of

Liberty, that they thought it worthy of Ve-

neration; for they made it one of their Goddeffes

neration; for they made it offers in honour of it.
The contrary to it, they had in fisch deteflation that they punished their greatest Offenders with

Interdiction, Relegation, Deportation, and such like. Generally all forts of men are so tenacious

of their Liberty, that they will refuse no kind of hardhip, but facrifice their chiefest Ornaments Jewels, and expose even life it felf (as precious as

1. When Maximinus fought against the City Aquileia, the Matrons and Women thereof cut off

the hair from their heads to fupply the want of

Bow-frings, and to shoot Arrows against the Invaders of their Liberties. The like also was once

done at Rome heretofore; fo that in honour of

the Ladies, the Senate did confecrate a Temple to

it is) to the uttermost hazards to preserve it.

Death before the loss of their Li-

berty, and what some have endu-

Purch. Pil3. The Isle of Gaza near unto Multa, being gr.vol.2.p. taken by the Turk, a certain Sicilian that had lived long there, and had married a Wife, by whom he clarges and naturated a vite, by wholin he mirreap, had two fair Daughters, (being then in flate to be 189.852.

narried) feeing this laft calamity of the lofs of fervitude; having called them to him, he first slew with his Sword his two Daughters, and then their Mother; this done with an Harquebule, and a Cross-bow bent (as clean bereft of his fenses) he made towards his Enemies, of whom he flew two at the first encounter, and afterwards fighting a while with his Sword (being environed with a multitude of Turks) brought himself to the end of his most unhappy life.

4. Perdiccus had belieged the City of Ifurum is cul. Pilidia; two days he had affaulted it, wherein it oth lib. 17 was defended with great courage, though with 1590,591 the loss of many gallant men, that were ready to precious furniture into two Galleys. This done

Isaurians perceiving they could no longer maintain the place, and resolving not to undergo a punithment that was joyned with reproach, they took this remarkable course, having that up their Parents, Wives and Children in their Houses, they fet fire to them, into these Flames they cast all their Riches, and whatsoever they thought might be of any use to the Enemy. Perdicas wondring at what was done, again allaulted it with all his Forces in feveral parts; but then the Isaurians repairing to their Walls, threw down the Macedoniaus on all sides. Perdiccas astonished at this, demanded the reason, why they who had delivered up their Houses, and all that was dear to them to the Flames, should yet so obstinately defend their Walls? At last when Perdiccas and the Macedonians were retreated from the Assault, the Haurians threw themselves into the fire, and so perished to-

gether with their Houses and Relations. 5. Prolemans ruling over the Cyprian Cities, and Diador. Sihearing that Nicoles the Paphian King did closely rat. nibl., 20, 10 and Callierates his Friends with command that they should put Nicoeles to death, as fearing the defection of other Gities, besides that of Paphos. These came to Cyprus, and having received some Troops of Menelaus the General there, they beset the Palace of Nicocles, and having declared the Kings commands, they demanded Nicocles to death. He at first would have excused the matter, but when he faw that would not ferve his turn he flew himself. Axiothea the wife of Nicocles being informed of the death of her Husband, did then flay her Daughters that were Virgins, that they might not fall into the enemies hands: She alfo perswaded the Wives of Nicocles his Brethren, with her to murther themselves, though Ptolemy had granted them impunity: Their Husbands seeing this, let fire upon the Palace and flew themselves, by this means the Royal Family of the Paphians,

6. The Tacchi (a people in Asia) rather then chrismir, they would be captivated to the Greeks, threw 6.78.3.351. themselves down headlong from the Rocks, the very women throwing down their own children

was utterly diftinguished.

first, and then casting themselves upon them. 7. Philip King of Macedon had befeiged the Polyb. 1.16. City of Abydus, and straitly befet it both by Sea P-338,335 and Land, when the inhabitants defended it against him with great courage, till at last the Enemy had undermin'd and overthrown the outward wall, and were now by their mines approaching mad two fair Daughters, (being then in state to be married) seeing this last calamity of the loss of Liberty approaching, rather than he would see his Wife and Daughters to be brought into shameful fervitude; having called them to him he ferred. that other wall which the Inhabitants had made up on condition, that the Rhodians and Soldiers of Attalus should be freely dismissed, and that every freeman should have liberty to depart whither he pleased. *Philip* returned them this answer, that either they should resolve to furrender at discretion, or elfe fight it gallantly. They of Abidus made desperate by these means, consulted together, and refolved upon this courfe, to give liberty to all flaves that they might affift them with greater cheerfulness, to shut up all their wives in the Temple of Diana, their Children and Nurses in the publick Schools, to lay all their filver and gold upon a heap in the Market place, and to put their most die racier than to depart with their Liberty. Up-on the third day many being flain, and for want of men the Walls being but flanderly mann'd; the caused to swear, that as soon as they should perceive

the enemy to be Malter of the inward Wall, they should kill all their Wives and Children, burn the Galleys, and cast the Silver and Gold into the Sea. They all fwore to defend their liberty to the last breath, and indeed when the Walls were fallen, all the Soldiers and Inhabitants maintained the ruines of them with that oblitinacy, that few remained alive or unwounded: And when the City was taken, Philip was amazed to fee the rest kill their Wives and Children, cast themselves head-long from houses and into pits, and running upon any kind of death, so that few of that City could be perswaded to out-live the loss of their liberty, unless such as were bound, and by force preserved

from doing violence upon themselves.

8. At Numantia in Spain four thousand Soldiers Oros. 10(1.1.)
Sc. 73-192 withflood forty thousand Romans for fourteen clarge mir. years together, in which time having often valiant-6.78.9.351. ly repulfed them and forced them unto two dishonourable compositions, at last when they could hold out no longer, they gathered all their Armour, money, and goods together, and laid them on an heap, which being fired they voluntarily cast the standard of the country of the standard of the country of the standard of the country of the standard of t themselves also into the slames, leaving unto Scipio

nothing but the bare name of Numartia to adorn his triumph with.

9. The City of Saguntum had been belieged by Annibal for the space of nine months, in which the famine was fo great that the inhabitants were enforced to eat mansflesh: At last when they could hold out no longer, (rather than they would fall into the hands of their enemies) they made a fire in which themselves and their City was consumed to

10. Perdiccas made war upon Ariarathes King falin 1.
13. p. 159. of Cappadocia, although he had no way provoked him, yet although he overcame the King in Battle, he carried thence nothing but hazards and wounds inftead of rewards, for the flying Army being received into the City; each man flew his Wife and Children, fet fire on their houses and furniture of them, and having laid upon one heap all their riches at once, and confirmed them to ashes; they then threw themselves headlong from Towers, and high places into the flames, fo that the victorious enemy enjoyed nothing of theirs, befides the fight of those slames, which devoured the spoils they

hoped to have divided amongst them.

11. When Brans had besiged the City of the Xunthii in Lieis, they themselves set fire on their own City, some of them leaped into the slames and there perished, others fell upon their own swords, A woman was feen hanging from the roof of her house with an infant newly ftrangled about her neck, and in her right hand aburning torch, that the might that way have burnt down the house o-

J. 44.

Of such as in highest Fortunes have been mindful of Humane frail-

THE Lama (who are the Priests of the Tibitenses) Vaugh: when they prepare to celebrate prayers they flor. Solutionmon the people together, with the hollow p. 162; whispering sounds of certain pipes, made of the bones of dead men: They have also Rosaries or Beads made of them which they carry always about them, and they drink continually out of a Skull. Being asked the reason of this Ceremony by Anthony Andrada (who first found them out) one that was the chiefest among them told him that they did it, ad fuorum memoriam, they did therefore pipe with the bones of the dead, that those sad whispers might warn the people of the fwift and invi-fible approach of death, whose musick they term'd : The Beads they wore did put them in mind of the frail estate of their bodies, their drinking in a skull did mortifie their affections, reprefs pleafures, and inbitter their taft, left they should relish too much the delights of life, and certainly these great and excellent persons hereafter mentioned, did therefore carry along with them the commemoration of death, as finding it a powerful Antidote against those excesses and deviations, whereunto the nature of man (especially in prosperity) has so notable a pronenels.

1. Maximilianus the first, Emperour of Germany, for three years (some say two) caused his 1.2.6.14.9. Cossin made of Oak to be carried along with him in 339. a Wagon before he felt any fickness, and when he Parati.hift. drew near to his death, he gave order in his laft proj midul-will, that they should wrap up his dead body in latom, 29, course linen, without any embowelling at all, and that they should stop his mouth, nostrils, ears; and all open pallages of his body with unlaked lime, this was the only embalming and conditure he required, and that for this purpose, that his body might (by this eating and confuming thing) body hight (by distanting and community) be the fooner refolved into its earth.

2. Saladine that great Conquerour of the East, Jovii Elog.

after he had taken Jerufalem; perceiving he drew P. 30. Saanear unto death, by his last Will forbad all funeral dys. rulat. pomp, and commanded that only an old and black Polydirg. Cassoc faithed at the end of a Lance, should be Anglish. born before his body; and that a Prieft going be- 14.9.251.

fore the people, should aloud sing these verses, as Platin.de vituspontis. they are remembred by Boccace.

Vixi divitiis, regno, tumidusque trophais, Sed pannum heu nigrum nil nist morte tuli.

Great Saladine the Conquirour of the East, Of all the State and Glory he posses d, O frail and transitory good ! no more Hath born away, than that poor Shirt he wore.

3. The Emperour Severus after many wars, Light monit. growing old and about to dye, called for an Ulra 1.2. 6.14.9. in which (after the ancient manner) the after of 338. their burnt bodies were to be bestowed, and after he had long looked upon it, and held it in his hands, he uttered these words; Thou (said he) shale contain that man, whom all the world was too narrow to

Mors fola fatetur. Quantula sint hominum Corpuscula.

Tis only death that tells How finall be is that fwells.

4. Philip King of Macedon had a fall, and after Tiof. monit. 129. month. he was rifen, perceiving the imprefition of his body upon the fand; Good Gods, faid he, what a small parcel of earth will contain us, who aspire to the possession of the whole world.

Chap. 5 2.

5. Luber after he had ficcessfully opposed the Pope, and was gazed and admired at by all the world as the invincible Champion of the true Christian stian faith, not long before his death sent a fair Glass to Dr. Justus Jonas his friend, and therewith these following verses.

Dat vitrum vitro Jonæ, vitrum ipfe Lutherus, . Se similem ut fragili noscat utera, vitro.

Luther a Glafs, to Jonah Glafs, a Glafs doth fend, That both may know our felves to be but Glafs, my

6. Antigonus lay fick a long time of a lingring Plut. moral. 6. Antigonus lay fick a long time of a lingring L.de Apoth. discase, and afterwards when he was recovered Mer 1414 and well again; We have gotten no harm, faid he, by this long sickness, for it hath taught me not to be so proud, by putting me in mind that I am but a mortal man. And when Hermodorus the Poet in certain Poems which he wrote, had stiled him the Son of the Sun, he to check that unadviled finesch of his He who ufeth to empty my Clofe-Stool, (faid he) knoweth as well as Ithat it is nothing fo.

Put. Gregor, 7. Craft that it is to King of Lydia, showed under Repub.t. to Solow his valt riches, and asked of him who it

oper fubcifm

1.75.76.

cent. 1.c. 12.

was that he could esteem of as an happier man than 183. he? Solon told him that riches were not to be left in So-fided in, and that the state of a man in this life, was fo transitory and liable to alteration and was to trainfory and name to attention and change, that no certain judgment could be made of the felicity of any man, till inch time as he came to dye. Crefu thought himself contemned and despited by Solon, while he spake to him in the impact and hairs in his great profise. him in this manner, and being in his great profiperity at that time, thought there was little in his fpeech that concerned him. But afterwards being overthrown by King Oym, in a pitcht battle, his City of Sardis taken, and himself made prisoner, when he was bound and laid upon a pile of wood to be publickly burnt to death in the fight of Cyrus and the Persians, then it was that he began to see more deep into that conference he heretofore had with Solon: And therefore being now fenfible of the truch of what he had heard, he cryed out three times, O Solon, Solon, Solon. Cyrus admired hereat, and demanded the reason hereof, and what that Solon was? Crassus told him who he was, and what he had faid to him about the frailty of man, and the change of condition he is subject to in this life? Cyma at the hearing of this, like a wife Prince began to think, that the height of his own fortune could as little excule him from partaking in this fragility, as that of Crafus had done, and therefore in a just sense and apprehension of those sudden turns, which the destinies do usually allot to mankind, he pardoned *Grafus*, fet him at liberty, and gave him an honourable place about him.

Polyb. hift. 8. Antischus at the first stood mute and as one 1. 8.0.527. amazed, and afterwards he burft out into tears, those Ten Ornaments met, which may befal a most

had married Laodice the Daughter of Mithridates, 6.6.3.9. and who also was the Lord of all that Country a. 183 bout the Mountain Taurus, brought before him bound, and lying prostrate upon the carth: That which gave the occasion to these tears of his, was the confideration of the great fuddenness of these blows which Fortune gives, and how impossible it is to guard our felves from them; or prevent

Wen of unulual Fortune and Felicity in their Affairs.

9. Sefoftris was a Potent King of Æzypt, and Puter On-had Subdued under him divers nations, which done good Re-has could be harmed for him h Chariet of Graph and Publishing. he caused to be made for him a Chariot of gold, and p.13. richly fet with feveral forts of precious Stones, Four Kings by his appointment were yoked together herein, that they instead of Beasts might draw this Conquerour as oft as he defired to appear in his glory. The Chariot was thus drawn upon a great Festival, when Sefostris observed that one of the Kings, had his eyes continually fixed upon the wheel of the Chariot that was next him. He then demanded the reason thereof, the King told him that he did wonder and was amazed at the unstable motion of the wheel that rowled up and down, so that one while this and next that part was uppernioft, and the highest of all immediately became the lowest: the nignet of an immediately became the lower king Seleftis did fo confider of this faying, and thereby conceived fuch apprehensions of the frailty and uncertainty of humane affairs, that he would

no more be drawn in that proud manner.

10. Xerxes Son of Darius and Nephew to Cyrus, Suph.in after five years preparation came againft the Gre- vol. p. cians (to revenge his Fathers differacted repulfe, 2002. p. cymin and Nepfer his fight and Army that his men and fabrifive Catted dried up whole Rivers, he made a Bridge continuous over the Hellefpont, where looking back on fuch 12-2-792 a multitude, confidering mans mortality he wept, 80. knowing as he faid that no one of all those flouid. knowing, as he faid, that no one of all those should

be alive after an hundred years.

CHAP, LII,

Of such as were of unusual Fortune and Felicity.

M En in a Dream find themselves much delighted with the variety of those images of things which are presented to their waking fancies, that rate presented to their waking failties, that felicity and happines which most men count so, and please their thoughts with, is more of imaginary than real, more of shadow than substance, and hath to little of folidity and flableness in it, that it may be firly looked upon as a dream. All about us is so liable to the blows of fortune, and it bestows those blows with that blindness and prodigality, and oftentimes fullies the last hours of it. very minious with that blackness, that we count those happy men that have felt least of her frowns In which respect,

1. Lucius Mirellus may well pals for one of these Godin Rom.

fortunate persons, for he was one of the Quindecim- antiq.1.2. § viri, that is, one of the fifteen men, appointed for 29.52.52, the keeping of the Sibylline Oracles, and to fee Subilities. It that facrifice and all Ceremonial Rites were duely 7.68.87. performed, he was General of the Horse, twice Plinnat. H. Conful, chief Pontiff, the first that shewed Ele-1-1-643 p. phants in his Triumph, and a person in whom all 177. pir Gregor, when he saw Acheus the Son of Andromachus who happy Citizen ln a most flourithing City, for he a Repub. 1.

was a flout warrior, good Orator, fortunate Lead er, performed great matters being perforally pre-fent, had afcended to the greatest honours, was very wife, a complete Senator, had attained great riches by honest means, left many Children, and was most eminent in the most celebrious City.

2. Quintus Metellus by incessant degrees of in-1.7. 61.9. dulgent Fortune from the day of his birth to that of his death, at last arrived to the top of a most happy life. He was born in a City that was the Princes of the World, and was born of noble Parents; he had rare gifts of the mind, and a fufhill. 1.7.6. ficiency of bodily strength to undergo labour and 44. P. 178. travel; he had a Wife conspicuous at once for her chaltity and fruitfulness; he had born the Office of a Conful, been General of an Army, and had glorioully triumphed; he had three Sons of Confular degree, one whereof had been Cenfor, and also triumphant; and the fourth was a Pretor; he had three Dunghters beltowed in Marriage, whose Children he had with him. How many Births and Cradles? how many of his Defendants at man's eftate? how many Nuptials? what Honours, Governments, and what abundant Congratulations did he behold in his Family? And all this felicity at no time interrupted with any Funeral, any fighs, or the least cause of sadness. Look up to Heaven it self, and you shall scarce find the like state in that place, feeing our greatest men have assigned mour-ning and grief to the Gods themselves. The last act of his life was agreeable to all the rest; for having lived to a great age, he expired by a gentle and casic way of death, amongst the killes and embraces of his dearest Relations; and when dead, was born upon the shoulders of his Sons, and Sons in Law, through the City; and by them laid upon his Funeral fire.

Jaft Jaft I. 3. The very fame day that Philip King of Macedon had the City of Poiden furrendred up to himfelf, there came a Messenger that brought him word of a great Victory that Parmenio his General had obtained over the Illyrians: Another brought him news that his Horse had won the Prize and Victory at the Olympick Games: And then came a third to acquaint him, that Olympias his Queen was delivered of a young Prince, which afterwards proved the unconquerable Alexander.

Fall. Holy

4. It is a rare happiness of the Family of St. Lawrence, Barons of Houth in Ireland, that the Heirs thereof for four hundred Years together have always been of age before the death of their Fathers. Clarks Marr. cap. 104, p.15, 493.

Hrobot.l.2 5: Polycrines of Samos was a petty Kieg, but a

Minion of Fortune; had fuch a Series of Profperity in all his Allairs, that he was advited by Am.t-fis King of Ezypt and his Alley, to apply some remedy to his over-great Fortune; and that he might have some occasion of trouble, exhorted him to cast away what he most esteemed in such manner as he should be fure never more to hear of. He therefore threw into the Sea that precious Emerald of his which he used as his Signet, but not to the second in the belly of a Fish that was drefled for his Table.

6. And to flew us that there is a kind of recur-16/15/9370 rency of remarkable Accidents; one derfor, a Townshan and Merchant, talking with a friend on Neweaflle-Bridge, and fingering his Ring, before he was aware let it fall into the River, and was much troubled with the lofs thereof, until the fame was found in a Fifh caught in the River, and

reftor d upto hint.

his Affairs had fo good fuccefs, that he never re. M.Haraults his Alfairs had to good fuccers, that he never repeated him of any thing he did, that he was never 1.2. 6.1.9. denyed any thing he asked, and that he never com- p. 159,162 manded any thing wherein he was not obeyed. And being asked by a Senator (who marvelled at these things) the reason of them. Because, said he, I make all my doings conformable to Reafon, I demand not any thing which is not rightful, I command not any thing which redoundeth not more to the benefit of the Commonwealth than to mine own profit.

8. That was a marvellous happy Accident that Vil.Mar.i. fell out to a Rower in a Tyrian Vessel: he was 14.8.8.1314 cleaning of the Deck, when a Wave took him on the one fide, and ftruck him into the Sea, and foon after a contrary Wave hoifted him up into the Ship again; fo the lamentations of his misfortune were mixed with congratulations for his fafety.

9. L. Sylla might well be firnamed The Happy; Fulgofiex.l. for whereas he had attained the Dictatorship with 4-61-P-437. many hazards, and therein had put to death two thousand six hundred Knights of Rome, had flain ten Confuls, profcribed and exiled fo many, and forbid fo many others the Rights of Burial; yet. when he had voluntarily refigned the Dictatorship, and devefted himfelf of fo great a Power, all Rome beheld him fecurely walking in the Market-place, and no man attempted to revenge upon him fo great miferies as he had occasioned to that City.

10. Arnulphus Duke of Lorrain, when he had att.vol.3.1. dropp'd his Ring into the Afoscla, had it restored 1,9,605.

to him again from the belly of a Fish.

11. Mathias King of Hungary caused his Mo-zaing. Thiney and other things to be stamped with the Figure arr.vol.3. 1. of a Crow, carrying a Ring, with an Emerald in 1.p.605. her bill; whereof I find this to be the reason: having upon some occasion laid his Ring, with an Emerald in it, befides him, a Crow came and fnatched it away; the King followed the Crow, shother with a Piftol Bullet, and thereby became again the

Mafter of his Ring. 12. Timothers a General of the Athenians, had Joh. Textor. Fortune fo favourable and propitious to him, that officind.22c, in every War he had an easie and assured Victory: 23.9.97. So that his Rivals in Glory at that time, envying his great prosperity, painted Fortune casting Cities and Towns into his lap as he lay sleeping befides it. Timothers once beholding this Emblem, faid : If I take Cities while I fleep, what think you Shall I do when I am awake?

13. Xanthus writes of Alcimus King of the Ly13. Xanthus writes of Alcimus King of the Ly196.299, and Clemency; that thereupon he not only had an uncommon prosperity in the matters relating to his Person; but withal, that throughout the whole course of his Reign the Lydians lived in a most happy Tranquillity, and so secure a Peace, that every man lived void of fear, and without apprehensions of any designs against them; in the midst of a great abundance of Riches, in which they had long flourifhed.

Alexander passed the Hellespoor, came to Troy, plus, 6.72 where he facrificed to Pallas, and made a Libation in Alexand. to the Heroes. He also poured Oyl upon the Tomb of Achilles; and according to the accustomed manner, he with his friends ran round about it naked, and placed a Crown upon it; pronouncing of Achilles that he was a most happy and fortunate person, for that while he lived he had so good a friend as Paireclus; and when dead, that he had to famous a publisher of his Actions as Ho-

15. Matilda or Mand the Empress had the same that b. coll 7. It is fa'd of the Emperor Amonimus Pius, that happiness for which Pherenice is admired; the was cont. 2,9.32 Daughter of a King, viz. Henry the First; Mother of a King, viz. Himy the Second of England; and Wife of a King, to wit, Henry the Fourth, Emperor of Germany. On her was made this Epitaph.

Ortu magna, viro major, sed maxima prole Hie jacet Henrici silia, nupta, parens.

Chap. 53. Death received by some Persons With extraordinary Courage 24

16. Alexander the Great was a happy and a fortunate person in divers respects: he had Philip for his Father, the noblest Warrior of his time; and he had for his Mafter (in his Youth) the Prince of Philosophers, Arifotle. Besides which, Justin ob-ferves of him, that he never gave Battel to any Enemy, whom he did not overcome; never laid Siege to any City, which at last he did not take; nor never came unto any Nation, whom he did not fubdue, and bring under his subjection.

Appius a Roman was proscribed by the Triumvirate: this being known unto him, he divided his Wealth amongst his Servants; and with them got weath among this servants; and with them got into a Ship, intending to fail into Sicily. In his pallage there arofe a mighry Tempeft; whereupon his Servants let him down from the Ship, into a little Boat; telling him that he flould therein be fafeft from the Tempest; in the mean time away they failed with the Ship, and all his Riches therein. The event was, that the Servants and Ship was cast away wherein they thought themselves secure, and Appius by force of the Winds was driven with his little Boat unto his defired Sicily, where he abode in fafety:

CHAP. LIII.

Of the Gallantry wherewith some Persons have received Death, or the Message of it.

many as confider that Nature hath lent them this tell him, be is confiant in his course of advancing me; tabernacle of the body but for a little time are well for from a private Genlewoman he made me a Murcontented to remove as foon as they receive a fum-

1. Theodorus being threatned with death by Lysimachus, Speak on this maner, faid he, to thy purpled Minions, for to Theodorus it is all one, whether he purrefye, under ground, or on a C ofs above

2. Sophonisha, was the Queen of Syphan the Nu-

Ralighs b. 2. Sophonisha, was the Queen of Syrace energy world. 5-6 midian, and he being made prioner to the Ro-3.5 18. P mans, the came and yellded her felf to Maffanilla, the came and yellded her felf to man her first house him. that the might not vous enemy of the respect threetore advited him, pleasure, I am most willing to under go it. not to commit a recor offer errorn little reason.

7. Rubius Flavius being condemned to death 4790, lice.

Missimist blene lend were 3 and finally, having by Nero, and brought to the Block 2 when the t44-241.

promifed to be governed by Scipio, he departed to his Tent; where, after he had front tone time in agony, he called to him a Servant; and tempering agony, accuracy of min a servaire, and tempering a Portion for Sophonisha, fent it her with this melfage, that gladly he would have had her to live with him as his Wife, but fince they who had power to hinder him of his delire would not yield thereto, he fent her a Cup that should preferve her from falling alive into the hands of the Ro-mans; willing her to remember her Birth and Estate, and accordingly to take order for her feld At the Receipt of this Mellage and Prefent the only faid, that if her Husband had no better Present for his new Wife, the must accept of this. Adding, that she might have dyed more honourably, if the had not wedded to lately before her Funcrals; and herewithal the boldly drank off the Poyfon.

3. Culmus the Indian, of great fame and name Diad Sirali for Philosophy, and held in great reverence 1749-5755 by Alexander the Great; when he had lived feventy three years in perfect health and was now feized upon by a Difeafe; accounting that he had arrived at that term of felicity, which both Nature and Fortune had allotted him, determined to depart out of life: and to that purpose desired of Alexander a Funeral pile to be erected, and that as foon as he had alcended to the top of it, he would appoint his Guard to put fire to it. The King not able to divert him from his purpose, commanded the Pile to be crected; an innumerable multitude of people flocked together to behold fo unufual a Spectacle. Calanus, as he had faid, with a marvelous alacrity afcended the top of the Pile, and there laid him down, wherein he was confumed to

4. When the Tyrant fent his Mcssenger of Hym. birr, death to Carius to tell him that he must die that 1-47-233. day, Canius was then playing at Chefs, and therefore defired the Mellenger not to interrupt his play till the Game was out; which he played in the fame manner, and with as much concern as he did before the Mellenger came. The Game done, he submitted to the Sentence that was passed upon him.

A Sthey who remember they are but fojourners, in their hired lodgings, depart thence without any affiliction or trouble of mind; fo as and fail the Norme, back long they are but for the King's Privy Chamber to her, and fail unto him; Commend me to the King, and quiβ, from a Mwquifs a Queen; and now that be hath left no higher degree of worldly honour for me, he hath made me a Martyr.

6. Dr. Feelman was fent to the Lady Jane Gray, Bak, Chron; that the must prepare her felf to die the next day; p.458. which Meffage was fo little difpleating to her, that the feemed rather to rejoyce at it. The Doctor being earnest with her to leave her new Religion, and to embrace the old, she answered, that she had mans, the came and yelded her felf to Miffiniffs, now notime to think of any thing, but of prepared whemently befought him, that the might not ring her felf to God by Prayer. Frequent thinking the had tpoken this, to the end the might have be delivered into the hands of the Romans. Her flue had tpoken this, to the end the might have youth and excellent beauty, to commended her fome longer time of life, obtained of the Queen youn and exertent beauty, to commended net fairt, that he forth with granted it, and to make good his promife, marryed her himfelf that very day, having bin contracted with her before her are much deceived if you think I had any define of formarriage with Syphae. But Scipio the Roman ger life; for I affare you, fince the time you went from General save bin to understand that the Romans had title to be sheet, and that I long for me had title to be sheet, and that the was a mitchel-

Executioner

Executioner spake to him, that he would boldly ftretch forth his neck ; Yes, (faidhe) and I wish thou

Rretch forth his neck; Tes, (laid he) and I wijn thou wouldf as boldly firike off my head.

Butt. mtlan.

8. Ludovicus Covtesius, a rich Lawyer of Padua, parte.; § 3 commanded by his last Will, and a great Mulct P.318.

Kommand (if otherwise) upon his Heir, that no Funeral mir. mort. should be kept for him, no man should lament; 1.8.c.3.p.2. but as at a Wedding, Musick and Minstrels to be provided: and instead of black Mourners, he rook order that surface large stad in Grean.

Rome to be inscribed upon his Tomb, both to shew his willingness to die, and to tax those that were loath to depart.

Excessi è vita arumnis facilisque, lubénsque. Ne pejora ipsa morte debinc videam.

With eafe and freedom I resign'd this breath, Lest I should longer see what's worse than death.

10. The words of dying Plotinus, faith Calin, Cal. Road, are worthy to be writ in Letters of Gold: or if there 21.c.11, provided: and initead of black Mourners, ne took order that twelve Virgins clad in Green flould carry him to the Church. His Will and Testament was accordingly performed, and he buse and in the Church of St. Sophia.

But. milan. ried in the Church of St. Sophia.

2. Cardinal Brundussum caused this Epitaph in the Church of St. Sophia.

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2. Cardinal Brundussum Caused this Epitaph in the Church of St. Sophia. return that which is divine in 110, unto that Divinity that informs and enlivens the whole Universe. And having faid these words, he gave up the Ghost.

The End of the Third Book of the Wonders of the Little World.

T H E

Chap 45.

# Men of Industry and haters of Adleness.

Zonay. Ann. tom.3.p.

Reign of Analfalian Dicorus, made burning glaffes with that skill and admirable force, that therewith he burnt at a great diffance the Ships of the Mysans he fo profited, and with also retained that industry and Thracians that had block'd up the City of Con-

CHAP. XLV.

## Of the Industry and pains of some men. and their hatred of Idlenefs.

That of the Areopagites is the most honourable Court in the City of Athens, and there it was most diligently inquired into, after what manwas that he fulfain? I had on a determined the what kind of income and revenue he had, and by what means it was that he fulfain? I himself and his family: They were taught to follow some honest course of life, as knowing they were to give a publick account thereof: and if any man was convicted of idleness or a reprovable way of living, he had a note of infamy upon him, or essentially as an unprofitable member thereof: No doubt but by this procedure of theirs, they put flothfulnefs out of all countenance, and filled their City with examples of every kind of industry, without fear of incurring the danger of a publick accusation,

as

1. Pliny tells of one Crefin who manured a piece
the treat. of of ground, which yielded him fruit in abundance,
paffins 6 while his neighbours Lands were extramely poor
p. 15.
plin. nat.b.
tinchanted them, otherwife, faid his accuser, his
incharted them, otherwife, faid his accuser, his
inheritance could not raife such a revenue, while
there fand in 6 weathed a condition. But he others stand in so wretched a condition: But he others team in 10 wretened a condition: But ne pleading his cause, did nothing else but bring forth a lusty Daughter of his, well fed and well bred who took pains in his Garden; also he shewed his strong Carts and stout Oxen which ploughed his Land, his various implements of Husbandry, and the whole conjugate of his tillust its auto-state. nis various implements of Husbandry, and the whole equipage of his tillage in very good order: He then cryed out aloud before the Judges, Behold the Art, Magick, and Charms of Crefin? The Judges did acquit him and doubted not but that his Lands fertility was the effect of his Industry and good Husbandry.

good rusbandry.
2. There was one Mifes who prefented the biful. 1.c. 33.9.29 with a Pomegranate of a wonderful bignefs, which the King admiring demanded out of what Paradife he had gotten it, who answered that he gathered it from his own Garden: The King was exceedingly pleased with it, and gracing him with Royal gifts, swore by the Sun, that the same man with like diligence and care, might as well of a little City make

sion an unseasonable disturbance to his Servants.

Chap 45.

Practice Com. a good eye, and Anno 1524, the City of Colonia I tremely desirous to be a hearer of Chrysippus the Val. Max. 1.

Gint. 94. Agrippina was painted with much exactness, yet in Philosopher, but wanting the necessary provisions 8.c.7.9227.

God the latter a fly might cover it.

For humane life, he drew water and carried it from Annol 31. 39. Proclus a famous Mathematician, in the place to place in the night to maintain himfelf with 2,0670. Reign of Anafrasius Dicorus, made burning glasses the price of his labour, and then all day he was at-Last. with he had while young, that he read conftantly to his Auditors, to the ninety and ninth year of his Age, others fay Zeno was his Master, and that wanting wherewith to buy paper, he wrote memorials from him upon the bones of Cattel and the broken pieces of Pots: Thus fighting in the night against poverty, and in the day against ignorance, he became at last an excellent person.

5. St. Jerome faith that he himself had read fix Sabill. ev.l. thousand books that were written by Origen, who 1.67.9.45. daily wearied feven Notaries and as many boys

in writing after him. 5. Demosthenes that afterwards most famous O. Vil. Maxil. rator of all Greece, in his youth was not able to 8.67.9.225 pronounce the first letter of that Art which he so affected, but he took fuch pains in the correction of that defect in his pronunciation, that afterwards no man could do it with a greater plainness, his voice was naturally so slender and squeaking, that to a just maturity and gratefulness, the natural weakness of his lungs he rectified by labour, friving to fpeak many verses in one breath, and pronouncing them as he ran up some steep place, he used to declaim upon the shores where the waters with greatest noise beat upon the Rocks, that he might acquaint his Ears with the noise of a tumultuating people, and to speak much and long with little stones in his mouth, that he might speak the more freely when it was empty. Thus he combated with nature it felf and went away Victor; overcoming the malignity of it by the pertinacious strength of his mind, so that his Mother brought forth one, and his own industry another Demosthenes.

7. Johannes Fernandas of Flanders, though born Fulgeritale 7. Jonames remanus of Funaers, cloud on Fulgothind and prefled with poverty, yet by his fole in-8.c.7.p. duftry attained to rare skill in Poetry, Logick, 1041. Philosophy, and such a sufficiency in the Art of Mufick, that he was able to compose a song of four parts memoriter, which others can difficultly do by

patts memoriter, which others can difficultly do by fetting all down in writing.

8. Elfred a King of the West Saxons here in Eng. Bak. Chron. land designed the day and hight equally divided 1.332. into three parts, to three especial uses, and ob. Cure mirroreved them by the burning of a Taper fer in his 6.744.9.322. Chappel, eight hours he spent in meditation, reading, and prayers, eight hours in provision for him-felf, his repose and health, and the other eight about the affairs of his Kingdom.

9. Almost incredible was the painfulness of Ba- Full.b. flate. ronius, the compiler of the voluminous Annals of 1.22.6.9. p. the Church, who for thirty years together, preach- 75.

ed three or four times a week, to the people.

10. A Gentleman in Surry that had Land worth chair, hill two hundred pounds per Annum; which he kept in collect.cont. ligence and care, might as well of a little City make a great one.

3. The Emperour Theodofius the younger devocated the day to the Senate, to military, judicial, and other affairs, but a confiderable part of the night to his fludies and Books, having his Lamp fo made that it would pour in oyl of it felf to renew the light, that fo he might neither lose time no occaling the senate of the might neither lose time no occaling the senate of the senat tell me how this comes to pass, that I could not live upon 4. Cleanthes was a young man, and being ex- twice as much being my own; and you upon one half

thereof, though you have payed rent for it or able to buy it. Oh, faith the Farmer, but two words made the difference, you said go, and I said come. What the meaning of that, said the Gentleman. You lay in bed, replyed the Farmer, or took your pleasure, and sint others about your business, and I rose betimes, and saw my business done my self.

Parti me-

11. Marcus Antoninus the Emperour, as he was dul.tom.2. a person of great industry himself, so did he also bear so great a hatred unto idleness, that he withdrew the falaries of fuch men, as he found to be flothful and lazy in their imployments; faying that there was nothing more cruel, then that the common wealth, should be guawn and fed upon, by fuch as procured no advantage thereunto by their labours.

Melel de

12. Jonnes Vischerus, Rector of the University damin,vit. of Tubing; when in the fixty third year of his age Gam.me- fo dangerous a year to humane life; though weak dic.p.287. in body, and thereby at liberry in respect of the statutes of the University, from his office of teaching, yet as alwayes before, fo then, in the last act of his life he so followed his business, that so long as he had any strength or ability, so long as his voice and spirits permitted: he was constant in his meditations, comments, and teaching. And when by reason of the inclemence of the air, he could not perform his part in the publick auditory of Phylitians he strenuously continued to profess in private at his own house. When his wife oftentimes advised and befought him that he would not do it, but have some regard to his own health, as a man that could fearce fpeak or ftand on his fect, and utterly unfit to fpeak by an hour-glass, so molested by a Cough as he was: he replied: That which a man doth with a willing mind, is no way troublesome to him: suffer me to speak and walk so long as the strength of my body will permit, for so soon as I shall betake my siste omy bed. I shall not be pulled from thence till such time, as sour beavers come to carry me into the Church-yard. 13. Conradus Gefuerus: was a man of infinite

ftudy, diligence and industry, in fearthing after dam.in Vit. the knowledge of all the parts of Nature; but Girm.mt-particularly he bent himfelf to observe those things that were delivered concerning metalls, plants, and living creatures; and the noble Historian Thuands faith of him most truely; That to his last breath he was inflamed with an incredible delire, and endeavour after the advancement of learning; fothat when he was feized with the plague, and that his strength began to defert him, he rose out of his bed, not to diffost the affairs of his house, and family, but to fet in order the papers in his fludy, that what he could not fet forth in his life. time, might after his death be made publick to the benefit of the common wealth.

Plut.maral.

14. Aleas a King of Scythia, used to fay that he thought himself no better then his horsekeeper when he was Idle.

Plut.moral.

15 Dionyfius the Elder being asked if he was at leifure and no buliness at prefent? The Gods for-bid faid he that ever it should be so with me; for a bow (asthey fay ) if it be over-bent, will break; but the mind if it be over-flack.

CHAP. XLVI.

Of the Dexterity of Some Men in the Instruction of several Creatures.

Man is feldome fo unfortunate a teacher, as when he hath himfelf for his Scholar; but should be employ at home, that ingenuity and industry which he fometimes makes use of abroad; what a wonderful proficient would he be in all kind of Virtue? For there is fearce any thing that may feem fo difficult; but his care and constancy hath overcome, as the following examples will be fufficient to account for.

1. The Count of Stolbergein Germany, had a dift of Ma-Deer which he bestowed on the Emperour Maximi- 119,166. lian the second, that would receive a Rider on his 168. back, and a Bridle in his mouth and would run a Marhal.Ep. race with the fleetest Horse that came in the field. 1.15.Ep.95 and outstrip them too. Martial also mentions a Deer uled to the bridle.

Hic erat ille tuo domitus Cyparisse capistro, An magis ille tuns Sylvia cervus erat.

2. At Prague the King of Bohemia's palace, Mr. Morrison faw two tame Leopards, that would either of them at a call, leap behind the huntiman when he went abroad a hunting, and fit like a dog, on the hinder parts of the horse, and would soon dispatch

3. Seneca speakes of a tame Dragon, that took Morifiltingmeat from the hands of Tiberius; and elfe where way p. Hift. Repentes inter pocula, sinusq; innoxio lapsu dracones; c.11.p.169 tame Dragons that crept up and down amongst their Cups, and in their Bosomes, and did them no

4. Scaliger faw a Crow in the French Kings Senec.de. Court, that was taught to fly at Partridges, or any other fowl from the Falconers fift.

5. Eluphants have bin taught, not only to dance Exercit.
upon the Earth, but in the air alfo; dancing upon 232,9,728
the rope. The manuer of traching themes dance. the rope. The manner of teaching them to dance sandys is thus they bring fome yong Elephant upon a Travils. floor of earth, that hath bin heated underneath, Ep.85 p. and they play upon a Cittern or Tabour, while the 1924 lift, poor bealt litts up his flumps very often from the Man. Arts. hot flower, more by reason of the heat, then any cap-11p. desire to. dance. And this they practife to often 172. until the beast hath got such a habit of it, that when ever he hears any musick, he falls a dancing. Bufbequires faw a dancing Elephant in Constantinople, and the same Elephant playing at ball, toffing it to another man with his trunk and receiving it back

6. Michael Neander saw in Germany a Bear Hist. Man. brought from Poland that would play on the Ta. Arts.c.11. bour, and dance some measures, yea dance within P.173. the compassofalarge round Cup, which he would afterwards hold up in his paw, to the spectatours to receive money or fome other boon for his

7. A Báboon was seen to play upport the Gui-Hist. Man-tar, and a Monkey in the King of Spains court was Attachi-very skillful at chesseplay, faith Belihazar Castilion, p. 174.

8. Cardinal Ascanio had a Parrot, that was Articili. taught to repeat the Apostles Creed verbacins in p. 194.

#### Derterity of some men in the Instruction of Creatures. Chap 46.

time he was out, he would fay, No va Bueno, that is all, ill fed, badly lodg'd, and delititute of all necefnot well; but when he was right he would say Bueno va, now it is well. As John Barnes an English Fryer relates in his book de Aquivocatione.

2.c.11.p.

9. The Elephant is a creature of a very docible and capable nature to learn almost any thing, they have bin taught by their keepers to adore the him, and the whole being confessed he enjoins King, faith Ariftotle, to dance, to throw itones at a mark, to cast up arms into the air, and receive doing, them again in their fall, to walk upon ropes, which Galba was the first that exhibited at Rome, faith Suetonius. And these things they learn with that care, that they have been often found practifing, in the night, what had been taught them in him that some enemyes had gone about to deceive the day. They write too, faith Pliny, ipeaking of one who wrote in the Greek tongue. Ipfe ego hae feripfi, & Spolia Celtica dicavi. I my felf law, faith Alian, one of them writing Roman Letters, upon a tablet with his trunk, and the letters he made were not ragged but straight and even, and his abundance of all delicate provisions, that there eyes were fixt upon the tablet as one that was ferious and intent upon his work. In the playes that Germanicus Cafar shewed at Rome in the reign of Tiberius: there were twelve Elephants. fix males, and fix females, these were cloathed in histrionical habits as men and women. At the assure himself of a good and pleasant voyage. Hancommand of their keeper, they danced in the cirque, no changing his mind upon these new instructions, and performed all the Gestures of a Mimick. At when the signal was given, went willingly towards last they were brought where they were to feast, a the ship, shewing simfelf all the way, very obeditable was covered with all kind of dainties, and ent and tractable. Gobletts of Gold with other little cups of wine plac'd and beds covered with purple carpets, after the manner of the Roman eating, for them to lye upon. Upon these they lay down, and at the signal given, they reached out their Trunks to the there was to behold the feats he would do. Matable and with great modely fell to eating, no rany of them laid their rings upon a heap confufedly vening or defire of the bell or bigger part; but together before this dog, and yet at the command they eat and drank as a fort of civil men would of his Mafter, he would reftore to every particular

10. In the time of the war betwixt Augustus Ca Heidfeld in far and M. Antonius; when there were uncommon chances, and no mean rewards of the victory; all the world flood at gaze, which way Fortune would incline it felf. There was then a poor man at Rome who purposing to provide for himself against all events, had this contrivance; he bred up two Crows with his utmost diligence, and brought it to pass, that in their pratling language, one would falute Cafar, and the other Antonius. This man when Augustus returned conquerour, met him upon the way with his crow upon his fift, which ever and anon came out with his Salve Cefar villor Imperator: Hail Casta the conquerour and Emperour. Augustus delighted herewith, purchased the bird of him at the price of twenty thousand Deniers of Rome.

11. Pierius tells of an Elephant called Hamo

oper.firbficiv.Cont . I.

which Emanuel King of Portugal presented to Pope Lee the tenth. The King defirous to fend him to Rome, and the Ship wherein he was to be carried being ready to depart, the could not get Hanno for fome dayes, to fuffer himfelf to be led to the Sea side, much less to go a shipboard; so greatly he feemed to misdoubt that voiage. The King displeased at the delay promised a great reward to any man, that could win Hamo to ship himself, none offered to do it. At last the King was secretly informed, that all this was done by the cunning of Hamo's keeper, who being in love with a maid had no defire to leave Portugal, and therefore had councelled his scholar Hamo not to suffer himself | tre of Marcellus ) took exceeding great pleasure to be transported, telling him he should be carryed and delight therein.

Latin; and in the Court of Spain there was one into wild and terrible deferts, in the Enemyes country, where he should be mocked and ourraged of fary provisions, besides the way was long, dangerous and all by Sea; fo that it was better for him to be kild upon the land, then to undergoe a condition most miserable. The King informed of this wile, commands the keeper to be brought before him to take care, that the Elephant might be embarked within three dayes, if not he should be hang'd for an example to all that presume to dally with their Princes commands. The keeper apprehending the rope twifted, and his neck half in the noofe; reads his scholar a new lecture, tells him, for envy they hare to his felicity and to move rebellion against the King, that the matter was nothing fo as he had faid; for they should not go unto any defarts, but to the Lady City of all the world feated in the most pleasant place, where was was a Prince whom all the world worshipped, where Humo should have all the best sport, and pleasure he could desire. And therefore that he should be merry, and make himself ready to go cheerfully on board with his mafter, and should

12. Pezelius gives the relation of a wonderful Pezelmille-dog, and thinks that pollibly some wicked spirit fo. Hill. was within him; a Tinker, faith he, brought him 328. to Constantinople, and a great confluence of people man his own without any miftake. Also when his mafter asked him in the prefence of many, which of the company was a Captain, which a poor man, which a wife, which a widdow, which a whore, and the like, he would discover all this without errour, by taking the garment of the party enquired after

in his mouth.

13 Imy felf faw a dog at Rome, whose Master Plut. moral. Player had taught him many pretty tricks; a- L.de.Comp. mongst others he gave us this experiment, he foak- terrestr.p. ed a piece of bread in a certain drug, which was 967. indeed a fomniferous and fleepy, but he would have it thought also to be a deadly potion. The dog having swallowed it down (as he was taught) began to quake, tremble, yea and staggered as if he had bin aftonied, in the end he stretched out himself. and lay as stiff as one stark dead, suffring himself to be puld and drawn any way, like a block. But afterwards when he understood by that which was faid and done, that his time was come, and that he had catched the hint for his recovery: he began at first to strive by little and little, as if awaked from a dead fleep, lifting up his head he began to look to and fro, at which all the beholders wondred not a little. Afterwards he arose upon his feet, and went directly to him, unto whom he was to go, jocuid and mery. This pageant was performed by him fo artificially, I cannot tell whether to fay, or naturally, that all those who were present, and the Emperour himself ( for Velpalian the father was there in person, within the Thea-

CHAP.

CHAP. XLVII.

Of the Taciturnity and Secrefy of Some Men intrusted with Priva-

T was a rare commendation that Spintharus gave of Evaminondas the Theban, that he had rarely had conversation with any person that knew more. and spake less. It is equal prudence to know when to speak, as well as how; and least we should be over prodigal or unseasonable in our speech, Nature hath taken care that the tongue should be confined within a double inclosure, of the lips and teeth. Many a man hath dearly bought the intemperance of the little Member: which was one reason why Numa prescribed the veneration of Tacita to the Romans, as a tenth Muse, not inferior to any of the Nine; as by which great Enterprizes are conducted with fafety, which would otherwife prove frustrate or hazardous.

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Tresfary of

1. In the time of Pope Eugenius, the Seignory autims and of Venice had a Captain named Cremignola, by whose Treasontheir Army had received the Overthrow. It was debated in the Senate what to do with him; and concluded that (being dangerous to recall him) the best way was, at present to diffemble the matter, and at his return to repay him with death. This determination of theirs was deferred and flept for eight Months, but flut up in each breaft with fuch feerefy, that his ears (in all that time) could reach no supposition thereof. This was questionless a marter of no mean marvel. confidering the number of the Senators, amongst whom were divers much endeared to Gronignola, fome in Propinquity in blood, others in Friendthip, many of them poor, and to liable to be corrupted with rewards, whereof the Captain had no lack of ability to offer and bellow; all which notwithstanding, this honourable Scal of Secrecy was fet with fuch affurance upon every ioul, that eight befitting Ceremonies; but on the morrow after citurnity, and his friends rather admired than refurprized, and before the Senate condemned to prehended him for it. lofe his head; which Sentence was accordingly executed.

2. The fecret Counfels of the Senate of Rome 1. 2.6. 2. p. were divulged by no Senator for many Ages together, only C. Fabius Maximus; and he also through imprudence, meeting with *Craffin* as he went into the Country, told him of the third Punick War fecretly decreed in the Senate, for he knew he was made Questor three Years hefore, but knew not that he was not yet chose into the Order of the Senators by the Cenfors, which was the only way of admittance. But though this was an honest error of Fabins, vet was he feverely reprehended by the Con fuls for it; for they would not that Privacy (which is the best and safest Bond in the Administration of Affairs should be broke. Therefore, when Enmenes King of Asia, a friend of our City. had declared to the Senate, that Perfes King of Macedon was preparing to War upon the people of Rome, it could never be known what he had faid in the Senate house, or what answer the Fathers had made been heard by none.

3. It is reported of the Egyptians, that they Alianum. undergo tortures with a wonderful patience; and high track that an Egyptian will sooner die in torments, than 18. 1.209. discover the Secret he hath been entrusted with.

A. It was heretofore a cultom that the Senators A Gilland. of Rome carried their Sons with them; and thither Attic. 1. 1. did Papyrius Praeextatus follow his Father: fome Subulic. 1. 2014 August Affair was confulted of, and deferred to the Exempt. Let next day, charge being given, that none should 6.3 p.11, discools the subject of their debate before it was Brusonsacdecreed. The Mother of the young Papprais, at time 1.4. his Return, enquired of him what the Fathers had 61. p.257. done that day in the Senate; who told her that it was a Secret, and that he might not discover it. The woman was the more defirous to know for this answer he had made her, and therefore proceeds in her enquiry with more earnestness and violence. The boy finding himself urged, invented this witty lye: It was, faith he, debated in the Senate, which would be most advantageous to the Common-wealth; that one man should have two Wives, or that one woman should have two Husbands. The woman in a terrible fright leaves the house, and acquaints divers other Ladies with what she had heard: the next day came a troop of women to the door, crying and befeeching that rather one woman might marry two men, than that one man flould marry two women. The Senators entring the Court, enquire what meant this intemperance of the women, and what their request intended. Here young Papyrius stepped into the midst of the Court, and told them what his Mother had defired to know, and what answer he had given. They commended his wit and fecrecy, and then made an Order that no Senators Sons should enter their Court,

fave only that one Papyrius.
5. Eumenes was informed that Craterns was com- Plut. de ing against him with an Army; he kept this pri-garmitet. vate to himself; and did not acquaint the most inti- P. 506. mate of his friends therewith, but gave out that it was Neoptolemus that came to fight him; for he well knew that his own Soldiers, who reverenced Craterus for his Glory, and were lovers of his Vertue, had Neoptolemus in contempt. When therefore the Battel came to be fought, Eumenes was vi-Months being expired, Cremignola was killed amongst called to Venice, entertained with embraces and the rest: fo that this Battel was gained by his Ta-

6. The Ambassadors of the King of Persis were Plut. de at Athens invited to a Feast, whereat also were pre Garulit. fent divers Philosophers; who, to improve the P. 194. conversation, discoursed of many things both for and against. Amongst the which was Zeno, who being observed to sit filent all the while, the Amballadors pleafantly demanded what they should say of him to the King their Mafter : Nothing, faid he, further than this, that you fav at Athens an old man, who knew how to hold his comme.

7. Miteline the Roman General was once asked Plut. de by a young Centurion, what defign he had now in garralit. hand? who told him, that if he thought his own P. 506. Shirt was privy to any part of his Countel, he would immediately plack it off and burn it.

8. Leans was an Athenian Strumpet that could Plin. 1.34. play well upoa the Harp, and ing fivectly unto it, 68, p. 500. the was familiarly acquainted with Harmodius and Falgof Ex. Arifogios, and privy to their plot and project 13.6.3.P. touching the murder of Pififraus the Tyrant, yet 353. would the never reveal this purpose and intention to him, till fich time as it was known that King of theirs to the Tyrant or his Favourites, though Perfes was a Prisoner. So that you would have the was put to most exquisite and dolorous torthought, that which was spoke in the ears of all had ments about it. The Athenians therefore, defi-

rous to honour this woman for her resolute and constant secrecy, and yet loath to be thought to make so much of such a Harlot as she was, devised to represent the Memorial of her and her act by a Beaft of her name, and that was a Lyoness; the Statue of which they gave order to Iphicrates to make, and that he should leave out the tongue in the head of this Lyoness; for some say that, fearing left her torment should cause her to betray her friends, she bit it off, and spit it in the face of the Tyrant and Tormentors.

Chap 48.

9. When the King of Ala goes to War, he af-Filgr. tom. fembleth his chief men into a Grove near the Pa 1.16.4.14. lace; where they dig a Ditch in a round Circle, and there every man declareth his opinion: after this Consultation the Ditch is closed, and under pain of Treason and death all which hath been spoken must be concealed, as if it was so buried as they had before represented in their Emblem.

10. A Country man having killed Lucius Pifo bilt. de Esp. Governor of Spain, was exposed to tortures, thereby to extort from him a Confession of his Confedeby to extort from hima Contenion of his Contederates: he endured the first day's torments with invincible courage; but searing slimself for the second, as he wasgoing to the Rack he slipped out of the hand of his Leader, and dashed his head with that violence against a stone Wall that he died immediately, left he should, through extremity of pain, be enforced to disclose that which he had fworn to conceal.

Val. Max.? 11. Zeno Eleates was a person extremely well 1.3 · · 3.9. versed in the nature of things, and one that knew 27. how to excite the minds of young men to vigour and constancy; he gained reputation to his Precepts by the example of his own Vertue. For whereas he might have lived in all fecurity in his own Country, he left it, and came to Agrigentum, that then was in miserable Slavery: he hoped by his ingenuity and manner of deportment to have from his Crucities. But finding that wholsome land her with the work of the state o counsel would do nothing with him, he instanced the Noble Youth of that City with a desire of Lithe Noble Yourn of that City with a delire of Liberty, and freeing their Country. When this was made known to the Tyrant, he called the people together in the Forum; and exposing the Philosopher unto cruel tornents before their faces; he frequently demanded of him who they were that were his Confederates ? Zono named not one of them; but all fuch as were of most credit with the Tyrant, these he rendred suspected to him; and reproching the Citizens with their sear and cowardife, he excited them to fo fuddain and vehement impulse of mind, that they stoned the Tyrant Phalaris in the place.

Val. Mar.

12. Theodorus, a wife and excellent person, wearied the hands of all the Tormentors that Hierony-78. Ion. Thair, must he Tyrant exposed him to; the severity of his Scourges, the Racks he was stretched upon, the Burning Irons he was tortured with, could never be able to extort from him a confession of the names of them that were with him in the Confpi racy, or to betray the Secret he was intrusted with but instead of this, in the extremity of his sufferings he impeached the principal Favourite of the Tyrant, and that person he most relyed upon in the Government; and thereby deprived him of one that was most faithful to him.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Of such who in their raised Fortunes have been mindful of their low Beginnings.

T the Coronation of the Emperors of Con-A frantinople it was customary to present them with several forts of Marbles and of different colours by the hand of a Mason; who was then to bespeak the new Emperor to this purpose;

Chuse, mighty Sir, under which of these Stones Your pleasure is, that we should lay your bones.

They brought him Patterns for his Grave-stone, that the prospect of death might contain his thoughts within the due bounds of modesty and moderation in the midst of his new Honours. And it was, doubtless, to keep them humble, that the following persons were so mindful of their obfcure beginnings

1. Pope Beneditt the Eleventh was born of mean pressore. Parentage, nor was he unmindful of his primitive 1.3.c.8.5.4. poverty when advanced to this high degree of ho. P.425. nour. While he was in the Monaftery, his Mo. Cauft. Holy ther was a Laundress to the Monks; and being Court. 108. now made Pope, he fent for her to come to him; p.95. to prefent her to his Holiness in her homely At tire, had furnished her in such manner, that she now appeared almost another woman. Being thus brought into the prefence of her Son; the Pope differabled his knowledge of her: And what mean with her that I defire to speak. They therefore withdrew her from the Presence, stripped her of all her costly Ornaments; and having dressed her up in her old rags, they again returned with her : then the Pope embraced her; In this habit, faid he, did I leave my Mother, in this I know her, and in this

The Emperors of China elect their Wives out of Alvar. Sen. their own Subjects; and provided they are other- hist. China, wife accomplished, as in Beauty, and inclinations partice 23. to Vertue, they regard not her Estate or Conditi- P. 120. on; in so much that for the most part they are the Daughters of Artizans. One of these was the Daughter of a Mason; and when she was Queen, kept ever by her an iron Trowel: when the Prince her Son upon any occasion behaved himself more, haughtily than became him, the fent to thew him that instrument with which his Grand-father used to lay Stones for his Living; by which means the

reduced him to better temper.

3. Anthocles, who from the Son of a Potter, Camer. on. came to be King of all Sicily, would yet never wear fabrified. Diadem, nor have any Guard about him! He also cent. 2. p. caused his name to be engraven in Greek letters 23. upon Vessels of Earth: these Vessels he disposed amongst the richest of his Pots of Silver and Gold, that he might be thereby imminded from whence he descended.

4. Willegis Arch-Bishop of Memz, from a base Camr. op. condition, ascended to the highest Dignities; yet substitute. would be leave behind him a perpetual mark of his cantered humility, and a remembrance of his mean Quality

to his Successors. Being of a poor House, and Son to a Carter, he caused these words following to be written in great letters in his lodging Chamber; Willegis, Willegis, recole unde veneris: Willegis, Willegis, remember whence thou cameft. He caused also the Wheels and other Instruments of a Cart, to be there hung up in remembrance of his Pe-

Cabrillo. cent.2. c.54

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Lese the Second of that name, of a base Descent, was for his Vertues chosen King of Polonia, Anno 780. But he ruled as a Prince descended from ancient Kings: and all his life time upon folemn days, when he was to appear in his Royal Robes, he caused a Garment of course Cloth which he had worn before to be cast over them, thereby to keep in remembrance his former life.

Cumer. ob.

6. When Libuffa Princess of Bohemia had first ennobled, and then married Primiflaus, the third of that name; who before was a plain Hasbandman. In remembrance of his first condition, he brought with him (at fuch time as he was to receive the Royalties) a pair of wooden Shooes; and being asked the cause, he answered, that he brought them to that end, that they might be fet up for a Monument in the Castle of Vifegrade, and sliewed to his Successors, that all might know that the first Prince of Robenia of that Race was called from the Cart to that high Dignity; and that he himself, who from a Clown, was brought to wear a Crown, might remember he had nothing whereof to be proud. These Shooes are still kept in Bohemia as a precious Relick; and the Priefts of Viscorade carry them about in Procession upon every Coronation day. This Prince having encreated his Kingdom, built the City of Prague, and walled it about; did long reign happily, and left a numerous Posterity.

clarle Mir. 7. Iphicrates, that noble General of the Athe-'Eξ δίων εἰς δία ' from what to what ; from how great mifery and baseness, to how great blessedness and

glory are we exalted?

8. Thomas Cromwel was born at Putney in Suffex, pol Eccle his Father was a Black-fmith; and though he could hist.part.2. do little to his Education by reason of his Poverty, yet fuch was the pregnancy of the Son, that through various Fortunes and Accidents he was first knighted by King Henry the Eighth, then made Master of his Jewel house, then one of the Privy Council, then Matter of the Rolls, then Knight of the Garter, and lastly, Earl of Effex, Great Chamberlain of England, and the King's Vicegerent to reprefent his own Perfon. Now, whereas men advanced from mean and base degree to high Dignity ufually grow proud, forgetting what they were and whence they came, and calting off their old friends who were formerly beneficial to them; it was far otherwise with this noble Earl, as appears by fundry examples. Riding in his Coach with Arch Bilhop Cranmer through Che.pfide, he fpyed a poor woman of Hounflow, to whom he was indebted for feveral old Reckonings to the value of forty fhillings; he caufed her to be called unto him, asked her whether he was not fome way indebted to her: the faid, yea; but the never durft call upon him for it, though now the flood in great need of it. He therefore prefently fent her to his house with one of his Men; and when he came from the Court he did not only discharge his Debt, but gave her an yearly Pension of four pounds, and a Livery every Year fo long as she lived after. He also took special notice of Fresco-

youthful necessities. And another time being with other Lords at the Monastery of Sheen, as he sat at Dinner, he fpyed afar off a certain poor man who used to sweep the Cells and Cloysters of the Monks, and to ring the Bells; whom when the Lord Cromwel had well noted, he called him to him, and before all the Table took him by the hand; and turning to the Lords; My Lords, faid he, fee you this poor man; this man's Father was a great friend to me in my necessity, and hath given me many a Meals meat. Then faid he to the poor man, Come unto me, and I will fo provide for thee, that thou shalt not want while

9. Mr. Ignatin Fordan was born at Lime Regis, clark's be brought up in the Profellion of a Merchant. In 471. this City having palled through the feveral inferior Offices, he at last ascended to the highest place of honour, to be Major there, and was Justice of Peace for twenty four Years together; yet his beginning was but very finall, and this upon occasion he was ready to acknowledge. When some threatned him with Law-Suits, and not to give over till they had not left him worth a Groat : to these he chearfully replyed, that he should be then but two pence poorer than when he came first to Exeter; For, faid he, I brought but fix pence with me bither. He would often fay that he wondred what rich men meant, that they gave so little to the Poor, and raked so much together for their Children; do ye not fee, faidhe, what becomes of it? And would reckon up divers examples of fuch as heaped up much for their Children, and they in ashort time consumed it all: on the other fide, he spake of such as had finall beginnings, and afterwards became rich, or of a competent Estate; giving a particular instance in himself; I came, said he, but with a great or six pence in my purse to this City; had I had 4 shil-ling in my purse, I had never been Major of Exeter.

#### CHAP. XLIX.

Of fuch as have despised Riches, and of the landable Powerty of some Illustrious Persons.

SEbaftianus Foscarinus, some time Duke of Ve-Barton's nice, caused to be engraven on his Tomb in Melanch. St. Mirk's Church this which follows. Accipite ci- part. 2. 5.3 ves Venett, quod est optimum in rebus humanis. Res 1305-humanis contemnere. Hear, O ye Venetians, and I will tell you which is the best thing in the World; it is to contemn and dispife the World. This is durus sermo, a bard faying; and few there are amongst all the Living that can digest the Sermon of this dead Prince. Only fome choicer Spirits there are to be found here and there, who feem to have been prefenr at fuch a Lecture as this; and to have brought it along with them, firmly engraven upon their hearts. Such was

1. Johannes Gropperus of Cologne, a German, who Thuan, bill. was offered a Cardinalfhip by Pope Paul the tom.u.i.i., Fourth; but that Dignity, and the valt Riches p. 210, annexed thereunto, which other Mortals for the Light Rel. most part, have the most fervent ambition and de- and Learn. bald the Florentine, who had releived him in his | fire to actain unto; he, with a modelty and great-

ther Age, refuled, when freely proffered him.

2. Thirty Mahumetan Kings, the chief of whom prefubrifiv. was Smarazdus, affailed the Kingdom of Caftele, cent.1.cap. with a purpose to drive the Coristians out of Spain, which they held already as good as conquered. Whereupon Sancho King of Navarre levied an Army confifting of a final number of men, but couragious and most resolute Souldiers; with these he never lest till he had broken, deseated, put to rout, and utterly dispersed the Army of the Barbarians; which done all the Christian Captains and Souldiers came running to him in crowds to kifs his hands and knees, and to do him all possible Honours; crying with loud voyces, God fave the Invincible Captain, and the most valorous Warriour.
Afterwards when they came to thate the Booty, which was great (the Riches of thirty Kings being then allembled in one heap) there was no man but confessed, that how great a part foever Sancho should reserve of it to himself, would yet be less than his deferts. There was found a huge quanti ty of Silver and Gold, fome ready coined, much cast into Ingots; a number of Pearls and Stones of rich value, great store of Hangings and Rich Vestures, a large quantity of curious Housholdstuff. fuch as the Moors use, who are excellive and Pompous in War. Almost innumerable Arms of all forts, forg'd, wrought, and curiously enriched: Horses of service great store, incredible numbers of Saddles, Bridles, &c. and Prifoners by hundreds, out of which might be drawn great ranfoms. All the Callilians, and they of Navarre, befought Sancho to take to himself of this rich Boo ty what he should please, who by his chearfal countenance shewing the pleasure he took in this liberal offer of his Army: As for me (faith he) I defire nothing but this Iron Chain which I have hewen afunder in your fight, and that Precious Stone which I bave beaten down with my hands, pointing at Smarag-dus (which fignifies an Emerald) lying dead on the ground, and weltering in his blood. In Memory of this Victory, the Arms of Navarre were afterwards Chains born crosswife, and disposed into a Square, and those Chains set with Emeralds.

ness of mind, rare to be met with in this or any o-

3. After the winning of a Famous Battle, Thepersubcifiv. 3. After the winning of a Famous Battle, Thefpying many a rich Booty lying here and there very thick; he passed by, saying to a Favourite of his; Gather, and take to thee, for thou are not Themisto-

4. Ammianus Marcellinus magnifies Julian the persubocifie. Emperor, who shared a great Prey amongst the cent. 1. cap. Souldiers, according to every man's Valour and 78.p.358. Demerits; but as his custom was (for his own part to be content with a little) he referved nothing for himself, but a Dumb Child which was prefented to him, who knew many things and made them understood by convenient countenances and gestures.

5. Numerianus was a Teacher of Boys in Rome, lib.13.642, when upon the fuddain, moved with I know not 66.p.608. what kind of Impulses, he left both his Boys and his Books; he passed over habily into Gaul, there pretending that he was a Senator, and commissioned by Severus the Emperor, he began to raise an Army, with which he vexed Albims the Enemy of Severus. He had routed divers of his Troops of Horse, and with a youthful ardour had gallautly acquitted himself in divers Enterprises. Severus being informed hereof, and supposing him to be

fervice he had done, he defired him to encrease his Forces. This he speedily performed, and having done things worthy of admiration, he fent to Severus one thousand seven hundred and fifty Myriads of Drachmes. This done without fear he presented himself to the Emperour, and openly declared who he was; yet he neither requelted (upon the fcore of his Victories) that he might really be made one of the Senate; nor did he petition for any Honour, or increase of Wealth, but only received from Severus some small thing to maintain him alive, and fo retired into the Country, where he spent the rest of his life in privacy and poverty.

6. Ceates Thebanus was adored for a God, a Lant.vit. 6. Crates Thebanus was adored for a God, a Lauren.

Noble-man by Birth, many Servants he had, an Ho
philophilo.

lib.6.p. nourable Attendance, much Wealth, many Mannors, rich Apparel, and great store of Money; nartons mebut when he apprehended that all this, yea all the trackport. Wealth of the World was but brittle, uncertain, 2.6.3.7. and no whit availing to live well; he cast off his 297. burden, renounced his Estate, and threw his Trea-

fure into the Sea.

7. Epaminondus that great General of the The-Japin.life. bans, after his Glorious Exploits and Famous Vi. 1100.2.62. bans, after his Glorious Exploits and Pannous VI. 110,002,022. ctories, lived in fuch meanness and extream pover bift. 110,5. ty, that he had but one upper Garment, and that a cip.5. p. poor one to; fo that if at any time he had occasi- 172 on to fend it to the Fuller, or to mending, he was cal. Rhod. constrained for want of another to stay at home. lib.19. cap. till it was returned. At his death they found no- 31.7.9201 thin; in his House but a little Iron Spit, nor wherewithal to commit him to the Ground; fo that he was buried at the Publick Charge; yet had this great man the offer of a confiderable fum in Gold lent him by the Persian King, whereof he would not accept; and in mind, faith Alian, he shewed himself more genrous in the refusal, than the other did in the gift of it.

7. Arifides, who by his Valour, Prudence and Plutin vi-Justice, had made the Athenians rich and honoura. ta arifid. ble, at his death was so poor, that nothing in his 1.337. House being found to do it withal, he was buried

at the charge of the Commonwealth.

9. Frederick Duke of Saxony, his virtues were Feltham's fo great, that unanimously the Electors choic him Refolvers.

for Emperor, while he as earnellty did refuse; nor 35.9.230. did they like tickly Italians, pet at this and put another in his room; but for the reverence they bore him, when he would not accept it himfelf, they would yet have one that he should recommend, which was Charles the Fifth, who out of his gratitude for the putting of him into that Place, fent him a Prefent of 30000 Florens. But he that could not be tempted by the Imperial Crown, stood proof against the blaze of Gold; and when the Ambassadors could fasten none upon h m, he defired but his permillion to leave 10000 amongst his Servants. To which he answered, They might take it if they would; but he that took but a Piece from Charles, fhould be fure not to ftay a Day with Frederick. A mind truly Heroick, evidently Superlative; by despising what was greatest, not temptable, with either Ambition or Avarice, fargreater than an Emperor by refusing to be one.

10. Audentius upon the death of Baffianus Ca. Inperhift. racalla, was proffered the Roman Empire, which 1.208. vet he utterly refused, and could not by any perfwasions be wrought upon to accept of it.

11. Alexander the great having overcome De- The in rius; of the Persian Spoils he fent Phocion the A. Periange one of the Senatorian Order, he wrote a Letter to theman an hundred Talents of Silver; but when 17749. him, wherein having given him due praises for the the Messengers brought him this Gift , He asked

them, why Alexander gave him so great a Gist, rather than to any other of the Athenians? Because, said they, he only esteemeth thee to be a good and honest man : Then, faid Phocion, les him give me leave to reclarge mirror cap main that which I feem, and am, so long as I live.

The Messengers would not so leave, but followed sabilities.

Wife her felf Baking, and he himfelf drew water to wash his feet. But when they were more earneft with him than before, to accept of their Ma-fter's prefent, and were offended with him, faying, That it wis a shame for the Friend of Alexander to live so miserably and beganly. Then Phocon seeing a poor old man pass by; asked them, Whether they thought him worfe than that man? No, the Gods forbid, replied they; yet, answered he; He lives with lefs than I do, and yet is contented and hath enough. To be short, he said, If I should take this Sum of Money, and not employ it; it is as much as if I had it not; again, if I should employ it, I fould occafion all the City to speak evil of the King, and me both.

And so he sent back this Great Present, shewing thereby, that he was richer that needed not fuch Sums, than he that gave them.

Clark's

Pal.Max. 12. Paulus Amplius was fent by the Senate of Ub.4.cap.4. Rome into Spain, where they were all up in Arms; in which Journey he twice overcame the barbarous people in main battel, and flew about 30000 mire cap. of them; he took in also two hundred and fifty Cities, and so leaving the Country quiet, he returned to Rome, not enriched by all these Victories the worth of one groat; yea he so little regarded the World, that although he was Conful twice, and twice triumphed, yet when he died all the E-state he left was little enough to fatisfie his Wives

13. Vergerits the Pope's Legate was fent by his Mafter to Luther (when he first began to preach against the Corruptions of the Church of Rome) to proffer him a Cardinal's Cap, if he would reinquish his Opinions; to whom he answered, con-temprus est a me Romanus & favor & furor, I do e-qually dispise the favour and sury of Rome. Ano-ther time there was Proposals made of a great Sum of Money to be fent unto him; but one of the Cardinals who was then prefent, cried out, Hem

Germana illa bestia non curat aurum; That beast of Germany does not care for money. Luther also tells us, that when some of the Cardinals were by the Pope fent to him, to tempt him with promises of Pope sent to him, to tempt thin with promises of great Wealth and Honour. Turning my self, saith he to God; Valde protestatu sum me nolle sic saitari ab eo; I earnessly protested; that God should not put me off with such mean matter.

14. Deiotarus King of Galatia being a very old

man fent for Cato Vicenfis to come to him, intending to recommend to him the care of his Sons and when he was arrived the King fent him divers rich Prefents of all forts, entreating him that he would accept of them: This fo much offended Cato, that he stayd very little with him, and the next day returned : But he had not gone one days Journey, when he found greater gifts that tarried for him, with Letters from the King, in which he carnelly requested him to accept of them; or if not, that yet at least he would suffer them to be di-

vided amongft his Friends, who did every way de-ferve them, and the rather, because Cato had not enough of his own wherewithal to content them. But Cate would by no means either accept of this Royal Bounty himself, or suffer his Friends to meddle with any of it, saying, That his Friends

should always have part with him, of that which was

is own juftly.

15. The Romans fent their Amballadors to Co-Strigel.in

15. The Romans fent their shich had been un-Jufim.com
minh, to separate those Cities which had been un
mint. 300.

der the Government of Philip, from the Councils of the Achaians: but the Ambassadors were beaten by the Achaians, and not only 60; but defiled with Ordures. The Romans could not concoct this affront; and therefore fent Q. Metellus who overthrew them at Thermopyla, and their General Crito-land poyfoned himself, in his stead they fet up Dracus their General, whom L. Mummius the Conful overcame, thereupon all Achaia was yielded up to to the Conful, who demolished Corint by order of the Senate, because it was there where their Ambassadors had been affronted. Thebes and Chalcis were also utterly subverted, because they had asfifted the Corimbians. At this time it was that the Conful L. Munmins shewed himself a rare example of Abstinence; for of all the Brazen Images, Marble Statues and Pillars, the Painted Pieces of Ablest Artists, the Infinite Riches and Ornaments that were found in this most Opulent City, he touched not one, nor caused any the least thing of all the Spoils to be transferred unto his own

16. Atilius Regulus the Glory of the first Punick Val. Max.
War, and the greatest loss we had in it, when by 110. his frequent Victories he had broken and wasted the wealth of infolent Carthage in Africa, and understood that by reason of his discret and fortunate mannaging his Assairs, his command was continued to him another year; he wrote unto the Consuls, that his Bayly which he had to oversee his Field of seven Acres was dead; and that a hired Servant had thereupon taken occasion to depart, and to steal all his instruments of Husbandry; whereupon he desired they would send him a Successor, lest his Field being untilled his Family should be in want of Food: Upon this report by the Confuls to the Senate, they order his Field to be tilled, his Wife and Family provided for, and his Instruments of Husbandry redeemed at the Publick Charge.

17. In the second Punick War Co. Scipio wrote Val.Max. out of Spain to the Senate, desiring that a Successor lib.4.p. might be sent him, in as much as he had a Virgin Daughter who was now of mature Age, and that without him a Portion could not be provided for her. The Senate, left the Commonwealth should be deprived of a good Captain, took upon them the Office of the Father; they confulted with the Wife and Kindred of Scipio, married his Daughter, and gave her a Portion out of the Publick Treasury.

CHAP. L

THE FOURTH BOOK.

# CHAP. I.

Of Atheists; and such as have made no account of Religion: with their Sacrilegious actions, and the punishments thereof.

Hat was a worthy Law which was made by Numa Pompilius amongst the Romans, viz. That men should not serve the gods in transitu, as they passed by; nor when they were in haste; or were about any other business: but that they should worship and pray to them when they had time and leifure, and had set all other business apart. He thought that the gods could never be attended upon with reverence and devotion enough: whereas many of those that follow, were fo much of the contrary mind, that they would abstain from no kind of affronts and abuses, both in word and deed, towards them whom they esteemed as their Deities; most of these have been made as exemplary in their punishments, as they had been presumptuous in their impieties.

1. A young Florentine, Anno 1527. esteemed a man very brave and valiant in arms, was to confiderati- fight with another young man, who (because ons, 6.59) he was melancholy and spake little) was called Forchebene : they went together with a great company to the place appointed which was without the Port of St. Gal, whither being come, a friend to the former went to him and faid, God give you the Victory: the proud young man adding blasphemy to his temerity, answered, How shall he chuse but give it me? They came to use their weapons, and after many blows given and taken, both by the one and the other; Forchebene, being become as the Minister and Instrument of God, gave him a thrust in the mouth with sink force that having file. mouth, with fuch force, that having fastned his tongue to the poll of his neck (where the sword went through above the length of a span) he made him fall down dead; the sword remaining in his mouth, to the end that the tongue which had fo grievously offended might even in this world endure punishment for so horrible a sin.

world endure punnment for 10 norrible a in.

2... When Cambyfes, King of Perfa, had con1.3.p.187. quered Egypt, feeing the Ox that is confecrated
Fulgof Ex. to Apis, he finote him into the Hip, fo that he
1.1.6.2. did to the Hills Perf. he will be the formed by
1.5.2. did to the Hills Perf. he will be the formed by
1.5.2. did to the Hills Perf. he will be the formed by
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1.5.5. did to the Hills Perf. he will be the formed by
1.5.5. did to the formed did to that Idol Beast, he did, as he supposed, to the true God in contempt of all Religion. But not long after the counterfeit Smerdis rebelling against him, and having seised the greatest part of Persia; as Cambyses was mounting his Horse, with a purpose to march against him, his fword fell out of the scabbard, the same sword with which he had before flain the Ox; by this he received a wound in his Hip in the fame place, wherein he had given one to the Ox, and of this

wound in a short time he died.

3. Urracha, the Queen of Arragon, made Fulcof. Exa War with her fon Alphonfus; and when the 1.1.6.21 wanted money, the determined to rifle the p. 57. wanted money, me are true to rine the Shrine of St. Hidore at Leons in Spain: fine has went with her feared to touch thole Treasures; the therefore with her own hands feifed upon many things: but as she was going forth of the Temple, she fell down dead. So dangerous it is to adventure upon that which our felves are per-fwaded is Sacriledge, though it should not be so in it felf.

in it felf.

4. Dionylius the Tyrant of Syracuse, having Val. Max. rised the Temple of Proserpins in Locris, and l. 1. c. 1. failing thence with a prosperous wind, See (said p. 7. 8. he smilling) to his friends, what a good Voyage Dinath, the good grant to them that are facrilegious. Insumorab. From Jupiter Olympius he pull'd off a garment of Gold of great weight, which King Hiero of Syracuse had dedicated out of the spoiles of the Carthaginians: and instead thereof caused a Carthaginians; and instead thereof caused a woollen one to be put upon him, faying, That a garment of Gold was too heavy in Summer,

and too cold in Winter, but a woollen one was convenient for both seasons. He caused the golden Beard of Efentapius at Epidaurus to be taken off, faying, It was not fit that he flould have a Beard, when his father Apollo was beardless. He took out of the Temples also the ta-bles of Gold and Silver; and thereon being wrote (according to the cuftom of Greece)
That these were the Goods of the gods, he said, he would make use of their goodness. Also the golden Goblets and Crowns which the Statues held out in their hands, he took from thence,

faying, He did but receive what was given, and that it was great folly to refuse what was prof-fered from their hands to whom we pray that we may receive.

5. Heliogabalus would needs be married to one Lampid.
of the Veltal Virgins: he caused the perpetual Herodian. of the Veftal Virgins: he cauled the perpetual Lampius fire which was ever preferved burning in honour Divelment of Vefta, to be put out; and as one that intend. I.8. p. 577. ed to wage war with the gods, he violated in. Fule. Ex. differently all the Rites and Ceremonies of Reli. 1.16.2. gion in Rome; by which impiety he fo provoked gods and men againft him, that he was affaulted and flain by his own Souldiere. and flain by his own Souldiers.

and name by its own Souldiers.

6. Alphonfus, the tenth King of Spain, would ufually blame Providence, and fay, That had he l. 1. 6.4. been prefent with Almighty God in the Creation p. 43. of the World, many things flould have been better ordered and disposed than they were: But let it be observed that he was thrust out of his Kingdom, made a private man, died in infamy and the hatred of all men.

Julianu

Plut.in Catone,p.

Chap. 2.

0.52.

Fulg. Ex. 1. 1. 6. 2.

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7. Julianus at the first feigned himself to be a ! Christian, and (as some say) was entred into Orders for Deacon: from a worshipper of Id.l. 1.66. Chrift, he afterwards turn'd a great Perfecutor and mocker of the Christians, and Christianity it self: in contempt of which he permitted the Icws to re-edifie that Temple of theirs, which had been ruined under Titus, and the care of that affair was committed to Antiochenus Philippus; but the divine power show'd forth it felf to the terrour of men: for fo foon as they had laid the Stones in the Foundation of it, the earth began to make a horrid noife, and exceedingly trembled; it cast out the begun Wall; sent fortha slame that slew the Workmen, and confumed all the Tools and Instruments that were there, as well Iron as other. This was it that occasioned the work to be laid aside; the next night there were divers Crosses found upon the mght there were diverse trones found upon the garments of many men, and those in fuch manner set on, that they could not be washed, or any other way got out thence. At last this sultans waging War with the Persians (by an unknown hand) he received a deadly wound betwixt his Ribs: when filling his own hands with his own blood, and throwing it up towards Heaven, he brake out into these words, Satisfie thy malice, O Galilean (so he called Christ) for I acknowledge I am overcome by thee.

8. Pope Lee the tenth admiring the huge mass clarks bit. of money, which, by his Indulgences, he had rak'd together, faid (most Atheistically) to Cardinal Bembus, Vide quantum hee fabula de Christo nobis profiut, See what a deal of wealth we have gotten by this Fable of Christ: And when he lay upon his death-bed, the same Cardinal rehearling a Text of Scripture to comfort him, his reply was, Apage has nugas de Christo, Away with these baubles concerning Christ.

9. Nero the Emperour spoiled Temples and Altars, without any difference; and thereby show'd that Religion was not only despised, but also hated by him: nor did he spare that Syrian Goddes which he worshipped, but sprinkled the face of her with urine; by these, and the like means, he became hated both of God and men, fo that the people of Rome revolted from him, whereby he was compell'd to a fearful and miferable flight; and fearing they would inflict on him tornients worse than death, he laid violent hands upon himfelf.

10. Antoninus Commodus had not only abused Fulg. Ex. infielf divers other waies, but even in the midft of the folemnities of Religion he could not abfain from impiety. When he facificed to Ifis with the Image of that Goddefs (which himself carried) he laid upon the heads of the Prieffs, and enforced them so to pelt one another with nine Ruts (which according to the Rites of their Religion they carryed in their hands) that fometimes fome of them died upon it: With thefe and other wicked acts of his, he was grown into that hatred, that he loft his life as the last in his hed, their heaves above the second of th he lay in his bed; flain by fuch as were about him, to the great rejoycing of the people of Rome; his body after it had fome time lain unburied was cast into Tyber.

11. A Cardinal with great Pomp, making his clarks Mir. entrance into the City of Paris, when the people (1887-891) were more than ordinarily earnest with him for his fatherly Benediction, Quandoquidem (faid he) hie against God, most wickedly saying, That it was populus vult decipi, decipiatur in nomine Diaboli, Since these people will be fool'd, let them be fool'd in and not to cross him in his worldly actions. He the Devils name.

12. John, King of England, having been a Bakers little before reconciled to the Pope, and then Promiseryed out, That nothing had profper d with him nat. p. 175. fince the time he was reconciled to God and the Pope. Being also on a time a Hunting, at the opening of a fat Buck, See, said he, how the Deer hath prospered, and how fat he is, and yet I dare fwear he never heard Mass. He is reported in some distress, to have fent Thomas Hardington, and Raph Fitz-Nichols, Knights, in Emballage to Mirammalim, King of Africk and Morocco, with offer of his Kingdom to him upon condition he would come and aid him; and that if he prevail'd, he would himself become a Mahometan, and renounce his Christian Faith. The end of him was, that he was poysoned by a Monk of Swinstead Abbey in Lincolnshire.

13. Theophylati, fon of the Emperour, by the cau, hol. abfolute power of the Emperour was feifed of cont, tom. the Patriarchate of Conflantinople; he then became a Merchant of Horfes, which he fo violentp. 168. ly affected, that besides the prodigious race of two thousand which he ordinarily bred, he many times left the Altar, where he facrificed to the living God, to halten to fee fome Mare of

his that had Foaled in the Stable.

14. Leo the fourth, Emperour of Constantino-Fulg. Ex. plc, thrust on by his covetous desire, in shew of l. 1-a. 2. jest (as another Dionysus) took off the Crown P. 55- from the head of St. Sophia, which had been made by former Princes in honour of her, not without vast expences; he afterwards wore it upon his own head. But his impiety passed not without its punishment : for instead of Gemms, Carbuncles and envenomed Puffules brake out on every part of his head, fo that he was constrain'd thereby to lay aside his Crown, and also to depart the World.

15. Paulus Gracus had revolted from Bamba, Fulg. Ex. King of the Goths; usurped the title of the King 1. 1. 6. 2. of Spain; and besides divers other evil actions P. 55. of his, he had taken out of a Temple, in the City of Gerunda a Crown, which the devout King Bamba had confecrated to St. Falix: not long after he was duly rewarded for it: For he was ter ne was duly rewarded for it: For he was taken by Bambai, againft whom he had rebelled; he was brought from Nemausis, a City in France, to Toledo in Spain, Crown'd with a Diadem of Pitch; his eyes put out; riding upon a Camel, with his face turned towards the tail; and solutions to the same of the same lowed all along with the reproaches and derision

of all that beheld him.

of all that beheld him.

16. M. Crassiu the Roman General going upon Fulg. Ex.
a Military expedition into Parthia, as he passed l. 1. 2. 2.
through Judaa, his covetousness put him upon p. 51,52the thoughts of Sacriledge, so that he risled the Temple of Jerusalem of the Treasures that were laid up in it: but divine vengeance had himin chase for it; for not long after, he was overcome in Battel by the *Parthians*, where he lost both his fame and life, and fon, together with the life ill gotten Gode, and being found by his his ill gotten Goods; and being found by his enemies when dead, had molten Gold poured

into his mouth to upbraid his coverous field.

17. Mahomet the second being repulsed by the Knowles Inhabitants of Scodra, in a furious assault he had hark hish. innabitants of Scoars, in a turious anatom in a turious made upon that City, willed that he had never \$\int 423\$, heard of the name of Scoars, and in his choler \$\int Burl. Mil. and frantick rage, mot horribly blashem/d \$\int 137.5.44, 9615. against God, most wickedly faying, That it was

kept no promise further than for his advantage; and took all occasions to satisfie his lust. 18. Philomelus, Onomarchus, and Phaillus, had Fulg. Ex. fpoil'd the Temple of Delphos, and had their punishment divinely allotted to them. For whereas the ordained punishment of facrilegious persons is this, That they shall die by being thrown head-long from fome high place; or by being choak'd in the water, or burnt to ashes in the fire: Not long after this plunder of theirs. one of them was burnt alive, another drowned, and the third was thrown head-long from an high and steep place: so that by these kinds of deaths, they suffered according to that Law, which amongst the Grecians was made against such as

are found guilty of Sacriledge.

ploder.

19. Againstels without any provocation came siculabili, upon the Liparenfes with a Fleet, and exacted of the character of the fifty Talents of Silver. The Liparenfes defined a further time for the payment of fome defired a further time for the payment of some part of the money, saying they could not at present furnish so great a summ, unless they should make bold with such gifts as had been devoted to the gods, and which they had never nied to abuse. Againotes forced them to pay all down forthwith, though part of the money was inscribed with the names of Solid and Valeau: so having received it, he fet fail from them; but a mighty wind and storm arose, whereby the ten Ships that carryed the money were all dasht ten Ships that carryed the money were all dasht. a mighty wind and itorm arole, whereby the stributes for the space of three years; and did the ships that carryed the money were all dasht in picces. Whereupon it was said, that £60ts vour and universal applause of the people. But who is said thereabouts to be the god of the having once established himself in the Government. Winds) had taken immediate revenge upon him, and that Vulcan remitted his to his death; for Agarbocles was afterwards burnt alive in his own Country.

Sabillie. 20. Cambyfes fent fifty thousand Souldiers to pull down the Temple of Jupiter Ammon; but all ther number between the control of the number of the pull down the Temple of *Inpiter Ammon*; but all that number, having taken their repath betwixt all forts with a promifeuous cruelty, in fuch Oasis and the Ammonians, before they came to Oajs and the Ammomans, before they came to the place, perished under the valt heaps of sand, that the wind blew upon them, so that not so much as one of them escaped; and the news of their calamity was only made known by the was a property of the solution of the solutio

Bath Mel. 21. When those bloody wars in France for per. 3. 5.4 matters of Religion (saith Richard Dinoth)
were so violently pursonal to the second process. were fo violently purfued between the Hugonots and Papists, there were divers found that laughed them all to fcorn, as being a fort of fupersti-tions fools, to lose their lives and fortunes upon fuch flender accounts: accounting Faith, Religion, immortality of the Soul meer fopperies and illusions: And as Mercennus thinks there are fifty thousand Atheists in Paris at this day.

But. Mil. 22. Bulco Opiliens, sometimes Duke of Sile-par, 3, 8,4. sta, was a perfect Athess, he lived (saith Æneas Sylvius) at Oratiflavin, and was so mad to satisfie his lust, that he believed neither Heaven nor Hell, or that the Soul was immortal; but married Wives, and fent them away as he thought good; did murder, and mischief; and whatsoever he himself took pleasure to do.

but. Mdl. 23. Frederick the Emperour (faith Maithew 1619. three principal Impostors three principal Impostors 1619. Mahomet, who that they might rule the world had feduced all those that Ilv'd in their times. And Henry the Langrave of Hesse heard him speak it, That if the Princes of the Empire would adhere to his institutions, he would or-

dain and fet forth another and better way both for Faith and Manners.

## CHAP. II.

Of such as were exceeding hopeful in Youth ; but afterwards improved to the worfe.

Here is nothing (faith Montaigne) at this day more lovely to behold than the French Children: but for the most part they deceive the hope that was fore apprehended of them; for when they once become men, there is no excellency at all in them. Thus as many a bright and fair morning has been followed with dark and black Clouds before Sunfet; so not a few have out-liv'd their own ver-

ment, he re-affumed that disposition, which, as it appears, he had only laid aside for a time. He caused his Uncles to be put to death, whom he was aw'd by, or frood in fear of; he flew his own Brethren, that he might have no Rival in the manner that he deferved to be called not fo much

knew him) a Prince adorned with most of the 12.66 gifts and perfections both of body and mind 10.22. he had a comely vifage, a straight and proper body, a ready eloquence, a straight and proper body, a ready eloquence, a strong memory, comprehensive wit, a facetious ingenuity in his speeches and replyes, accompanyed with a Royal gravity and majesty; he was well seen in matters of Peace and War; he had a great spirit and a liberal mind; and in a word, he was a King of that promising and fair hope, as scarcely had Macedon, or Greece it self, seen any other his like. But behold in a moment all this noble building was overturn'd, whether by the fault of Fortune, that was adverse to him in his dispute with the Romans, brake his spirit and courage, and wheel'd him back from his determined course unto Glory; or whether it was by the fault of Informers, or his own, who gave too easie and inconsiderate an ear to them; however it came to pais, he laid aide the better fort of men, poyloned some, and slew others, not sparing his own blood at length, for he put to death his own son Demerrium. To conclude, that Philip concerning whom there were such goodly hopes, and in the beginning of whose Reign, there had been such happy and auspicious discoveries, declin'd unto all kind of evil, prov'd a bad Prince, hated, and unfortunate. hated, and unfortunate.

3. Herod

Fulg. Ex.

Lipf. monit.

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thirty years, he was fierce and cruel, both to others and to his own friends and family, to that degree, that at one time he caused seventy Senators of the Royal blood to be put to death; he flew his Wife, and three of his own fons; and at the last, when he saw that he himself was at the point to die, he fent for all the Nobles from every part of Judea, upon the pretence of fome weighty occasion: and when they were come, he most earnestly desired of his friends, that being enclosed in the Cirque by the Soul-diers they should every man be slain, not for any crime they were guilty of, but as he faid, That when he was dead, there might be a real, just, and univerfal grief at his funeral, when there flould be no Family exempt from this calamity.

4. Tiberius the Roman Emperour shew'd himfelf a good Prince, all the while that Germanicus and Drufus were alive; he feemed to have a mixture of vertue and vice while his mother was in being, but afterwards he brake out into all kind of infamous and execrable actions, proceeding in his Villanies to fuch a height, that at fome times, through the torment of his own confcience, he not only repented of what he had done, but professed he was weary of his life.

5. Nero , Emperour of Rome, at his first life. tom.2. coming to the Throne, was a mirrour of Princes, as he was afterwards of Montees. And Just of the first five leil.l. 11. Four Trajangave this Elogium of film, That the Lips, monit. years of Nero; but he foon out-liv'd his own in-1.26.6 nocency, and a far lefs commendation: for he poylon'd his brother; forc'd his Mafter Seneca to bleed to death; ripp'd up the belly of his 18.61.5.3 himfelf contact of Team on fire, while he had to be the contact of the conta himself, on the top of a Tower, sang and play'd the burning of Troy: and indeed abstain'd from no kind of excesses in vice and wickedness, till having made the world too long a-weary of him, he was forced to become his own Execu-

Josephs 6. C. Caligula, though very young, governed Antiquist. 18. the Empire the first and second year of his Reign 6.9.1.479, with most noble directions, behaving himself most graciously towards all men, whereby he obmost graciously towards as men, Peter Grag. tained the love and good liking of the Romans, tained the love and good liking of the Romans, the state of the state 1.8.6.1.5.2. and the favour of his other Subjects: but in process of time, the greatness of his Estate made him fo forgetful of himfelf, as to decline to all manner of vice, to furpass the limits of humane condition, and to challenge to himself the title of Divinity, whereby he governed all things in contempt of God.

Imperial. 7. Heraclins, the Eaftern Emperour, in his hill p.471. old age, did much degenerate from the vertues real. Met- of his youth: for in his first years his Governlific.tom. 2. ment was laudable, happy and fortunate; afterwards he fell to the practife of forbidden acts, dealing with Soothfayers and Magicians; he fell also into the Herefie of the Monothelites; and made an incestuous Marriage with Martina, the daughter of his brother; after which his fortune chang'd, the oriental Empire began to decline, and he loft all Alia.

8. Baffianus Carracalia was fo courteous and bift. tom.2. pleafant, and obsequious (in his Childhood) to his Parents, his friends, and indeed unto all the

3. Herod, King of Judea, in the fix first years | piety, meckness, and good nature: but adof his Reign, was as gallant, mild, and mag-nificent a Prince as any other whatfoever; but his manners and behaviour, and was of fo cruel during the rest of his Rule, which was one and and bloody a disposition, that many could scarce ly believe it was the same person whom they had known in his Childhood.

9. Boschier, in his penitential Sermons relates Chetwinds of a Fryer that alwaies din'd on a Net, till he had hift collett. obtain'd the Popedom, then he had them take cent. 1. p.g. the Net away, feeing the Fish was taken. Another in his younger time, and mean estate, liv'd only upon bread and water, faying, that Aqua & panis vita carnis; but being afterwards advane'd, chang'd his diet, and then faid, Aqua C-panis vita canis. A third there was, that being low, Preached exceedingly against the Pride, vices and fins of men in place and power; but being afterwards raifed to preferment, he changed his note: and to one that admired at it, he reply'd by prophaning that Scripture, When I was a Child, I spake as a Child.

10. Lucullus was as sufficient a Warriour in all Plut. Mor. kind of Service as almost any of the Roman Cap- p. 394. tains, and fo long as he was in action, he maintain'd his wit and understanding entire: But after he had once given up himself to an idle life, and fat mew'd up (as it were) like an house-bird at home, and meddled no more in the affairs of the Common-Wealth, he became very dull, blockish and stupid, much like to Sea Spunges after a long Calm, when the salt water doth not dash upon them and drench them: fo that afterwards this Lucullus committed his old age to be dieted, cured and ordered by Callifthenes one of his enfranchifed bond-men, by whom it was thought he was medicined by amatorious drinks, and bewitch'd with other Charms and Sorceries, until fuch time as his Brother Marcus removed this Servitor from about him, and took upon him the government and disposition of his person, during the remainder of his life, which was not long.

11. Maxentius, the fon of Maximianus, ha- Petr. Grig. ving feifed upon Rome, and driven out from de Romb. thence Severus, the fon of Galerius Angultus, 18.2.1.\$55. shew'd himself equal and merciful to all men, infomuch as that he recommended the Christians unto the care of the Governours of his Provinces; but no fooner had he ftrengthened himfelf with wealth, and quieted Italy and Africk, but he turned Tyrant; a cruel Perfecutor of the Christians; and lest no fort of impicty or intemperance, or villany unpractifed by him.

### CHAP. III.

Of the rigorous severity of some Parents to their Children; and how unnatural others have themselves towards

Very thing is carryed on by a natural infinite to the prefervation of it felf in its own being : and by the fame Law of Nature, even the most bruitish amongst the bruits themselves, may be observ'd to retain a special people, that every man was the admirer of his kind of indulgence and tenderness towards their

off-spring. The Monsters of the Sea draw out the breast, and give suck to their young ones. The extraordinary severities of some Parents to their Children, may assure as the greater Monsters upon the Land, than are to be greater Monsters upon the Land, than are to be collected as the departure be committed the care case of the state of the s found in the bottom of the deep; and if some of these may extenuate their inhumanities by I know not what vertuous pretences, yet the bar-barities of the rest must be wholly imputable to their favage nature, and the bloodiness of their disposition.

cauf. hol.

1. There was a Peafant, a Mardonian by Nacour. tom. 1. tion, named Rachofes, who being the Father of 1. 3. p.112. feven fons, perceived the youngest of them play'd the little Libertine, and unbridled Colt: he endeavoured to cure him with fair words and reafons, but finding him to reject all manner of good counsel, he bound his hands behind him. carried him before a Magistrate, accus'd him, and requires he might be proceeded against as a delinquent against nature. The Judges who would not discontent this incensed father, nor hazard the life of this young man, fent them both to the King, which at that time was Artaxerwes. The father went thither, resolved to feek his fons death, where pleading before the King with much fervour, and forcible reasons, Artaxerxes stood amaz'd at his courage. But how can you, my friend, (faid he) endure to fee your fon die before your face? He being a Gardiner by Trade, As willingly (faid he ) as I would pull away leaves from a rank Lettuce, and not hurt the root: The King threatened the fon with death if his carriage were not better; and perceiving the old mans zeal to Justice, of a Gardiner made him a Judge.

Caul. bol.

2. Titus Manlius Torquatus had a fon in great courtomi. employments in the Empire, flourishing in honor, 53, p. 112. age and reputation, who being accus'd by the Pal. Max. Emballadours of Macedonia to have ill carried himself in their Province, when he had it in charge, this father, with the Senates permission, would himself be Judge in the son cause, heard the accusers two whole daies together, confronted Witnesses, gave his fon full scope to defend himfelf, and to produce all that he could for his justification. In the end on the third day he pronounced Sentence, thus, It having fufficiently been proved to me, that my fon D. Silams hath ill acquitted his charge, and taken money from the allies of the Roman people, contrary to the command of Laws and honefly, I declare him from this time forward, unworthy both of the Common-Wealth, and my house. The unfortunate fon was fo overwhelm'd with melancholy, upon this Judgement given by his fa-ther, that the next night he kill'd himfelf: and the father esteeming him degenerate, would not so much as honour his surerals with his pre-

Sobilite. 3. Artaxerxes, King of Persia, had fifty sons Examples, by his several Concubines, one called Darius he (3, p.132) had made King in his own life-time, contrary to the custom of the Nation, who having follicited his father to give him Afpafia, his beautiful Concubine, and refused by him, stirred up all the rest of his brothers to join with him in a conspiracy against the old King. It was not carried so privately but that the defign came to Artaxerxes his ear, who was fo incenfed thereat, that casting off all humanity as well as paternal affection, not contented with Prisons or Exile, he caus'd them

gistrates, at his departure he commits the care 6.2. p. 243. and government of the Army to his fon Stefin- Lonicer. brotus, with a fevere charge, that he should not Theatr. fight till his return. The Lacedemonians, that Dinables they might allure him to a Battel, reproach him p. 154. with dilhonour and cowardize; he impatient of these contumelies, contrary to the commands of his father, descends to the Battel, wherein he obtained a fignal Victory. The Father returning to the Camp, adorns the head of his fon with a Crown of Triumph, and afterwards commanded the Executioner to take it off from his shoulders, as a violatour of Military Disci-

5. A. Manlius Torquatus in the Gallick War, Val. Max.l. commanded his own fon, by a fevere fentence, to Orofii biff. be put to death for ingaging with the enemy conp. 82.
trary to his orders, though the Romans came off Liv. Decad.

with the Victory.

6. Confrantius the fecond, called Copronymus, Deserts a great enemy to Images, commanded them all Gente bill. to be thrown down, contrary to the liking of his mother *Irone*; who not only maintain'd them *Iroper. bift*, with violence, but also caused them to be con- 19.529. firm'd by a Council held at Nice, a City in Bithynia, feeing that at Constantinople the people were resolute to withstand them. Hence grew an execrable Tragedy in the Imperial Court; Irene feeing her fon refolved against her defence of Images, was so very much transported, that having caused him to be seized upon in his Chamber, she ordered his eyes to be put out, so that he dying with grief, she also usurped the Empire.

7. M. Scaurus, the light and glory of his Val. Max. Country (when at the River Athefis, the Roman 1.5.6.8. Horse were put to flight by the Cimbrians, and P. 154. leaving the Pro-conful Catulus, fled in great ter-rour to the City) fent his fon word (who was a partner in that dishonourable slight) that he had rather have met the bones of him, flain in Battel, than to behold him with the marks of a degenerate cowardife upon him: The fon upon the receipt of this mellage, fell upon his Sword

and dy'd. 8. A. Fulvius, a person of the Senatorian Or- Val. Max. der, had a fon, conspicuous amongst those of 1.54.8. his age, for wit, learning and beauty; but when he understood, that prevailed upon with evil counsel, he was gone with a purpose to join himfelf with the Army of Catiline, he fent after him, in the midft of his Journey fetch'd him back, and caused him to be put to death, having first angrily told him, That he had not begotten him for Cariline against his Country, but for his Country against Cariline. He might have restrained him of his liberty, till the fury of that Civil War was over-patt; but that would have made him the instance of a cautious, whereas this is the

9. Titus and Valerius, the two fons of L. Bru- plut parali tus (after the expulsion of Tarquinius) had con- in Poplicola fpir'd with others to restore him, though by the p. 99. death of the Consuls: the Conspiracy being de. Sabilic. Exemple. 1. tected by Vindicius a servant, they, with the c.s. passively, were brought before the Tribunal of the Confuls, whereof Brutus their father was one; contented with Prifons or Exile, he caus'd them and when they were accused, and their own Let-all at once to be put to death; by his own hand ters produc'd against them, Brutus calling both

example of a fevere one.

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Chap. 4.

his fons by their names: Well, faid he, what anfwer make you to these crimes you are accused of? when he had thrice asked them, and they remained filent, turning his face to the Lictours, The rest is now, said he, to be performed by you; they straight catch hold of the young men, pull off their Gowns, and binding their hands behind their backs, fcourged them with Rods. When others turned away their eyes, as not able When others turned away then eyes, as not above to endure that spectacle, Bruus alone never turned away his head, nor did any pity change the wonted austerity and severity of his countenance; but looking frowningly upon his sons, in the middle of their workshowers. in the midst of their punishments, he fo remain'd till he had feen the Axe fever their heads from their shoulders, as they lay stretched out upon the ground; then leaving the relt to the doom of his Colleague, he rose up and de-

First. of
10. King Herod after his enquiry, about the
kil. of pol. time of the birth of the new King of the Jews,
par. 1. 6. 8. which the Wife men of his Nation faid was then born, caused a number of innocent Infants in Bethlehem, and the Coasts thereof, to be slain : any Swines flesh.

Low. The area of the Dukedom of Frontier was a second of the fore divided amongst feveral Counts; for many fore divided amongst feveral Counts; for many fore the full-11. The Dukedom of Holfatia was hereto-Rulers did occasion great presiures upon the subjects; and especially one of these Counts called Adolph, was more grievous than any of the rest; Hardvicus therefore, one of the Nobles, conspired against him, enters his Castle and Chamber by night, and advised him to yield himself: but he refused, and sought it out, till such time as he was killed by the Conspirator. There was then with the Count one of Hardviews his own fons, who waited upon him, him also Hardvicus did kill at that time with his own hands; and this he did, as he faid, that none might suspect his fon, as being privy to the Treason intended against his Master.

12. Deiotayus had a great number of fons, but List. Antiq. he caused them all to be slain, save only that one line. 17, whom he intended for his Successor; and he did

Maret. var. greater both in power and fecurity.

14. Paufanias was a great Captain of the Spar-Fulle, Ex. 13. I augumia, was a great Capsatto the opar-tion. I but being convicted by the Ephori of a Confipracy with the Persans against his Country, Londham, he fied to the Temple of Manerva for Sanctuary; it being unlawful to force him thence, the Magistrates gave order to build a Wall about it, that being guarded and kept in, he might be pin'd to death. As foon as his mother Alcithea underflood this, though he was her only fon, yet she brought the first stone, to make there a Prisoner till his death, one that was so nearly related to

14. Antonius Venereus, Duke of Venice, caus'd his fon Ludovicus to die in Prison; for that being incensed with his Mistres, he had caused divers pairs of Horns to be fastened to the doors of her

15. Robert de Beliasme delighted in cruelty, an Example whereof he shewed on his own son, who being but a child, and playing with him, the father, for a paltime, put his thumbs in his childs eyes, and crush'd out the balls thereof.

## CHAP. IV.

Of the degenerate Sons of Illustrious Parents.

Hen Aristippus shewed himself altogether mindless of his Children, who liv'd in a different manner from his Instruction and Example; one blaming his severity, remembred him that his Children came of him: and yet, faid he, we cast away from us Phlegme and Vermin, though one is bred in us, and the other upon us. Augustus too look'd upon his but as Ulcers and Wens, certain excrefcencies that were fit to be cut away; and forbad the two Julia's to be buried in the same Monument with him: fuch a one was

1. Scipio, the son of Scipio Africanus, who Val. Max. fuffered himself to be taken by a small Party of 1.3.6.5. and amongst the rest a young son of his own. Augustus Casar being certified of this at Rope, said it
was better to be Herod's Pigg than his son; this
he said in allusion to the custom of the Jews, who
killed no Hoggs, as not being permitted to eat
man being Candidate for the Pretorship, had been
man being Candidate for the Pretorship, had been Antiochus, at fuch time as the glory of his Fami. 1.81. rejected by the people, but that he was affifted by Cicereius, who had been formerly the Secretary of his father; when he had obtained that Office, his debauchery was fuch, that his relations would not fuffer him to execute it, but pull'd off from his finger a Ring wherein was engraven the Effigies of his father: what a darkness was this

that figures of the state of th enough to make discovery of his manners, that Quintus Pompeius the City Pretor, prohibited him from intermeddling with his fathers Estate; nor was there found one man in to great a City that went about to oppose that decree, all men refenting it, that that money which ought to be subfervient to the glory of the Fabian Family, should be expended in debauchery: so that him who through the fathers indulgence was left his heir, the publick feverity difinherited.

3. Hortensus Corbio, was the Grandchild of Pal. Max. Quintus Hortensus, who for Esbate, and admira- 1.3.6.5. ble eloquence, was comparable with the Citi- P. 81. zens that were of the greatest rank; yet this wretched young man led a more base and abject life than the vilest obscene persons in Rome; and at the last, put his tongue to the vile use of more persons in Brothel-houses, than his Grandfather had made good use of his for the safety of the Citizens.

4- Crespons, was the son of Chabrias the Atheni-Fulg. 1. 30 an, a person equally famous for his great vertues a. 5. p. 386. and victories; and who had been much more happy had he died without issue, for this son of his was fo degenerate from the vertue of his father, that he often occasioned Phocion his Tutor (though otherwise a most patient man) to say, that what he endured through the folly of Cespons, was more than enough to compensate all that his sather had merited of him.

5. Caligula was as infamous for his floth, luft and, Fulg. 1. 2. folly, as his father Germanicus was famous for his c.5. p. 388. vigour of mind, prudence and integrity; and

although fortune advanced this degenerate fon | fucceed him, than whom Phalaris himfelf was not to the Empire, yet most of the Romans desired rather the vertue of Germanicus, in the fortune of a private man, than an Emperour of fo flagitious a life. Add to this, that the people of Rome, the confederate Nations, yea and barbarous Princes, bewailed the death of Germanicus, as the loss of a common Parent; but Caligula the fon was not thought worthy of tears, or honour, or fo much as a publick funeral at his death.

6. Valerianus Augustus, for the greatness of his Fulg. 1. 3. Valersanus Augustus, for the greatness of his Illustrious of Princes; at least, if his fortune had been equal to his vertue. But his fon Galienus, was of a disposition so unlike to his father, that by reason of his impious behaviour, his unchaflity, and floth, he not only occasioned his fathers Captains to rebell against him, but (which was never before feen ) he encouraged Zenobia and Vittoria, weak women, to aspire to the Crown: fo that the great and peaceable Empire, which he received of his father, he left diminished, and torn in a miserable manner.

Fulg.1.3. 7. Murcus Antonius Philosophus, Emperour of 6.5.p.388, Rome, was a fingular example of vertue, and left Commodus his fon the heir of his Empire, but of no kind of alliance to him in any other respect. The people of Rome saw the goodness of one exchang'd for the malice of the other, and the sharpest cruelty to succeed in the room of an incomparable clemency; weary of this, they were compelled to rid their hands of Commodus, it being openly bruited in the City, that he was not the fon of Marcus, but a Gladiatour: for they thought it impossible, that formuch wickedness should arise from the vertue of him that was deceased: fo that there seemed nothing want-ing to the glory of Marcus, but that he did not not cowardly: for though he had greater forces deceased: fo that there seemed nothing wantdie without issue.

8. Carms the Emperour fucceeded Probus, than his enemy, the 2.5, E. 289, both in his Empire and good qualities; he had pread had. extended the limits of the Roman Empire, and biff. tom. 2. governed it with great equity: but he left his for Carimus his fuccellour, that refembled his father in no one thing: for whereas Carus was of great Courage, Juttice, Moderation and Continuous this other was on whether and the continuous this content was on whether and the continuous this content was on whether and the continuous than his enemy, the had his enemy, the state had gain fingular love and for the content was on whether and the continuous transfer and extensions. tinence; this other was an unchast, and unjust and a coward: his father was somewhat ashamed of him, had thoughts of creating another Successiour to himself; and for the benefit of the Common-Wealth, to have taken at once from his fon, both the title of Cefar, and his life it felf; but the evil fortune of the Roman Empire, at this time, intercepted all his purposes by a fudden death.

9. Saladine, who left fo great a name behind Fulg. 1. 3. 9. Saladame, who left to great a name behind c.s.p. 391, him, left also the Kingdom of Syria to his son Noradine, whose sloth and unprincely qualities were fuch, that he was driven out by the people, and his Uncle Saphadine fet up in his stead; after which he had so exhausted his ownPatrimony, that he was fain to subsist upon the mercy and charity of his brothers, and at last died with the just reproaches of all men.

Fule. 1.3. 10. Johannes Galleacius, who first had the title 6.5. p.392. of Duke of Millaine, was a Prince of a great and liberal mind, and adorn'd with all other vertues that were to be required in a great per-fon, he was belov'd at home, and fear'd abroad. He was possessed of a great part of Italy, which he had gain'd with much honour: fo that he was thought superiour rather than equal to some

more cruel; what his father had got by blood and valour, and fweat, this mad-man lost (at least the greater part thereof) laughing: so that at last growing hateful and contemptible to his own people, he was flain by them. And his other fon Gabriel having lost Pifa, whereof he was possessed, was openly beheaded at Genea.

11. Although Caffander, through his equity Peal. Mell. and industry in his affairs, had many who yoluntarily became the followers of his greatness, p. 418. yet he made war upon divers Cities of Greece; the destruction of which, as a neighbouring fire, fruck fuch terror into the Spartans, that they then first furrounded their City with Walls, which before they only defended with their arms. So far were they degenerated from the vertue of their Ancestors, that whereas for many Ages, the valour of the Citizens had been the only Wall of their City; the Citizens now thought they could not be fafe, unless they lay hid behind the Walls of their City.

12. Franciscus Sfortia, Duke of Millaine, Fulg. Ex. amongst Christian Princes excelled in all kind 13.6.5. of vertues, he was not inferiour to Trajan for P. 393. humanity; and to the degree of his fortune, was reputed as liberal as Alexander the Great: But his fons did mightily degenerate from the fo his ions did mightuly degenerate from the 10 great vertue of their father; Galeacius the Elder, was ambitious and lufful, proud of the least fuccess, and extreamly dejected when any adversity befell him. Philly, the second son, was corpulent, foolinh, and a coward. Ludovicus was prophane, faying, That Religion and Justice were fictions, invented to keep the people in order; he was of a haughty mind, covetous, than his enemy, he lost that Dukedom to Lewis the 12. King of France, in sixteen daies, which his father had gain'd by arms, and kept with the fingular love and benevolence of all men, to the

13. Phocion was an excellent person: but his Plut. in fon Phocus was in excellent person: but his Plat. in on Phocus was so dissolute, and resigned up to in Phocion temperance and excessive drinking, that he could prossession to be reclaimed by the Spartan discipline it self. When Menyllus had preiented Phocion with a great gift, and he had refused it, he requested that he would, at least, permit his son Phocus to receive it : If, faid he, my fon Phocus reform himfelf, he will have a Patrimony fufficient to maintain him; but as he now behaves himself, there is nothing that can be enough for him.

14. Marcus Tullius Cicero, the famous Orator, Zuinger. had a fon of the same name, but of a very diffe- Theatr. vol. rent nature: for whereas his father was a tem. 3.1.11.
perate and abstemious person, his son was so persons. addicted to Wine, that he would swallow down two Gallons at once; and in one of his drunken fits, he fo far forgot himself, that he struck M.

Agrippa upon the head with a Pot.

15. Theodosius the great, was a most happy Zuin That. and fortunate Emperour, but in this one thing vol. 1.11. unfortunate, for he left behind him two fons, p. 1075.

Honorius in the West, and Arcadius in the East, both Emperours, but both fo flothful and unlike their father, that partly by that, and partly by the treachery of Ruffinus and Stilichon, the Empire was miferably and foully dilacerated by the Goths, Hunnes, and Vandalls.

16. The fons of the Emperour Constantine the Christian Kings. This man left his son John to Great, were as much below the Genius of their

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Zuin. Theat father, in all praise worthy things, as he did for pass all other Princes in piety, and true great-ness of mind: For in respect of the Government of his life, no man was more heedless than his fon Constantinus. Constant, the second son, was a man much addicted to unseemly pleasures: And Constantius, the third son, was yet more intollerable by reason of his inconstancy, and ar-

Zuin.Theat.

17. Casimirus was fetcht out of a Monastery vol. 3. 1.11. and made King of Poland, a man of great vertue but his fon Boleflans, who fucceeded him in the Kingdom, did much degenerate from the noble example of his father: For he was a despifer and contemner of Religion, a neglecter of the administration of Justice, and of a cruel nature and disposition. He slew Santus Stanislaus, the Arch-bishop of Cracovia: and at last died himfelf an exile from his Country.

Zuin.Theat. 18. Herodes Attiens, the Sophist, in respect vol.3. h.11. of his wit and eloquence, was second to none of p. 1078. his time: yet had he a fon of his called also Atticus, who was of fo dull and stupid a nature, that he could never be made capable of understanding the first rudiments and elements of

### CHAP. V.

Of undutiful and unnatural Children to their Parents.

Olon would never establish any Law against Parricides, or Parent-killers, faying, The gods forbid that a Monster should ever come into our Common-Wealth; and certain it is, that fix hundred years from the building of Rome were over-past, before so much as the name in the blood of him that gave him life, was Luciing the severity of this Law, and those of other | him to be fastned to this satal Tree for a strange Nations, against a crime of this nature, there Spectacle. are too many Instances of unnatural children, as in part will appear by what follows.

Dinoth.

1. Antiochus, a Jew, accus'd his own Father, there was, and therein many thousands of men,

2. L. Vibius Serenus was drawn out of the place Dinoth. of his exile and bound with Chains, caused to momorab. attend in open Court, where he was accused by 1. 5.9. 339. Their has held constitute attending the state he had constitute attending to the held constitute attending to the hel his own fon, that he had conspired against Tibe- 1.4.p. 116. rius the Emperour, and had privily fent fuch into France as might kindle a war against him: and to put the better colour upon his accusation, he added that Cacilius Cornutus, a Pretorian person, was conscious to the plot, and had also lent out a considerable summ for the advancement of the War. Serenus hearing this grand accusation of his fon, not at all affrighted, though in hazard of his life, with a mind unappall'd, and a threatening look, beholding him, began to shake his Chains, and to call upon the revenging Deities That they would return him to his banifiment, and execute just punishment upon his ungrateful and wicked ion. All men thought the Accusation was false, in regard he nam'd but one fingle man, as the Affociate, in fo great an enterprize; the fon then named two others, Cheins Lemulus, and Seins Tubero; but in regard both of them were the intimate friends of Cesar, and the one extreme old, and the other instru of body, they were both adjudg'd innocent. The fervants of Serenus the father were put to torture, wherein, notwithstanding, they gave contrary evidence: fo that the accuser stung with the sense of his villany, and withal affrighted with the menaces of the people (threatning the Gallows, Stoning, or the punishment of a Parricide) fled out of the City, but was fetcht back from Ravenna, to profecute his accufation. The fuccess was, Se. renus was banished to the Island Amorgus, the fon though he was in favour with *Tiberius*, who too much indulged informers, yet was he hated of all forts, and infamous amongst all persons so long as he lived.

Justin tells us of a certain African, called Car- Just. 1. 18. tallus, who by the fuffrage of the people was raifed p.151,152. to an eminent degree of dignity, and cafually cour, particularly courses and constitutions and constitutions and constitutions are constitutions. fent upon some solemn Embally, into a place 1.3. p. 112. where his Father, with many others, were ba-Rome were over-palt, before so much as the name of that crime was known amongst them. The like a Peacock, gloriously furnished out with the first that killed his Father, and stained his hands rich ornaments of his Employment, thought it was not fuitable with his honour, to admit that us Offins, a person afterwards detested throughout his Father should so much as see him, though he all Ages. P. Malleolus was the first (saith Livy) fought it with carnestness. The unfortunate samongst the Romans, who was known to have there became so much enraged with this contempt killed his Mother, and who underwent that of himself, and the proud refusal of his son, that punishment, which was by the infititution of the Ancients in that case: They ordained that the Arrivide should be first scourged to blood, then on his son, although a Magistrate, took him, and the production of the Ancients in that case: They ordained that the gether a tunniltuary Army of Exiles, he fell upon his son, although a Magistrate, took him, although a Magistrate, took him, and the production of the Ancients in the instantion of the gether a tunniltuary Army of Exiles, he fell upon his son, although a Magistrate, took him, and the production of the Ancients in that case: fown up in a Sack, together with a Dog, a Cock, and condemn'd him to death: prefently prepared a Viper, and an Ape, and so thrown head-long a high Gibbet, and attired as he was, in Gold into the bottom of the Sea. But notwithstandand Scarlet, with a Crown on his head, caused

4. There was a young Duke of Gelders, named Phil. de Adolph, who took his father, Duke Arnold, one comins night as he was going to bed, and led him five 1.4.6.1. and some other Jews, then living at Antioch, that Dutch Miles on foot bare-legg'd, in a marvellous plots to they had plotted upon a fer night to fee foot by 340. They had plotted upon a fet night to fet fire upon the whole City. The Antiochians, who for other causes, had no kindness for the Jews, gave through a little hole. Wherefore the Duke of Light month. credit to this accufation of his, and were fo exafperated against them, that taking Arms they

afperated against them, that taking Arms they

ner) had married, made sharp War upon this

p. 547.

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19. refolved upon a sharp revenge. A great Tumult young Duke Adolph. The Duke of Burgundy bit. France, there was, and therein many thousands of men, Jews and others slain, and, amongst the rest, the ungracious Accuser himself did miserably string the matter, and the Duke of Burgundy under great Curfes, was commanded to take the

Trustaines, old Duke out of Prison, which he did accord-4.5. 6.23. ingly, the young one not able to withstand him. 1.469. I have often seen them both together in the Duke full. cent. 1. of Burgundies Chamber, pleading their Cause 692.9.427. before a great Assembly: and once I saw the old man present the combate to his fon (faith Comines) the Duke of Burgundy desirous to agree them, offered the young Duke, whom he favoured, the Title of Governour of Guelderland, with all the Revenues thereof, fave of a little Town, near to Brabant, called Grave, which should remain to the father, with the Revenues of three thousand Florens, a yearly Pension of as much, and the title of Duke, as was but reason. I (faith Comines ) with others wifer than my felf, were appointed to make report of these conditions to the young Duke, who answered us, That he had rather throw his father head-long into a Well, and himfelf after him, than agree to fuch an appointment, alledging that his father had been Duke forty four years, and that it was now time for him to Govern. Notwithstanding he faid he would agree to give him a yearly Pension of three thousand Florens, with condition he fhould depart the Country, as a banished man, never to return: and such other lewd speeches he used. Soon after the young Duke in disguise left the Duke of Burgundies Court to repair home to his own Country: but as he Ferry'd over a water near to Namur, he paid a Guildon for his pallage; whereupon a Prieft there present, began presently to mistrust him, and soon after he prevail'd with Haman a Jew, chief Physician knew him, 10 that he was taken, and led to Namur, where he remained a Prisoner till the Duke of Burgundies death; after which by the men of Gunn he was fet at liberty, and by them carried before Tournay, where being weakly accompanyed, he was miferably flain in a Skirmith, in full revenge of his impiety towards his father.

5. Tullia was the daughter of Servius Tullius. King of the Romans, she was married to Tarqui nius Superbus, and together with her husband confined against her father, who by his Son-in-law, was one day in the Senate-house thrown from the top to the bottom of the Stairs; he was taken up half dead; and as they hafted with him towards his own house, he was slain in the Cyprian Street. In the mean time Tullia had been at the Senate to falute her husband with the name of King, was fent home by him, and chancing to return that way, the Coach-man perceiving the dead Corpfe of the King lie in the Street, stopp'd his Horses in a terrible fright: Tullia look'd out of her Charriot, and being inform'd what was the matter, she commanded him to drive the Wheels of her Charriot over the face and body of her own and flain father, upon which that which by the Sabines in their first fettlement at Rome, had for lucks-fake been called the Cyprian,

Sucton. in to.2. p. 158

reeno L. 8.

that is, the Good Street, was from thence-forward called the wicked Street. 6. Nero, the Emperour, had tried to poyfon Sution. 18 Norance31. his mother Agrippina three times, and still found P. 254. The was fortified with Antidotes; he then prefile was fortined with Antiquetes, in the night pared false Roofs, that being looted with an Enp. 281. gine might fall upon her as the flept in the night; Par. Mid. when this was discovered, he made a Ship that had said floud be taken in pieces, that so she might perish, trel. melle either by wrack, or the fall of the Decks upon her: but she escaped this danger alto by swimming. Which when Nero understood, he commits the flaughter of his mother to Anicetus the Centurion, who taking along with him (to the

Villa of Agrippina) personssit for the employ-ment, compassed the house, brake open the door, and with his drawn sword presented himself, with the rest of the Murderers, at her bed-side: apprehending his intention, fhe shew'd him her belly, and bad him strike there, This Womb of mine, faid she, is deservedly to be digged up, that has brought forth fuch a Monster; and io after many wounds, died. It's faid that Nero came thither to behold the Corpse of his mother, that he took her limbs into his hands, and commended this, and dispraised that other, as his fancy led him; he caused her Belly to be opened that he might fee the place where once he had lain; while this was doing, finding himfelf a dry, he was fo unconcerned as to call for drink, without leaving the place, faying, He did not think he had so handsome a mother.

7. Bajazet, the fecond of that name, being Knowles thrust out of his mighty Empire by his son Selymus, Tarks is the solid selection. when he was near fourfore, broken with years 1495, 496, and grief, resolved to forsake Constantingle, before he was enforced to instance Confirmmonles, Defore he was enforced to it by his fon, and to retire himself to Dymotica, a simal and pleasant City in Thrace, where he had formerly bestowed much cost for his pleasure, and now thought it the fittest place wherein to end his forrowful daies. But the curfed impiety of Selymus had provided otherwise for him: for with the promise of ten Duckets a day during life, and threats to the old Emperour, to make him away by poyfon, as he was upon his Journey: fo that with horrible gripings and heavy groans, he gave up the Ghoft in the year 1512. when he had Reigned thirty years. The perfidious Jew upon the delivery of the poylonous potion, had halted to Constantinople to bring Selymus the first news of it, who commanded his head to be presently ffruck off, faying, That for the hopes of reward he would not flick to do the like to Selymus him-

8. Orodes was the King of Parthia, the same Lips monits. of Organization of Parising the latter Historials who had overcome Craffur his Army, and flain 1-2 c.5, himself in the field; he was grown old in grief, hand, for the death of his fon Pacorus, flain by Ventidians, and was fallen into a Dropfie, not likely to live long; his fon Phranter thought his death too flow, and did therefore determine to haften it by poylon, which being adminifred, had an effect lo contrary, that only putting him into a loofe-ness, it carried the discase away with it; and instead of a messenger of death, it proved a medicine of health. His fon, incenfed at fo strange a miscarriage of his delign, passed from secret to open Parricide, and caused the old King his father to be openly fmothered. He mounted the Throne, and fending back the Enfigns and spoils of the defeated Army of Crassis, he was so much in the favour of Augustus, that he sent him a beautiful Italian Lady for his Concubine: of her he begat Phrataces, who when he was grown up, with the privity and endeavours of his mother, became the murderer of his father, making him the example of the fame impiety, whereof in times past he had been the detestable Author.

o. Eucratides, King of the Bailrians, in all uffer. Am. his Wars behaved himself with much prowess: p. 480. when he was worn out with the continuance of A.M.4573 them, and was closely belieged by Demetrius, King of the *Indians*, although he had not above three thousand Souldiers with him, by his daily Bbb

Sallies he wasted the enemies Forces consisting of fixty thousand, and being at liberty in the fifth Month, reduced all India under his command. In his return homewards he was flain by his own fon, whom he had made joynt Partner with him in the Kingdom: he did not go about to dillemble or fmother his Parricide, but drave his Charriot through the blood, and commanded the dead Corple to be cast aside into some byplace or other, unburied, as if he had flain an enemy and not murdered a father.

10. When (faith Howell) I was in Valentia in Eriflerol. 1. Spain, a Gentleman told me of a Miracle which \$.5. p.211. happened in that Town: which was, That a proper young man under twenty, was Executed there for a crime, and before he was taken down from the Tree, there were many gray and white hairs had budded forth of his Chin, as if he had been a man of fixty. It struck amazement into all men: but this interpretation was made of it, That the faid young man might have lived to fuch an age, if he had been dutiful to his Parents unto whom he had been barbaroufly disobedient

and unnatural. Furb. Wav. 11. Scander, late King of Georgia, by a Cir-62. P. 291. caffian Lady had three hopeful fons, Scander Cawne, Thre-Beg, and Constandel, all born Christians: but for preferment, the two last named became Bofar men or Circumcifed. Thre-Beg ferved the Turk, Constanded the Persian. Constanded was naturally deformed, but of such an active Spirit, that his bodily imperfections were not noted; but his hateful ambition rendred him more than Monitrous. It happened that Arbas, King of Perfin, had vow'd iome revenge upon the Turks: and to that end gave order to Ally-Coune to trouble them. Constandel perceives the occasion right, to attempt his hellish resolutions, and therefore after long fuit, got to be joined in Commission with the Person General: Through Georgia they go, where Constandel, under a pretext of duty, vilits his fad parents, who (upon his protefts that his Apoltalie was counterfeit) joyfully welcomed him: but he forgetting that, and all other ties of nature, next night at a following his protection of the mean Banquet, canned them to be murdered, and till the Georgians saluted him King, perpetrated all forts of Villanies imaginable. But how fecure foever he stood in his own fancy, the dreadful Justice of an impartial God retaliated him: the rest of his life, after this hated Parricide, was infinitely miferable: For, first, near Sumachan, Cycala's fon, the Turkish General, wounded him in the arm, and by that, gained the Victory over the Persian. The same night he was also assaulted in his Tent by his enraged Country-men, who in his flead (for at the first alarm he escaped) cut a Catamire in pieces, his accursed bed-fellow. And though he so far exasperated the Persian to revenge, that he brought the whole Army into Georgia, resolving there to act unparallel'd Tragedies; yet was he overreach'd in his Stratagems: for upon parley with the Queen (his late brothers Wife) he was shot to death at a private fignal, given by that Amazon to fome Musquetteers, ambushed of purpose betwixt both the Armies: a just punishment for fuch a Viper.

## CHAP. VI.

Of the affectation of Divine Honours, and the defire of some men to be reputed Gods.

Ower is a liquour of fo strong a Fermenta-tion, that few vessels are sit to be intrusted with any extraordinary measure of it: it fwells up men to an immeasurable pride, and such a degree of immodesty, as to believe themselves above the condition of mortality. Death is the only remedy against this otherwise incurable madness: and this it is that laies down these Magnifico's in the same nakedness and noyfomeness with others. O Eloquent, just and Raleight mighty Death (faith Sir Walter Raleigh) whom bill. of the none could advice, thou half perfwaded; what world, i.s. none hathdared, thou half done; and whom all 4.6.5. 12. the world hath flattered, thou halt cast out of p. 669. the world and despised. Thou halt drawn together all the far stretch'd greatness; all the pride and cruelty, and ambition of man, and cover'd it all over with these two narrow words, Hic jacet. All these reputed gods have died like other men, only perhaps more untimely, and less lamented.

1. Amulius, King of the Latines, was a proud Zon. Anali, man, and at laft grew up to that degree of ar-ton. 2. 5.54 rogant impudence, that he fought (amongft his pinoth. people) to have the reputation of a god, and mimorable to that purpose, he had certain Machines, by 18.1-577. The help of which he imitated Thunders; made an appearance of Lightnings, by fudden ejaculations of flames, and cast out Thunder-bolts: but by a fudden inundation of waters ( near the place where he dwelt) both he and his Palace

were over-born, and drowned.

2. Agrippa, King of the Jews, had Reign'd zon. Annal. over all Judea three years, when he appointed tom. 1. f.48. Royal Shews in Cafarea; upon the second day of 304-stile, which, in the morning, he entred the Theatre 1.19.6.7. rob'd in a Vest of Silver; the Silver irradiated 1.19.6.7. with the beams of the Rising-sun, shone with such a luster, as bred a kind of horrour and aweful dread in the Spectators. His flatterers there-fore straight cried out from this and that other place, That he was a god; and befought him to be propitions to them. They faid, That they had hitherto revered him only as a man, but hereafter should acknowledge, that he was above the nature of mortality. The King, though he heard did not resupend the face of the state of the the nature of mortality. The King, though he heard, did not reprehend these speeches, nor reject so impious an Adulation; but a while after, when he had raised up himself, he spy dan Owl sitting over his head (he had seen the like at Rome before in his calamity, and was told it was the token of a change of his forlorn estate to great honours: but when he should see the Bird in that posture the second time, it should be the messenger of his death) surprized then with that unpleasing sight, the fell into pains of the heart. and itomach, when turning to his friends, Behold I your god (faid he) am ceasing to live! and he whom you but now called immortal is dragg'd unto death. While he faid this, opprefled with torture, he was ftraight carryed back to his Palace, and in five daies was taken

out of the World in the 54. of his age, and fe- I fome in the habit of Hercules, and others in venth year of his Reign.

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3. Alexander the Great was very defirous to be accounted and taken as a god, and boafted amongst the Barbarians that he was the son of zon. Annal. Jupiter Ammon: so that Olympias his mother used tom.1. f.33. to fay that Alexander never ceased to calumniate cal. Rhod. Antiq. lett. her to Juno. Being once wounded, This, faid 1.3.6.5. he, is blood, not that Ichor, which Homer faies bill. 1.22. 6.19. p. 58. privily have call himself into the River Euphrates, that being suddenly out of fight, he might breed an opinion in men, that he was not departed as one over-pressed with the weight of a disease, but that he was ascended to the gods from whence he first came: But when Roxane having understood his mind, went about to hinder him, he fighing faid, Woman dost thou envy me the glory of immortality and divinity?

cel. Rhod. 4 There was in Libya a man called Pfaphon, A.L.1.3. to whom Nature had been sufficiently indulgent 6.5.8.94 in bestowing upon him extraordinary accomplish-to. Thair, ments, the inward magnificence of his mind exp. 638. ments; the inward magnificance of his inmutely parts, pile, panding it felf, and prompting him to it, he used town 1.1.6. this subtil artifice to possess the Inhabitants about 68.9.763 him with an opinion of his divinity. Having therefore taking a number of fuch Birds as are capable of the imitation of humane speech, he taught them to pronounce these words distinctly, uijas Seds Lágor, Plaphon is a great god: this done he fet them all at liberty, who fill d the Woods and places about with this ditty, which the Inhabitants hearing, and supposing this to fall out by divine power, they fell to adoration of 5. Caligula caused the Statues of the gods.

amongst which was that of Jupiter Olympius, to 6.22.p.177. be brought out of Greece, and taking off their heads, commanded his own to be fet on instead 6.10.9.426. thereof, and standing betwixt Castor and Pollux. exhibited himself to be worshipped of such as reforted thither. He farther erected a Temple, and instituted both Priests, and most exquisite Sacrifices to the fervice of himself. In his Temple flood his Image of Gold, taken to the life, which every day was clad with the fame attire as was himfelf; his Sacrifices were Phænicopters, Peacocks, Bustards, Turkeys, Pheasants, and

Peacocks, Dunards, 1 lirkeys, Pheatants, and all these were daily offered.

Diodor.St. 6. Philip, King of Macedon, though a great hibitath.

Li.6.p.526. be reputed one himself, and that also not infebe reputed one himself, and that also not infetable propriet only of the rest: for in that celebrious Pomp, in which he caused twelve Statues of the gods to be carried, he added his own for a thirteenth, and would that it should be carried the first in order: but he was at that time stabb'd and slain by the hand of Pausanias, one of his own Guard.

Plut. in

7. Menecrates the Physician, having successful-Agel p. 607. ly cured divers persons of deplorable diseases, Lil. 6. 16. was called Jupiter; and he himfelf was not ashamed to take that name upon him: infomuch 1.504. anamed to take that hame upon him. Informed Pred. mell. that in the front of his Letter he wrote on this to.1. p.232. manner, Menecrates Jupiter fends to King Agecellivar. flaus health; who on the other fide, to meet bijl. 1.12. with his intolerable pride and vanity, returned, King Ageflaus wisheth to Mancrates soundness. The Greek Writers affirm of him, that he took an Oath of fuch as he cured of the Falling-fickness, that they should follow and attend upon

that of Mercury. Philip of Macedon observing the vanity of this man, invited him, with his own gods to supper: when he came, he was placed at a higher and more sumptuous Table, whereon was a fairer Altar than on the reft; on this Altar (while the dishes were carryed up to other Tables ) were made divers libations, and fuffumigations with incenfe; till fuch time as this new Jupiter perceiving in what manner he was derided and abused, went his way, being well laughed at by all that were present.

8. Flavius Domitianus being mounted to the Suiton (.2. Imperial Seat, when after divorce, he had re- 6-134-336. married and brought home his wife, he was not afhamed to fay openly, That she was not alled to his [Pulvinar] a bed whereon the Statues of the gods are laid, during the folemn Games exhibited to them. And upon the day when he made a great Feast unto the people, he was well pleased to hear their acclamations throughout the Amphibeatre, in these words, All happiness to our Lord and Lady. When in the name of his Procurators, he endited any formal Letters, thus he began, Our Lord and God thus com-mandeth. Whereupon afterwards this custom was taken up, that neither in the writing nor fpeech of any man, he should be otherwise called.

9. After Diocletian had fettled the affairs of Pezel. mell. of Miles Information and Interest the analysis requirements, his tom Sarmations, the Alani and Basterna, and had p. 252. brought the necks of divers other Nations under the Roman yoke, he then grown proud, and puffed up with the glory of his Victories, commanded that divine honours should be given to the Roman Emperours: And therefore in the first place he himself would be adored, as if there was in him fome Celestial Majesty. And whereas the Emperours before him were wont to give their hands to the Nobility to kifs, and then raised them with their own hands to kiss them on the mouth; and that the manner of the yulgar was to kiss the knees of their Emperour: Dio. cletian fent forth his Edict, that all men without distinction, should prostrate kiss his feet; in the mean time his Shooes or Sandals were set with pretious Stones and Pearls, and enrich'd with Gold. In like manner his garments, yea his very Chariot was adorned, that he might feem more august, and be look'd upon by all men as

10. Lyfander, the Lacedemonian General, ha- Pezel mell. ving taken Athens, as he had arrived to a greater to 1. p. 228. power than any Grecian had hitherto obtained; to his pride was greater than the power he had gotten: For of the Athenian fpoils, he caused a brazen Statue of himself to be made, which he erected at Delphos. He was the first amongst all the Greeks, that had Altars built to him by the Cities as a God; and Sacrifices that were appointed in honour of him: He was also the first of the Greeks who had Peana's fung to him; the Samians changed the name of their Temple of Juno and called it Lyfandria. One of the Paana's that were fung to him had this beginning,

> Nos Gracia inclyta ducem Lacedamone ampla nasum Celebremus, Io Paan.

ness, that they should follow and attend upon him as his servants: and they did follow him, tinued Consulship, the perpetual Dictatorship, 276. 9.44.

Bbb 2 the

the Cenfor of manners, had the titles of Empe- pofe, fearing his own lite, only prayed his Miftress rour, and father of his Country; his Statue to stay and be quiet, hoping all should be well, nours to be decreed to him, as were beyond the condition of a man, such as Temples, and Altars, a Priest, a Couch, and other Ensigns of

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Alex. ab 12. Empedacles, the Philosopher, had cured A.ex. 1.6. Panhias of Agrigenum of a deplorable disease, and perceiving that thereupon he was reversity. vol. 11. 1.4. renced in a manner as if he had been a god; he became to enflamed with a defire of immortality and glory, and that he might be supposed to

## CHAP. VII.

Of unnatural Husbands to their Wives.

T is reported of the cruel Beast called the Hyana, that by his exact imitation of a hu-T is reported of the cruel Beaft called the Hyana, that by his exact imitation of a humanic voice, he trains the unwary Shepherds out of their Cottages, till he hath brought them within the compass of his danger, and then he falls upon them with all his fiercenets, and devours them. Thus there are fome braitiful and evil natural name, who have the research for the falls in the following them are by necessary for the falls of the following them. then. This truct alreading training and even has trucid men, who by pretences of Generofity, Love and Vertue, invesagle the hearts of poor innocent Virgins, till they are become the mafters.

3. At Argos there were two of the principal plut, Mor. Citizens, who were the heads of opposite Facti- l. declarate.

indignity they are wont to treat them with. ctastemir. 1. Anno Dom. 1652. in the file of Thaner in 6559.255, Kent, lived one Adam Sprackling, Efquire, who about twenty years before had marryed Katherine, the daughter of Sir Robert Leukner of Kent. This Spruckling had a fair Estate, but had exfilled him full of rage, fo that his Wife was constrained many times to lock her felf from him. feems, he resolved to mischief her : and being ling and his wife, one Ewell, and this Martin: wife, who fat quietly by, and though she gave him none but loving and sweet words, yet he drew his Dagger, and struck her over the face with it, which she bore patiently, though she went to the door: her Husband followed her Afterwards when he was come to himfelf, and with a Chopping-knife in his hand, with which was fentible that what he had done was through he struck at her wrift, and cut the bone in funder, the calumniating infligation of his Concubines, to that her hand hung down only by the finews he caused them all to be burnt alive; and baand skin: no help was near, Ewell was bound, nished his fon Lycophron as far as Corcyra, up-

was erected amongst those of Kings; his Seat in the Senate-house was of Gold; and yet not content with these, he suffered such further hoand raging at his wife, he dashed her on the fore-head with the Iron Cleaver, whereupon she fell down bleeding: but recovering her felf on her knees, the cried and prayed unto God for the pardon of her own and her husbands fins: praying God to forgive him as fhe did; but as she mg and to longive min as me did; but as me was thus praying, her bloody husband chopt her head into the midft of the very brains, so that she fell down, and died immediately. Then did he kill fix Dogs, four of which he threw by his wife; and after the was dead, chopping her twice inand glory, and that he higher be upposed to have been translated into the number of the gods, that he cast himself head-long into the midst of the stames of Mount Ema.

and after me was dead, chopping nertwice into the leggs, compelled Martin to wast Ewells face with her blood, himself also dipping linnen in her blood, washed Martin's face, and bloodied his own facetwith strip for all which, being appropriate the strip of the stri prehended and carried to Sandwich Jayle, at the Seffions following, which were April 22, 1653. he was arraigned, condenned, and hanged on the 27 day: dying very desperately, and not suffering any, either Ministers, or Gentlemen to ipeak with him after his condemnation.

22. Flavius, or Phaglius, a Sooth-Jayer, had a plut. Mor. wife who used secretly to drink wine, and as oft librat quaft. as the was therein furprized and taken in the man-Konsiques, ner by, her husband, the was by him well beaten p. 856.

of their Fortunes and Honour : which done, death one one to another in the Government of the p. 1144. it felf is more definable than that bitterness and City: the one was named Nicoftranis, and the other Phaulius. Now when King Philip came to the City, it was generally thought that Phaulius plotted, and practifed to attained unto some abfolute principality and foveraignty in the City, by the means of his wife ( who was a young and rine, the daughter of Sir Kobert Leibjur of Kent. This Sprackling had a fair Eftate, but had exhaufted it by drinking, gaming, &. At laft Executions were out against him, and he forced to keep home, and make his house his Prison: this finelling his design, walked before Phanting his design, walked before Phanting his design, walked before Phanting his door, and about his house, on purpose to discover his intentions, and what he would do there-But upon Saureday night, Dec. 11. 1652. as it in. He foon found that the base Phaulius had furnished his wife with a pair of high Shooes; at ten a Clock at night in his Kitchin, he fent for one Martin, a poor old man, out of his bed to him: fo that there were in the Kitchin sprack. Having thus accounted her after the Macedonian fallion. Having thus accounted her after the manner of the Kings Pages, he fent her fecretly in that ha-Sprackling commanded Martin to bind Ewells bit and attire unto the Kings lodging, as a Salegs, which the one did, and the other fuffered, criffice to his luft, and an argument of an unpathinking it had only been a ranting humour of rallel'd villany in himfelf, who could endure to their Master: Then began he to rage against his be the Pander in the profitution of his own

4. Periander, the Corimbian, in a high fit of Patric de passion, trod his Wife under-soot, and although Regno, 1.4. the was at that time with child of a boy, yet he tit. 10. was hurt in the Jaw. He ftill continuing to rage at her, the weary and in great fear, role up and till fuch time as he had killed her upon the place. and Marin being old and weak, durst not inter- on no other occasion than that he lamented

the death of his Mother with tears and out-

5. Nero the Emperour being once inconfed against his Wife Poppea Sabina, gave her such a lit. 1.4.tit. kick with his foot upon the belly, that the there-4. p. 166. upon departed this life. But though he was a man that feemed to be born to cruelty and blood, yet he afterwards to repented himself of this act, that he would not fuffer her body to be burnt after the Roman manner; but built the funeral pile for her, of odours and perfumes, and fo ordered her to be brought into the Julian

Chap. 8.

6. Herod the Sophist, being offended with his Wife Rhegilla for some slight fault of hers, commanded his freed man Alcimedon to beat her: She was at that time eight months gone with Child, or near upon; fo that (by the imprudence of him who was imployed to chaffife her ) She received fome blows upon her belly, which occasioned first her miscarriage, and foon after her death. Her Brother Bradeas a person of great nobility, cited her Husband Herodes to answer the death of his Sister before the Senate of Rome; where if he had not, it is pity but he should have received a condign pu-

7. When M. Antonius was overcome at Attium, Herod King of Judea, believing that he was in danger to lofe his Kingdom, because he had Zaingr. Thair. vol. 19,1.2.p. to for his kinggoin, became he had been a fast friend to Antonias, determined to meet Costar Augustus at Rhodes, and there endeasour to affaire his favour to him. Having refolved upon his journey, he committed the care and custody of his Wire, to Sohemus his friend: giving him withall thus much in command, That in case he should hear of his death by the way, or at the place whither he was intended; that then he should not fail forthwith to kill Marianne his Wife; yielding this only reason of his injunction, that it might not be in the power of any man to enjoy fo great a beauty, after his deceale. Marianne had extorted this fecret from Schemus; and at Hered's return twitted him with it. Herod caused Schemus unheard, to be immediately put to death; and not long after he also beheaded Marianne his beloved to speak of it before hand; but it seems she was Queen and Wife.

8. Amalasuenta had raised Theodahitus, at Theatr. vol. once, to be her Husband and King of the Goths; 19. 1. 2. but upon this proviso, that he should make oath, that he would rest contented with the title of a King, and leave all matters of Government to her fole difpose. But no sooner was he accepted as King, but he forgat his Wife and benefactress; recalled her enemies from banishment, put her friends and relations many of them to death; banished her self unto an Island in the Vulfiner lake, and there fet a ftrong guard uponher. At last he thought himself not sufficiently fate, so long as Amalasiumba was alive; and thereupon he dispatched certain of his instruments to the place of her exile, with order to put her to death; who finding her in a bath, gave her no further time, but strangled her there.

### CHAP. VIII.

Of such Wives as were unnatural to their Husbands, or evil deported towards

N Italy there grows an herb, they call it the Bafilifee; it is fweet feented enough; But withal it hath this strange property, that being laid under a stone in a moilt place, in a few dayes it produces a fcorpion. Thus though the Woman in her first creation, was intended as a meet help for man, the partner of his joyes and cares, the iweet perfume and relift of his dayes throughout his whole pilgrimage: yet there are some so far degenerated from their primitive institution, ( though otherwise of exteriour beauty and perfection enough) that they have proved more intolerable than Scorpions, not only tormenting the life, but halfning the death of their too indulgent Hasbands.

1. Joan Gandchild to Robert King of Naples, Full. proph. by Charles his fon, fucceeded her Grandfather flatr. 1.5.c. in the Kingdom of Naples and Sirily. Anno 1212, 2.9. 348. by Charles his 10n, nucceaced her Granuacher, in the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily, Anno 1343, 2.p. 348. a wonan of a beautiful body, and rare endowments of nature: She was first married to her of Scander-Cousin Andrew, a prince of Royal extraction, big, l. 10. and of a sweet and loving disposition: but he P. 369. being not able to fatisfie her wantonness, She kept company with lewd persons; at last she grew weary of him, complaining of his infufficiency; and caused him in the City of Aversa to be hung upon a beam, and ftrangled in the night time; and then threw out his Corpfe into a Garden, where it lay some dayes unburied. It is faid that this Andrew on a day coming into the Queens chamber, and finding her twilting a thick ftring of filk and filver, demanded of her, for what purpose she made it; she answered to hang you in, which he then little believed; the rather because those who intend such mischief, use not as good as her word.

2. Cicero put away his wife Teremia for di- Plut. in vers reasons; as because the had made small ac- vit. cieccount of him in the time of the wars, which. ron. p. 881. were betwixt Cafar and Pompey; forthat when he went from Rome to Pompey, the provided no fit clarks mir, accommodations for his journey; and when he 655.7298. came back again into Italy, the never thewed the least spark or sign of love, or good will towards him: for though he staid long at Brundusjum, she never went to fee him; and when his Daughter took that journey to visit him, she neither provided company to conduct her, nor gave her money or other necessarys for the way; yea she so handled the matter, that when Cicero came to Rome, he found nothing in his house but bare

walls; and yet he was much fet in debt by her. 3. Bithricus King of the West Saxons, married Stowes And Ethelburga the Daughter of Offa King of Mercia; by whom, after he had reigned feventeen years, he was poyfoned, and buried at Warham; upon which occasion, it was ordained by the Nobles, that from thenceforth the Kings Wives should not be called Queens, nor suffered to fit with them in place of Estate. This Ethelburga fled into France with infinite treasure;

where offering a mighty summ of her gold to Charles King of France, he put her to her choice, whether she would have him or his Son to her Husband. She chose the Son, for the reason (as she faid) that he was the youngest: then faid Charlet, Hadst thou chosen me, thou should have had my Son, but now thou shalt neither . have him nor me; and then fent her to a Mona flery, wherein she professed her self a Nun, and became there the Abbess for some years; but afterwards being found to have committed adultery with a Lay-man, she was cast out of the Mo-nastery, and ended her life in poverty, and much misery.

Hill cof-mogr. p.64. 4. Aboinus the first King of Italy of the Lom-bards, having slain Commondus King of the Ge-pida, made a drinking Cup of his Scull. Rofa mund the Daughter of that King, he had taken to Wife; and being one day very merry at Verona, forced her to drink out of that detelled Cup; which she so stomached, that she promised one Helmichild a Courtier, that if he would aid her Helimichida Courtier, that it he would aid ner in killing the King, she would give him both her felf and the Kingdom of Lombardy. This when he consented to, and performed, they were so hated that they were constrained to fly to Ravenna, unto the protection of Longinus the Exarch, who perswaded her to dispatch Helmichild out of the way, and to take him for her Husband, to which she willingly agreed. Helmichild coming out of the bath, called for drink, and the gave him a ftrong poyfon; half of which when he had drank, and found by the strange operation how the matter went, he compelled her to drink the rest, and so both dyed to-

Perel. mel.

gether. Prett. mil5. When Alexander the Great had determilife. tom.i. ned to invade the Daca, where he knew Spita358. menes was, who not only had revolted himfelf. but had also drawn divers others into the society of his rebellion, and had at fome times overthrown fome of Aexanders Captains, there fell out one thing remarkable; the Wife of Spita-manes, (upon whom he extreamly doted) when by her feminine flatteries she was not able to perswade her Husband, to make tryal of the Viftors clemency, and to endeavour to appeafe that Alexander, whom he could not avoid nor escape, the set upon her Husband when intoxicated with Wine he lay fast asleep; and drawing a Sword that she had concealed under her garments, she cut off his head, delivered it to a fervant that was confcious of her fact, and with him only in her company, as she was, with her garments besprinkled with his blood, she went directly to Alexander's camp, and caused him to be informed that there was one there, to inform him of fomething that he was con-cerned to know from her. When she was admitted, she desired the servant might come in; mitted, ine defired the fervant inglictone in, who shewed the head of Spitamenes, to those that searched what he carried wrapt up in his garment. When the King knew this, though he looked upon it as a considerable piece of service to him, that a Renegado, and a Traytor was di-fipatched; yet had he a horrour of the fact, that the should infnare his life that had well deserved at her hands, who was her Husband, and Parent of the Children which they had betwixt them; fo that confidering the atrocity of the fact overweighed any pretended merit from himself, he sent her word, that she should forthwith de-

with the barbarity of her example.
5. Semiramis the Wife of Ninus King of Af. clarks mir, fyria, was a witty and beautiful woman, beloved 665,9296. of her Husband even unto dotage: as she was one day in discourse with him, she told him that she was exceedingly desirous of a thing, yet because of the greatness of it, she durst not discover it, nor could hope to prevail. Ninus not apprehending her fubtilty bad her tell him what t was; she answered, that he should deliver to her the government of his Empire for five dayes; which when she had obtained, she caufed her Husband to be flain, and fo usurped his Empire.

Fulvius understanding that he was proscribed Fulgos Ex. by the Triumvirate, betook himself to his Wife, 609. hoping to be hid, and fome way kept private by her, in this time of his extremity. He might the rather expect her fidelity in this thing; for of a slave he had made her a free woman, and received her to his bed: but he found a deadly encmy instead of a friend; for she suspecting that he was in love with another woman, did her felf accuse and discover him to the Triumviri; by

whose order he dyed in a miserable manner.

8. The noble Pinacus, so famous for his va-Plut. Molour, and as much renowned for his wisdom and ration is de justice, feasted upon a time certain of his mi, p. 153. friends, who were strangers. His Wife coming in at the midst of the dinner, being angry at fomething elfe, overthrew the Table, and tumbled down all the Provision under-foot. Now when his guests and friends were wonderfully difinayed and abashed hereat: Pitracus made no more ado at the matter, but turning to them; There is not one of us all (faith he) but he hath his cross, and one thing or other wherewith to exercise his patience; and for my own part, this is the only thing that checketh my felicity; for were it not for this shrew my Wife, I were the happiest man in the world; so that of me these verses may be verified,

This man who while he walks the street, Or publick place, is happy thought; No sooner sets in House his feet, But wee is him, and not for nought, His Wife him rules, and that's a spight, She scolds, she sights from noon to night.

## CHAP. IX.

Of the deep hatred some have conceived against their own Brethren, and the unnatural actions of Brothers and Sisters.

IR Henry Blunt in his voyage to the Levant, tells us, that at Belgrade in Hungary where Danubius and Sava meet, their waters mingle no more than water and oyl; and though they run fixty miles together, yet they no way incorporate, but the Danow is clear and pure as a well, while the Sava that runs along with it, is as troubled as a street channel. Afpart his Camp, lest she should insect the Greeks ter the manner of these Rivers it is with some

enough each other, in respect of their bodies yet their minds have been as distant from each other as the Poles are; which, when opportunity hath ferved, they have shewed in the effects of an implacable hatred.

Chap. 8.

1. Sir George Sonds of Kent had lately two cap. 91. P. Sons grown up to that age, wherein he might 404,405 have expected most comfort from them: but in the year 1655, the younger of them named Freeman Sonds, having no apparent cause or pro-vocation, either from his Father or Brother, did in a most inhumane and butcherly manner murder the elder as he lay sleeping by him in his bed: he clave his head and brains with a Cleaver; and although this was his mortal wound; yet perceiving him to groan and figh, as one approaching unto death, he ftabbed him with a Stilletto feven or eight times in and about the heart (as the forrowful Father witneffeth in his Printed narrative of the whole;) and when he had finished this black and bloody tragedy, he went to his aged Father then in bed, and told him of it, rather glorying in it, than exprelling any repentance for it. Being apprehended, he was presently after condemned at Maydsone

Affizes, and accordingly executed.
2. Eteocles was the Son of Oedipus, by his schol. 5. own Mother Josepha; their Father the King of Sabel. Ex. 1-3.6.c. Son Polysices, after his departure, floudd reign yearly by courfe: But Ereodes after his year was expired, would not fuffer his Brother to fucceed: mirac. mar. whereupon *Polynices* being aided by *Tydeus* and 6.62, p.27. Adraftus made war upon his Brother: they meeting together with their forces in the field, were flain by each other in the battle; their dead bodies were also burned together when the slame parted it felf; as if it feemed to declare fuch a deadly hatred betwixt them, that as their minds being alive, to neither could their bodies being dead agree. This their antipathy was propagated to their pofferity, breaking out into many outragious and bloody wars. Unto fuch ends doth the providence of God often bring an inceftuous brood, that others may be infructed

Camerar. oper. subci-

3. Upon the death of Selymus the second which happened Anno 1582. Amurath the third fucceeded in the Turkish Empire; at his entrance upon which, he caused his five Brothers Mustapha, Solyman, Abdala, Ofman and Sianger without all pity or commiseration to be strangled in his presence, and gave order that they should be buried with his dead Father: an ordinary thing with Mahometan Princes, who to secure to themdelves the Empire without rivalship, doubt not to pollute their hands with the blood of their nearest relations. It is said of this Amurath, when he saw the fatal bow-string put about the neck of his younger Brother, that he was seen to weep, but it feems they were Crocodiles tears, for he held firm to his bloody purpofe.

Lipf.monit. 4. Petrus King of Spain having reigned some 1.2. 6.14. time with great cruelty, purpling his hands in 1.348. the blood of his Nobles: At last his Brother Heny took up arms against him Anno Dom. 1360, He had hired auxiliary forces out of France against

brethren, though bred up together, and near | Petrus with a Dagger wounded Henry in the face a the other endeavouring to repay it with in-terest, both grapled together, having thrown each other to the ground: But others coming in to the help of *Hemy*, he quickly became the fuperiour; and having flain his Brother with many wounds, he fucceeded in his Kingdom.

5. Extream was the hatred that was betwixt Herodian Baffianus and Geta, the two fons of Severus the Simples. Emperour, which foon betrayed it felf upon the biff. i. i. death of their Father; they could not agree cont. 3. about the partage of the Empire; nor did they bear amit any means whereby they might supplant tipe each other; they endeavoured to bribe each tom. 2. others Cooks and Butlers to poyfon their Ma- p.208. sters: but when both were too watchful to be thus circumvented, at last Bassianus grew impatient, and burning with ambition to enjoy the Rule alone, he fet upon his Brother Geta, gave him a deadly wound, and fhed his blood in the lap of Julia their Mother; and having executed this villany, threw himfelf amongft the fouldiers, told them that he had with difficulty faved his life from the malice of his Brother: and having parted amongst them all that Severus his Father had been eighteen years heaping up, he was by them confirmed in the Empire.

6. Anno 1080. Boleslaus King of Poland, (having Gaulter. flain his Brother S. Staniflaus Bishop of Cracovia tab. Chron. at the very Altar as he was in the celebration of P.628,629. the Mais) he fiddenly fell into a frenzy, and fuch a degree of madnets, that he laid violent hands upon himfelf. It is faid of this King, that he grew into a vehement hatred of the Biftop his Brother, upon the account of that freedom he took, in reproving him for those horrible

he took, in reproving him for those normible crimes he frequently committed.

7. Tofto and Harold the fons of Earl Godwin Speeds hift, falling out, Tofto screetly hyed himself into the 1.413. Marches of Wales, and near the City of Herebullet, where Harold had a honse them east. 7. in preparation to entertain the King, he slew p. 206. all his Beachers Gervants. and cutting them Clark mir. all his Brothers fervants; and cutting them Cark mir.

picce-meal into gobbets, fome of their limbs 614-P.55he falted, and calt the reft into the veffels of
Meath and Wine; fending his Brother word, that

he had furnished him with powdred meats against

the Kings coming thither.

8. Robert Duke of Normandy was chosen King Speeds hift.
of Ferufalem, but refused that in hopes to have 19.445. England; but it is observed that he never prospered after: his Brother Rufus got the Crown, and when he was dead, Henry Beauclerke his youngest Brother ascended the throne, and conquered Normandy on the Vigil of St. Michael; he also put out the eyes of Robert his Brother, and kept him prisoner in Cardiff Castle twenty six years; where for grief conceived at the putting on of a new Robe (too little for the King, and therefore fent to the Duke to wear) he grew weary of his life, as disdaining to be mocked with his Brothers cast Cloaths; and cursing the time of his unfortunate nativity, refused thenceforth to take any fustenance, and so pined himfelf to death.

9. Alphonfus Diazius a Popish Spaniard, hearing Clarks mir, that John Diazius his Brother had renounced Po-6-14-9-55. Terrus; and having met him in the field, a pery, and was become a professor of the Reformed bloody battle was fought agreeable to the pertinacious hatred of the two Brethren. The victo- like another Cain, he flew his Brother with his ry resting on the side of Henry, and his Bro- own hands; for which he was not only not puther made prisoner; being brought before him, mished, but highly applauded by the Romanists

for his hieroical atchievement; but he was fo a summer and hunted and hunted by the furies of his own Conficience, that he desperately hanged himself at the protection of the Castle, held and well man-Trent, about the neck of his own Mule.

10. Cleopatra the Wife of Cyricanus having tahist. impro- ken Sanctuary at Antioch after her Husbands bill. impro- ken Sanctuary at Anioch after her Husbands 11d-p.11c, overthrow, her Sifter Gryphina the Wife of Gryphus moft importunately iolicited her death; and though Gryphus much perfwaded her delivery, yet like her fell commanded the Souldiers to difpatch her; but a few dayes after, the fame Gryphina falling into the hands of Cyricanus, was by him made a Sacrifice to his Wives Gholf.

Knowles Took hift. P. 502.

Sandarfone.

hit. of K.

11. Selymus the first having stepped into the throne of his Father, sought the destruction of all his Brethren; and while his Brother Corentus lay quiet in Magnetia, he fecretly led an army thither to destroy him; Coremus having notice of it, sled away with two Servants, and all passages by Sea being that up, he was glad to hide himfelf in a Cave by the Sea-fide, where he lived miferably upon Country Crabs, and other like wild fruit, till discovered by a Peasant, he was apprehended; Selymus informed of it, fent one to strangle him, and bring his dead body to Prufa. The Executioner, a Captain coming to Coremus in the dead time of the night, and awaking him out of his fleep, told him his heavy message, that he was fent by his Brother, prejently to strangle him.

Coremus exceedingly troubled with this heavy news, and fetching a deep figh, defired the Captain io long to spare his life, untillhe night write a few short lines unto his Brother Selymus, which he did readily in Turkish verse, upbraiding him with his horrible cruelty, and concluding with many a bitter curfe, he befought God to take a just revenge upon him. Being then strangled his d ad body was brought to Prusa: Selymus uncovered the face of it, to be sure that it was he; when feeing this writing in his hand, he took and read it; and is faid thereupon to have shed tears, notwithstanding his cruel nature, and flony heart.

## CHAP. X.

Of the Barbarous and Savage cruelty of Some men.

Heodorus Gadaraus who was Tutor to Tiberius the Roman Emperour, observing in him (while a Boy) a fanguinary na-ture and disposition, that lay lurking under a shew of lenity and pretence of clemency; was, used to call him a lump of clay, steeped and field to call him a lump of clay, steeped and foaked in blood. His prediction of him did not fail in the event. This being he who thought of death that it was too light a punishment; for with joyful acclamations. But Pifo in a rage hearing Cornulius (being in his disfavour) had cut his own throat: Cornulius (faid he) hath cut his own throat: Cornulius (faid he) hath cut his own throat is considered by the formed with optical colleges, the one for returning with escaped me: to another who begged of him to dye quickly, he told him he was not yet fo much in his favour, yet even this Artist in cruelty has fince been our-acted by Monsters more overgrown than himfelf.

1. The Island of Amboyna lies near Seran, the chief Town of it hath also the same name, and

ned by the Dutch. In February 1622. a Japoner Souldier discoursing with the Dutch Centinel of the Castle, was suspected, tortured, and confesfed divers of his Countrey-men contrivers with him, of furprizing the Castle; also one Price an English man, and prisoner with them, accu-fed other English men of the Factories, who were all sent for, and put to horrid torture, the manner thus; First they hoysed up the Examinant by the hands with a Cord on a large Door, faltning him upon two staples of Iron on the top, as wide as the arms could stretch, his feet hung to the ground firetched out at length and wideness, faitned beneath the Door; then they wrapped a cloath about his neck and face, fo close that no water could go by: This done, pouring the water leafurely upon his head, and filling the cloath up to his mouth and noftrils. that he could not draw breath but must withall flick in water, and so continued till it forced his inward parts to come out at his noie, eyes and ears; stifling and choaking him into a swound or fainting: but being taken down, they made him vomit out the water, and fo fomewhat recovered, they torture him again four or five times, his body fwoln three times bigger, his times, his body twom times times bigger, and checks like bladders, his eyes flaring out beyond his brows: one Collon thus tortured did flill deny their accusation; whereupon they burn him under his paps, arm-holes, elbows, hands and feet, till the fat dropped out their Torches, then they lodged him in a dungeon where his flesh putrified, and Maggots engendred in it, to a horrid and loathsome condition, till at the end of eight days they were executed, March 1623. At which instant there was a sudden darkness and a tempest, that forced two Dutch ships out of the Harbour, which were hardly faved. The dead were all buried in one pit, and one Dunkin (their accuser) stymbled at their grave, and tell flark mad, and died so within three days after, also a sickness followed at Amboyna, of which divers Dutch dyed: The names of the English thus inhumanely dealt with, were Cap-Engin this liminately evalt with, were captain Towerfon, Tompfon, Beaumount, Collins, Colfon,
Webber, Ramfey, Johnfon, Fard and Brown.

2. It is in this kind a memorable example that sin. de irâ.
Seneca relates of Pifo, who finding a Souldier to 1.1.616.

return from forraging without his comrade (as p. 297, if he had flain him whom he brought not back p. 798, lik with him) condemned him to death. The executioner being in readines, and he stretching Haken. forth his neck to receive the stroke of the Axe, Apol. 1. 4. forth his neck to receive the stroke of the Axe, Apol. 1. 4. forth his neck to receive the stroke of the Axe, Apol. 1. 4. forth his courade and 1. for the stroke of the Axe, Apol. 1. 4. for the stroke of the Axe, Apol. 1. for the Axe, Apol. 1. behold in the very inftant his comrade appears in the place. Whereupon the Centuri- Cayle bol. on, who had the charge of the execution, com- court. tom. mands the Executioner to defift, and .carries 1.1.3.p.900 out his Comrade, and the other for not returning with him; and hereunto adds the condemnation of the Centurion, for staying the execution without warrant, which was given him in charge; and thus three were condemned to dve for the innocency of one.

7. Novellus Carrarius, Lord of Padua, enflamed with an ambition of greater Rule, took away by poyfon William Scaliger the Lord of Verona and Vincentia, though a familiar friend of his. And to enjoy Verona the more fecurely, having betrayed into his power Antonius and Bruno his two fons, he caused them also to be slain. Being in the City of Vincentia, he fell in

and fent her fo back in a Basket to her Parents.

3. The thirty Athenian Tyrants were of that | their affiftance in fo great an injury: The Senate Dinot.mem. 1. 5.9. 372. fierce and cruel disposition, that they caused the daughters of fome of the flain Citizens to dance, in the blood of their own Parents, who had newly been murdered by them.

4. Sylla having upon his credit, received to mercy four Legions of the adverte part, which manounts to twenty four thousand men; he
manounts to twenty four thousand men; he
left discovered them notwithstanding in publick to be
tiple discovered them to the standard of the standard List di cut in pieces, caung in vain for mercy from the conft. 1.2. treacherous right hand, which he had reached ca24.9.214 out as a fure token of it. And when the dying groans of these men reached to the very Curia it self, where the Senate were then met, and that

the Senators themselves stood in amaze what it might mean: Let us mind our business, Fathers, faid he, a few feditious Fellows are punished by my orders. Upon which Lipsus suffly cries out, I know not what I should herein chiesly wonder at, whether that a man could fo do, or fo

Chap. 10.

Knowles 5. Solyman, the Magnificent Emperour of the Tarks, having obtained a Victory over the Germans, finding amongst the Captives a Bavarian Souldier, a man of an exceeding high Stature, he caused him to be delivered to his Dwarf to be by him flain, whose head was scarce so high as the others knees: and that goodly tall man was mangled about the legs for a long time by that apish Dwarf, with his little Scimiter, till falling down, with many feeble blows, he was at lait

flain in the prefence of Solyman, who took mar-vellous pleasure in this scene of cruelty. 6. Mahomet the Great, first Emperour of the Turks, after the winning of Constantinople, fell in \$350,351, love with a most beautiful young Greekish Lady, called hene, upon whole incomparable perfections he fo much doted, that he gave himself up wholly to her love. But when he heard his Captains and chief Officers murmured at it, he captains and chief Officers murmured at it, he captains and chief Officers murmured at it. appointed them all to meet him in his great appointed them all to meet him in his great Hall; and commanding Irene to drefs and adorn her felf in all her Jewels and most gorgeous appared (not acquainting her in the leaft with any part of his defign) taking her hand he led this midft of the City to be Crucified, the form in the miracle of beauty into the midft of his Radia. Hall; and commanding trene to dress and adorn her felf in all her Jewels andmost gorgeous apparel (not acquainting her in theleast with any part of his design) taking her hand he led this miracle of beauty into the midst of his Bassace, who dazzled with the brightness of this Illustri-ous Lady, acknowledged their errour, profer-fing that their Emperour had just cause to pass his time in folacing himself with 6p peerless a Pa-ragon: But he on a sudden twisting his left hand in the fost cause of her heir and with the third in the foft curls of her hair, and with the other drawing out his crooked Scimiter, at one blow struck off her head from her shoulders; and so at once made an end of his love, and her life, leaving all the affiftants in a fearful amaze, and horror of an act of that cruelty.

love with a Maid of fingular beauty; and required her parents to fend her to him: but being refused he fent his Guards to fetch her; when brought, he basely violated her chastity; two daies after, he caused her to be cut in finall pieces,

having deliberated upon the matter, fent the body of the Maid fo inhumanely mangled to the Venetians, declaring that they did commit themfelves to their care and Patronage. The Venes tians took upon them their defence, and having wearied out Carrarius with war, at last pen'd him up in Padua, and compelled him to yield him felf; being taken, they strangled him, together with his two fons Francis and William.

with his two ions Francis and William.

8. Violdus, Duke of Libbania, was a man of Lon. Thiatra a truculent and cruel difposition; if he had deposition is the had deposition in the same as a cause them solution to be few'd up in the skins of Bears, and so ex. 1.6.6.8. pose them to be torn in pieces by doggs. In all 2352. his Military expeditions, he never was without a Bow in his hand, and if he faw any Souldier to march out of his rank, he nied to shoot him

to march out of his rank, he used to shoot him dead with an arrow. This fierceness of his, that Nation (though otherwise haughty, and a contemner of death) did fo ftand in awe of, that many under his dominion (at his command) without expectation of an Executioner, either

without expectation of an Executioner, either hang'd or poylon'd themselves.

9. Peroine Mussey her Husband was a Minister in Q. Maries Keign, he sied out of the Land ps. Hansib. for sear, but she with her mother was condemn'd to be burnt as Hereticks, which was done July 18. 1556. she was near the time of her delivery, and by force of the slame her young child burst out of her belly: this babe was taken out alive by W. House, a by-stander, and by the command of Elier Cosseline the Bayliff (supreme Officer in the then absence of the Governour of the sland Guernsey) cast again into the fire, and therein consumed to alives the rewas a Spectacle without precedent, a cruelty built three

very fight of the mothers, and after commanded

the mothers themselves to be flain.

11. In the Reign of King Edward the fixth 11. In the Reign of King Edward the fixth Bale Chron. (upon the alteration of Religion) there was an P. 437. Influrrection in Cornwall, and divers other Counsylvate bifures, wherein many were taken and Executed P. 833. by Martial Law. The chief Leaders were fent to London, and there Executed. The Sedition being thus fippreft, it is memorable what cruel for the chief Leaders were the country of fport Sir William Kingson made, by vertue of his Office (which was Provost Martial) upon men in mifery. One Boyer, Major of Bodmin in Cormwall, had been amongft the Rebels, not willingly but enforced: To him the Provost sent word that he would come and dine with him, for whom the Major made great Provision. A little before dinner the Provost took the Major aside, and whifper'd him in the ear, That an Execution must that day be done in the Town, and therefore required that a pair of Gallows should be fet up against dinner should be doue. The Major failed not of his charge: presently after dinner the Provost taking the Major by the hand, entreated him to lead him to the place where the Gallows was; which when he beheld, he asked and fent her fo back in a Basket to her Parents.
The father amaz'd with the atrocity of the fact, enough? Yes, faid the Major, doubtlefs they reprefented the whole to the Senate, befeeching are: Well then, faid the Provoft, get you up

Chap. 11.

fpeedily, for they are provided for you. I hope, answered the Major, you mean not as you speak? In faith, said the Provost, there is no remedy, for you have been a busic Rebel: and so without respite or desence he was hang'd to death. Near the said place dwelt a Miller, who had been a buse actor in that Rebellion, who sear-ing the approach of the Martial, told a sturdy Fellow his fervant, that he had occasion to go from home, and therefore bad him, that if any came to enquire after the Miller, he finuld not leak of him, but fay that he was the Miller, and had been fo for three years before : So the Provost came and called for the Miller, when

out comes the fervant, and faith, He was the man: The Provoit demanded, how long he had kept the Mill? These three years, answered the fervant: then the Provost commanded his men to lay hold on him, and hang him on the next Tree: At this the Fellow cried out, That he was not the Miller, but the Millers man. Nay Sir, faid the Provost, I will take you at your word. If thou beest the Miller, thou art a busic knave; if thou art not, thou art a false lying knave, and howsoever, thou can'st never do thy Mafter better service than to hang for him, and

Dinat.mem.

12. Uladus Dracula fo foon as he had gained the Soveraignty of Moldavia, chofe out a multitude of Spear-men, as the Guard of his body: that done inviting to him as many as were eminent in authority in that Country, he fineled out 1330.36 1362,363. to a change. All these together with their whole Families he empaled upon sharp Stakes, sparing rannies ne empaied uponinary stakes, iparing, neither the innocentage of young Children, the weak Sex of women, nor the obscure condition of servants. The Stakes and place where they were set, took up the space of seventeen Furthern States and States an longs in length, and feven furlongs in breadth; and the number of those that were thus murdered, and in this cruel manner, is faid to be no

less than twenty thousand. 13. Nabis, the Tyrant of Lacedamon, did ut-Exemp. 2
13. Nabis, the Lyrant of Lacedamon, did utPolyb. 1.13
terly extinguish the Spartan name, forcing into
exile as many as were eminent for Riches, or
kaldigb's
the renown of their Ancestors, and dividing
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1. ring any place of retreat to be fafe to them. He had also framed an Engine or rather an Image of his Wife, which after her name he called Apega: with admirable art it was fashioned to her refemblance, and was arrayed in fuch coftly her retemblance, and was arrayed in fuch contry garments as the used her felf to wear. As oft as the Tyrant cited before him any of the rich Citizens, with a purpose to milk them of their money, he first with a long and very civil speech, used to represent to them the danger Sparta stood in of the Achdems, the number of Mercenaries he kept about him for their fafety; and the great charge he was at in facred and civil affairs. If they were wrought upon by this means, it fufficed: but if otherwise, and that they were te-nacious of their money, he used then to say, Posfibly I am not able to perswade you: yet it is likely that Apega may: and with a shew of familiarity takes the man by the hand and leads him to this Image, which rifes and embraces him with both arms, draws him to her breafts, in which and

wretch, to the pleasure of the Tyrant, who laugh'd at his cruel death.

14. Johannes Basilides, Emperour of Russia, camer. oper. used for his recreation to cause noble and well subsisticent. deferving perfors to be few dup in the Skins of 2.6.88. Bears, and then himself fet Mastives upon them, \$\cdot 837. which cruelly tore them in pieces. He often invited his Father-in-law Michael Temrucovius to Banquet with him: and then fent him home to his Family through the Snow, having first caused him to be fript flark naked : fometimes he flut him up in a room in his own house, till he was almost familihed, causing four Bears of ex-traordinary bigness to be tyed at the door to keep all provisions from him. These Bears at other times he would let loose amongst the people, especially when they were going to Church: and when any were killed by them, he faid his fons had taken great pleasure in the sport, that they were happy that perished in this manner fince it was no small diversion to

15. Changhien Chunghus, no better than a Martin. de Thief, at first thrived so salt that after he had billo Tart. vexed the Provinces of Huquang and Honan in 1929, 300, China, and part of that of Naning and Kiangs, China, and part of that of Naming and Kiangla, he entered the Province of Subbaen in the year 1644. and having taken the principal City called Chingta, in the heat of his fury, he killed a King of the Tamingian race, as also several Princes of that Family, but these saughters were but the Preludes of those execrable cruelties he afterwards practifed: For he had certain violent and fudden motions of cruelty, and Maximes drawn from the very bowels of vengeance it felf. For one fingle mans fault, he often deftroy'd all the Family, without refpect to Infants or women with child. Nay many times he cut off the whole Street where the offender liv'd, involving in the flaughter the innocent with the guilty. He once fent a man Post into the Country of Xensi: who lent a man Poir into the Country of Acrif: Wild glad he was out of the Tyrants hands returned no more; to revenge this imaginary injury, he destroyed all the quarter of the City, where he liv'd, and thought he much bridled his sercenes, that he did not extinguish the whole City. He had an Executioner whom he loved above all the rest, for his natural inclinations to cruelty; this man dying of a difease, he caused his Physician to be killed: and not content with this, he facrificed an hundred more of the fame Profession to the Ghost of his deceased Officer. If walking out he faw a Souldier ill clad, or whose manner of gate, and walking was not fo vigorous and mafculine as he defired, he prefently commanded him to be killed. He once gave a Souldier a piece of Silk, who complained to his fellow of a piece of Sirk, who complained to his fellow of the poornels of the piece, of which he being informed by one of his Spies, he prefently com-manded him and his whole Legion, which were two thousand men, to be all Massacred at once. He had in his Royal City six hundred Præsects, and in three years space there were scarce twenty of them left, having put all the rest to several kinds of deaths for slight causes. He had sive hundred Eunuchs taken from the Princes of the hundred Eunuchs taken from the Princes of the Tamingian Family: after he had put all their Lords to death, one of these presuming to still him not with the title of King (but the bare name of Changbien Chungus) he caused them all to beslain. One of his chief Priess was appresented to the course of the course he was appresented to the course of the course he was appresented to the course of t her arms were sharp iron Nails, though hidden hended for some words let fall against him: and with her cloathes: herewith she grip'd the poor he having got together about twenty thousand hended for some words let fall against him: and

of the same Profession, put them all to the sword; and then applauded himself as if he had done an Heroical action. He levied an hundred and fourfcore thousand all Natives of the Province of Suchuen, Anno 1645. these he sent before him to take the City of Nanchung in the Country of Xense; they finding it difficult, forty thousand of them revolted to the enemy, and so the rest were forced to return without effecting the design. The Tyrant enrag'd to see them retire, commanded the rest of his Army, that had alwaies marched with him, to cut in pieces these one hundred and forty thousand of the new raised Suchuens: this horrible butchery lasted four daies, in which flaughter he commanded fome to have their skins pull'd off and filled with straw, and having fow'd on the head to be carried in the Towns where they were born, to strike terrour into the rest. Not content with this he vexed the whole Province, fo that he left it in a manner desolate: for he perfectly hated it, because her desolate: for he perfectly hated it, becaue he thought they approved not of his Government. He caused almost eighteen thousand Students to be brought before him, and at once Masiacred them all, saying. These were they that by their Sophisms solicited the rest to Rebellion. Anno 1646, the Tartars entred the Province of Xenfi to give him Battel: and there-Province of *Xenji* to give thin patter: and therefore to leave the Country behind him fecure, he commanded all the Citizens of what quality foever, in his Royal City of *Chingtu*, to be bound hand and foot, which was done by his Army; and then riding about them, he viewed them with Jess compassion than a Tygre, and cry'dout, Kill, kill these Rebels: it is thought there were no less than six hundred thousand souls, most of which were thus horribly murdered. He besides fent part of his Army to other Cities about, and killed all those he could lay hands on; and so brought the populous Province of Suchuen into a vast Wilderness. In his march he caused his Souldiers to kill all their Wives: himself to give them an example, having caufed two hundred and eighty beautiful Maids that waited upon his three Queens, to be flain. He killed all his fick or Queens, to be flain. He killed all his fick or weak Souldiers, to deliver them, as he faid, out of fo miferable and ruinced a Country. Then he turned his rage against Cities, Palaces, and Buildings, not sparing his own stately one in Chingun; he consumed it, together with a great part of the City by fire; he cut down all Trees and Woorls that they might profis no man. He sink sixty Shins of silver in the River of Ching. funk fixty Ships of filver in the River of Chiang, having killed the Shipmen to conceal the place. This done, he marched into the Province of Xensi, to meet the Tartars, where this Devil incarnate was happily kill'd.

carnate was nappity full d.

16. Accioline, Tyrant about Taurifium and
18.0.3.

16. Accioline, Tyrant about Taurifium and
18.0.3.

Padua, furpalfied all those in cruelty, that were
called by the name of Christians; he gelded
Camrapter.

Boys; vitiated Virgins; cut off the breafts of
Matrons; ripped up the bellies of women with
child, casting the births into the fire. Once
11.19.43, hearing that Padua had revolted from him, he
canned twelve rhoused. caused twelve thousand Paduans in his Army to be flain every man; being after this beaten in the Field, wounded and made a Prisoner, he tore open the lips of his wound, that he might die as cruelly as he had lived. The manner of this Tyrant was like unto that of Caligula, he put men to death by flow degrees, that they ing it a strange fight, and not knowing what it

CHAP. XI.

Of the bitter Revenges that some have taken upon their Enemies.

Hen the Emperour Frederick had new-ly obtained a most fignal Victory in Hungary, he made a Speech to his whereof this was a part: We have done, faid he, a great Work, and yet there is a greater that still remains for us to do; which is, to overcome our felves, and to put an end at once to our Covetoufnels, and the defire of Revenge. Thus great and generous fouls are ever found to be the most placable, and are caffelt appealed: while the weak and fearful are guilty of the greatest barbarities, as not knowing how to allot any measure or bounds to their

anger.

1. A Student, fufficiently skill'd in Philosophy, fell at odds with his fellow Student, boat prax. Ada. him with his fifts, and gave him a great deal of 1.3, obj. 79. reproachful language; not content with this, p. 382. he meditated a further Revenge. Pretending forrow for what had past, he invites him to a Feast, row for what nad part, no invites infinite areast, where they should be reconciled: here he offers him a Cup of Wine, which he had mixed with two ounces of the blood of a red hair'd man, who but a while before had breath'd a vein; he put in sugar in the sight of all that were present. The other, in token of friendship, willingly takes off the poyson. The next day he was sensible of no inconvenience; but after a third was past, he seemed to have some dotage in his difcourses; at length he became a meer fool, and fo continued while he lived : no kind of remedy being found any whit available to him.

2. In the Isle of Majorca, there was a Lord of Treasury of a Castle, who amongst others kept a Negro slave, ancient and and for some fault of his had beaten with some modern feverity; the Villain Moor watching his oppor-times, 1. 22 tunity, when his Master and the rest were abient, 6-10-7-135 thut the door against him; and at his return he thus acted his damnable Revenge: while his Lord ftood without demanding entrance, he reviled him, violated the honour of his Lady, threw her and two of his young children out at the Castle windows, and stood ready to do the like with the third and youngest child: The miserable father, who had beheld the ruine of all his Family but this one, begged of his flave to fave the life of that little one; which the cruel flave refused, unless he would cut off his own nose: the pitiful Parent accepted the condition, and had no fooner performed it, but the bloody Villain first cast the infant down head-long, and then himself in a barbarous bravery, thereby to clude the desired Revenge of his abused Lord.

3. As I went from Rome with my company, Camer.opti. faith Camerarius, passing through the Marquisate subs. cent.i. of Ancona, we were to go through a City cal. 6.84 p. 3904 led Terni: As we entred the City, we saw over thegate, upon an high Tower, a certain Tablet. to which were fastened (as at first it seemed to us) a great many Batts or Reermice; we thinkmight feel themselves die: to that by divers meant, one of the City, whom we asked, told waics of torture he was the death of thirty thousand persons.

There was, faid he, in this City two fand persons.

Ccc 2

Noble,

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Noble, Rich, and mighty houses, which of a long time bare an irreconcilable hatred one his brother, upon suspicion of Adultery, came and substitute the long time bare and irreconcilable hatred one long against the other: their malice passed from father to ion, as it were by inheritance, by occasion of which many of both houses were slain and murdered. At last the one house not many years fince, refolved to ftan I no more upon murdering one or two of the adverse party by surprize, but to run upon them all at once, and not to leave one of them alive. This bloody Family fecretly gathered together out of the Country adjoining, with their fervants, and such other Bra-vo's as many Italians keep in pay to employ in the execution of their Revenges; these were privily armed, and had notice to be ready at a word. About midnight they feize upon the perfon of the Governour of the City, and leaving Guards in his house, go on silently to the house of their enemy, disposing Troops at the end of every Street. About ten of them take the Governour in the midft of them, as if they had been the Archers of his Guard, whom they compelled by fetting a Poynard to his throat, to command speedy entrance; he caused the doors to be opened, for they seeing the Governour there, made no refutal: which done, they call their Complices that flood not far off, put the Governour into fafe keeping, enter, and kill man, woman an I child, yea and the very horses in the stable. That done, they force the Governour to command open the City gates, and fo they depart, and different into private places amongst their friends; some fled to the next Sea Ports, and so gat far off: but such as staid any whit near, were fo diligently fearched for, that they were found, drawn out of their holes, and put to death with grievous tortures; after which their hands and feet being cut off, were nailed to that Tablet, faith he (which you faw as you entred the City) as a lellon to Posterity. The Sun having broiled those limbs so fastened, makes

var. bit.

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to suppose they are Recrinice. 4. Dionysus, the younger, a Tyrant of Sicily, came to Locris, the birth place of his Mo-6. 12. 6.11. ther Doris; there he took the most stately and capacious house in all the City; he caused all the rooms of it to be strew'd with a fort of wild Betony and Rofes; and having utterly cast off all 9.237,238. flame, fent for feveral of the Locrenfian Virgins, whom having ftripped naked he tumbled with upon a bed, being alto naked himself. But the incenfed Citizens took a sharp revenge upon him (for this affront) in the persons of his Wife and Children: for having inflicted a thoufind torments upon these innocent persons; at last they thrust Needles into their fingers, betwixt their flesh and the nails, and then cut their throats; after which, they chopt their flesh into finall pieces, of which they boiled fome, curfing all those that would make dainty to eat of it; the rest they dried and grinded, that it might be fwallowed down in pottage by poor Leople; that which remained they cast into the Sea; their bones were beaten in Mortars, and the powder mingled with those horrible Mesles; and the pottage, which they had made of humane flesh. As for the Tyrant himfelf, he was reduced to that necessity, that he went up and down playing upon a Cymbal, to procure food

Travellers, that know nothing of the Tragedy,

the Castle of Nocera, had flan Nichola Irinco, Commenter, his brother, upon suspicion of Adultery, came and subjects. belieged this Captain, and held him to strait to it; that being out of all hope to fave himself, he first cut the throats of his Wife and Children, and then threw himself down from an high Tower, that he might not fall alive into the power of *Conrade*. Who feeing himself frustrated of the means to torment him according to his intention, fet upon the kindred, allies, friends and familiars; and as many of them as he could take, he tortured without all mercy; and after he had murdered them, plucked out their bowels; chopt their bodies into finall parcels; hung up their quarters in the High-waies; their bowels and guts upon bushes, and places of flew, for Travellers to gaze on: behaving him-felf with that favage and outragious cruelty, that no man can call it a punishment or revenge, but must study to find out a fit name for it, and after all, perhaps, shall lose his labour.

6. Altobel, a Citizen of Tudertum ( which camerabid. fome call Todi ) in the Durchy of Spoleto, made p. 392. War upon his fellow Citizens, feized upon the City and State. After which he behaved himfelf with great cruelty amongst them, both towards rich and poor. Many in-roads he also made up on the Neighbour Territories; spoiled and rifled fome other Cities near Tuderum. At last he was deseated and taken Prisoner by the Popes Army: forthwith he was bound stark naked to a Post in the Market place, to the end that all they whom he had wrong'd might revenge themselves upon him, in what manner they pleased: Thi-ther run the Mothers, whose Children he had killed, who, like so many wild beasts, begin to tear his body with their greedy Teeth; others wound, cut, and flash him; some in one fort, fome in another; the fathers, kindred and friends of fuch as he had Mallacred, pulled out his eyes, heart, entrails, not forgetting any point of extream rigour, which they made him not to feel. He with a courage desperately obstinate, endured these torments with constancy, saying, between times, That no new thing had happened unto him; and that long fince he had forefeen within himself this punishment. Being dead they put an end to their fury, by cutting his body into morfels, which (like flesh in a Butchers Shop) were fold by weight, and afterwards caten by those that bought them. Leander, in his defcription of Italy, faith, this fell out in his time.

7. The Duke of Limbourg deceasing without camer.ibid. issue, the Duke of Brabain, and the Earl of 6.879-4-7Gelders, strove about the succession, each of
them pretending right to it; when they could not agree they fell to arms: at last the Duke of Brabant wan the Victory in a Battel, and took, amongst other Prisoners, the Bishop of Collen, who followed the party of the Earl of Gelders. This Bilhop, after he had been Prisoner to the Earl of Heynault the space of seven years, was fet at liberty upon certain conditions which he accepted: and being ready to return home, he prayed the Earl that he would honour him fo far, as to convey him into his Country: The Earl willingly condefcended, and having brought him almost to Collen, not mistrusting any thing, he faw himfelf upon the fudden enclosed with a Troop of Horse-men, which took him and defor his belly, and died in that miferable flate.

5. Conrade Trincio, Lord of Fulingo, in the Disteby of Spoleto, hearing that the Captain of a Prifon, where he ended his daies: And the

more to vex and torment him, the Bishop caufed an Iron Cage to be made and anointed all over with honey, which was laid out to the Sun, the Earl being locked fast within it. This was done in the memory of our Fathers, faith Philip Camerarius.

Chap. 11.

8. Ranimirus the base son of Santius the great. That vol. was fetched out of a Monastery by those of Tarracon Anno 1017. and made King. After which in an expedition against the Moors, having taken his shield in his left and his lance in his right hand, he was bid by some Nobles about him to take the bridle of his Horse; how can I, said he, unless you reach it to be held in my teeth, feeing both my hands are already full. At this the Nobles fell into a laughter, and he thereat conceived fuch displeasure against them, that having fent for eleven of the chief of them to Oftea, he caused their heads to be struck off, only faying, the Fox knew not who he played

zuin. ibid.

o. Anaximenes one of the Masters and Companions of Alexander the Great, that he might revenge himself of Theopompus the son of Damostratus wrote a malevolent history exquisitely expressed, this he fent forth under the name of Theopompus ( whose stile he had imitated to the very life ) and dedicated it to the Athenians and Lacedemomians; by which means he raifed bitter and potent enemies to Theopompus throughout all

10. C. Cornificius a Poet and Emulator of Vir 1.2.p.246. gil, when he faw the Souldiers often flying, he called them Helmetted Hares; who fo far refented this term of ignominy, that upon the first opportunity they all deserted him in fight, and

Suton, in Vitellius the Emperon upon the people of Vespasian, was seifed upon by the people of Rome; they bound his hands behind him, put a halter about his neck, tore his garments, and drew him half naked into one Forum; they taunted him all along the street called the Sacred way, with the most opprobrious speeches. They drew backward the hairs of his head, as is uffial with heinous Malefactours; they underfet his chin with the point of a Sword, that he might carry his face aloft to be feen of all men; fome cast dirt and dung upon him, others called him Incendiary and Gormandizer, others upbraided him with defaults in his body; at the last he was cruelly put to death at the Gemonies with little blows, and by flow degrees; thence he was drawn with a hook, and his dead body thrown

12. M. Tullius Cicero had made fome invective Orations against M. Antonius, for which when Antonius came to be of the Triumvirate, he caufed him to be flain. Fulvia the Wife of Antonius not delra. Plut. fatisfied with the death of that great Orator, caufed his head to be brought to her, upon which flie bestowed many curses; she spat in the face of it, she placed it upon her lap, and opening the mouth, drew out the tongue, and pricked it in divers places with a needle; and after all caufed it to be fet up in a high and eminent place, over those Pulpits from whence the Orators use to speak their Orations to the people. Reynolds Treat. pass. chap. 15. p. 150.

13. Pope Stephen the feventh, having been hindred from the Popedom by Formofie his Predecessour, when after his death he was made

out of the Sepulchre, to be stript of the Ponti-ficial Ornaments, cloathed in secular garments, and to be buried without the Church; he also caused his fingers to be cut off, and to be cast into the River for the Fish to devour. When Sergius the third came to be Pope, he caused the body of the same Formosus to be drawn out of its fecond burying place, to be beheaded in the Forum or Market-place, and then to be calt into the River Tiber, to gratific Lotharius the King of France, who thus hated the dead Formofice; for that by his means the Empire was translated from the French to the Berengarians: others fay that Sergius did this to Formo-fus, because he had also opposed him in the

14. Cambyfes the fon of Cyrus King of Perfia, Hirodot. 1. feat to Amafis King of Egypt, that he should send 3.9. 161. him his Daughter: Amafis knowing that the Per-Dinoth me fian would use her but as one of his Concubines, morab. 1.5. not his Wife, and withall dreading his power, P. 353. he sent Niteres the Daughter of Apries the former King, adorned after the manner of his Daughter. The Daughter of Apries made known this deceit to Cambyfes at her first coming, who was thereupon fo incenfed, that he refolved upon a war with Egypt: and though Amafis was dead before he could take Memphis; yet as foon as he had, he went thence to the City Sais, enters the Palace of Amafis, caused the body of him to be taken out of his Counter by taken out of his Sepulcher, which done, he would have it to be foourged, pulled, beaten, prickt and used with all the contumely he could devise: this being done till the ministers of his pleasure were wearied, and seeing the salted Carcase opposed their blows, so that no particle fell from it thereby, he at last caused it to be cast into the fire, where it was burt to ashes.

to the Irc, where it was burt to aincs.

15. Cym warring against Tonyris Queen of Hoodot. 1.
the Missacht, had by a stratagen taken her son 1. p.88,89.
Spargapsfes, for he had left part of his army with Dinosh. 11.
plentiful provisions of mears and wines, on purpose to be so fossed upon. These troops Spargaps. J. 313. Jeshad cut in pieces, and that done, fet himself 1. 1. p. 23. and his army to feating and carowling; and while they were fecure alleep, and enfeebled by drinking, Cyrus fet upon them, killed and took most of them: Spargapifes brought before Cyrus desired him that he might be unbound; when he was loofed and his hands at liberty (grieved for the discomfiture of his army ) he slew himfelf. After which Tomyris in a great battle over-threw the forces of Cyrus, and having found him amongst the dead, in revenge of her sons death, she caused his head to be cut off, and to be thrown into a veffel full of humane blood; with this bitter farcasm, say some, Satiate thy self with blood which thou hast so much thirsted after: but Herodorue thus, Thou haft deftroyed my Son taken by guile, while I am alive and victorious, but as I threatned I will fatiate thee with

16. A Noble Hungarian having found one in wire open, bed with his Wife, committed the Adulterer to p. 63. lib. prilon there to be familhed to death; and that he might the better attain his end, he caused a commencis. roafted Hen ever and anon to be let down to his nose, that by the smell of the meat his appetite might be excited to the greater eagerness, but he was not suffered to taste of it; only it was prefented to make his punishment the more bitter: when the miferable creature had endured Pope, he caused his dead body to be taken out this manner of usage for six days; the seventh it

was found that he had eaten the upper part of |

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17. When Paris was dead, Helena was marri-1. 5. p. 128. ed to another of the Sons of Priamus called Deiphobiu; and Troy being taken by the Greeks, Menelaus her first (from whom she had been stolen) acted his revenge upon this later Husband with great feverity; for he cut off his ears, and arms, and nose; and at the last when he had maimed him all over and in every part, he fuffered him

to dye in exquisite torments.

1.001c:that. 18. Fridericus Burbarossa the Emperour, with p. 64.3.
a strong army besieged Millaine that had withthe first that the first that had withthe first that had been the first that had with-The Empress defrous to see the City, and (not fearing to meet with any diffessor) hay be under her shadow in the Empress on this manner. The Empress desirous to see the City, and (not fearing to meet with any diffessect from a place under her Husbands jurisdiction) had put her felf into it. The mad people seise upon her, fet her upon the back of a Mule with her face to the tail-ward, and the tail in her hand inflead of a bridle; and in this contumelious manner put her out at the other gate of the City. The Emperour justly incensed, urged the belieged to yield, who at last did, and he received them to mercy upon this condition, that every person who defired to live, should with their teeth take a Fig out of the genitals of a Mule, as many as refused were immediately to be beheaded: divers preferred death before this ignominy; those that defi-red life did what was commanded; whence came that fcornful Proverb in Italy, when putting one of their fingers betwixt two others, they cry

Eccolafico, behold the fig.

win oper.

19. There are no greater inflances of revenge,
p. 839-lib. faith Sabellicus, than in the factions Cities of
fluly, where the Chiefs of the one faction falling into the hands of the other, it was a great favour to be beheaded or ftrangled. *Pontamus* adds, that he has heard his Grandmother tell, how incertain mortal differences betwixt fome families, one of the opposite faction being taken, he was immediately cut into finall gobbets, his liver was thrown upon the hot coals, broiled and divided into little morfels, and diffributed amongst their friends, invited to breakfast for that purpose; after which execrable feeding, there were brought cups not without the fprinkling; of fome of the gathered blood; then followed congratu-lations amongst themselves, laughter, jets and witty pallages to season their viands: and to con-clude, they drank to God himself, as being the favourer of their fo remarkable a revenge,

20. A certain Italian having his enemy in his last thires power, told him there was no possible way for p. 238. him to fave his life, unless he would immediateclark mir.

6. 5, p. 22. ly deny and renounce his Saviour: the overtime
Rypolds or rous wretch in hope of mercy did it, when the

palfons c. other forthwith stabbed him to the heart, faying 15. p. 150. that now he had a full and noble revenge, for he

that now he had a run and noble revenge, for he had killed him at once both body and foul, Ru,bw.lift. 21. George Villiers Duke of Buckingham was coll. p.650. Itabbed at Porthough, Saurday, August 23, 1628. by John Felton; it is faid the Villain did it partly in revenge, for that the Duke had denyed him fome Office he made fute for; nor is it improbable. ble, for I find him thus characterifed : he was a person of a little stature, of a stout and revenge-tul spirit; who having once received an injury from a Gentleman, he cut off a piece of his little finger, and fent it with a challenge to the Gentleman to fight with him; thereby to let him ftructure which yet should be of little expences

whole body to hazzard, fo he might but have an

opportunity to be revenged.

22. Anno 1500. at such time as Tamas Share Herb.Trau. ruled Perfa, the City Spahawn (the metropo. 1.2. p.160. lis of all Perfa) furfeiting with luxury, refuied not only to contribute reasonably to the Kings occasions (at that time molested with the Turks and Tartars ) but audaciously withstood his desired entrance. A rebellion fo infufferable, as made him iwear a revenge fearce to be parallell'd.
With fury he affaults, in a rage enters it, firing
a great part, and in all hostile severity pillaging each house and to conclude, regarding neither the outeries of Old Men, weak Women nor innocent Children; in two dayes he made headles three hundred thousand of those late Spahawnian; and from Tamerlains rigid example at Damafeus erects a Trophy (a Pillar of their Heads) as a memorial of their difloyalty, and his bitter revenge.

### CHAP, XII.

Of the great and grievous Oppressions, and unmercifulness of some men, and their punishments.

N Scotland, in a place called Kile, there is a Rock about twelve foot high and as much in breadth: It is called the *Deaf Craig*, for though a man call never fo loud, or shoot off a Gun on the one side, yet his fellow on the other side cannot hear the noise. Oppressors may be resembled to this stone, their hearts are as hard, and their ears are as deaf to the cryes of the poor; they are for to the daywersize of the poor; they are so too to the denunciation of the just judgements of God against them, otherwise fo many of them had not come to the like lamentable ends.

1. John Cameron was Bishop of Glasgow, a man Spott hist. given to violence and oppression, who commit-char. of ting many deeds full of cruelty and covetousness, Scott. 1.2. especially upon his own Tenants and Vassals, P. 114. made as the fame goeth, a fearful and unhappy end: For in the year 1446, the night before 334,115 chiffwood fome feven miles from the City of Glaf. Lockysood lome leven miles from the City of ciag-gow, he feemed to hear a voice fummoning him to appear before the Tribunal of Chrift, and give an account of his doings; thereupon he awaked, and being greatly terrified, did call his fervants to bring lights and fit by him; he him-felf took a book in his hand and began to read, but the wire height goes heavel force of the call the but the voice being again heard, ftruck all the fervants with amazement; the fame voice calling the third time far lowder and more fearfully, the Bishop after a heavy groan was found dead in the bed, his tongue hanging out of his mouth; this reported by *Buchanan* almost in the same words, I thought good to remember, as a notable example of Gods judgement against the crying fin of Oppression.

2. The magnificent Mosque or Temple in Cairo Dres. Ein. of Egypt was thus built. Affan Baffa, a man of a prod. a. r. crafty and coverous difpolition, defiring to gain \$427.840 himself a name in the world, by some famous know, that he valued not the exposing of his to himself; took this course: He caused it to be proclaimed !

proclaimed all abroad that his purpose was to whelmed all his Marsh; which saith Hollinshead build a Glorious Temple to the Honour of God; continueth in that manner, to this very day. and that he might have the more happy fuccess in this enterprise of his, he was determined to bestow this enterprife of his, he was determined to belrow a liberal Almes upon all comers of what place or country foever; appointing at the fame time both the day and place for the distribution of this his larges. The fame of this brought an analysis of small post anyly from this his largess. The same of this brought an innumerable company of people, not only from all the parts of Egypt, but allo from other Kingdoms to Cairo. Affin against their coming had provided a mighty number of Shirts and Coats; how as many as came to partake of his bounty, he caused to be received in a large and ample Court, which one by one (and no otherwise) were ordered to pass from thence by several little doors into another Court of equal extent; in their passacerv man was stript of his own the doors into another Court or equal extent; in their passage every man was stript of his own. Cloaths, and instead of them forced to receive a Shirt and Coat of his providing. The subtiley of the business was this, that what sever so matter the court of the business was this, that what sever so matter the court of the business was the several terms. of the bunners was this, that whathever to many thought along with them to defray their expences, might be deposited in one certain place appointed by himfelf for he well knew the manner of men in those Countrys, was to sow up in their Shirts or Caps, all the mony they carried with them. At last a doleful and lamentable cry arose amongst the spoiled people, imploring Assaurance are relief of their miscries, and a rest from the order to restore them their own cloaths: he deriding at once both their clamours and tears, caused all their garments to be cast into a mighty fire prepared for the purpose; from whence after they were burnt, was taken up such a quantity of Silver and Gold, as sufficed to begin and finish that noble structure he had resolved upon. But observe after what manner the insolent oppress. for he well knew the manner of men in those that noble irructure ne nad retoived upon. But observe after what manner the insolent oppression of this man was punished. The Turkish Emperour being informed of the wickedness of Assault fan, sent Ibrain Bassa with his letters to him, wrapt up (as the manner is) in black filk: the tenour of which was this: Affoon as this our Messenger is come to thee, our will and pleasure is, that thou fend us by him thy head unto Conframinople. In vain was it to diffute the command of his Lord, and thus the miferble man perished.

3. William the Conquerour for his game, and the pleasure he took in hunting, enforcited thirthe pleasure ne took in nunting, enforcised thirty miles in Hamshire, pulled down thirty six Parlsh Churches, and dispeopled all the place, chasing the inhabitants from the places of their inheritance. But the just hand of God was visible and remarkable means his possibility for this bit. and remarkable upon his posterity, for this his grievous oppression: for in this very New Forest, his two Sons, Richard by a pestilent air, and King William Rusus by the shot of an Arrow, and his Grandfon Henry, fon of Duke Robert by hanging in a bough, as Absolom, came to their untimely

clarks mir. 4. Anno Dom. 1570. at Ryc in Suffex, there 633,7114. was a strange example of Gods judgements upon a covetous oppressive Gentleman, and one that defired to grind the faces of the Poor. This Gentleman living near the Sea, had a Marsh, wherein upon poles Fishermen used to dry their Nets; for which he received of them yearly a fufficient fum of money : but at length not being content with it, he caused his servants to pluck up the poles, not fuffering the Fishermen to come upon his ground any longer, except they would compound at a larger rate; but it came to pass the fame night, that the Sea breaking in, over-

continueth in that manner to this very day.

5. Lucullus the Roman Conful vifiting the Ci. Planin vities of Asia, found the poor country afflict. in Luculli, ed, and oppressed with so many evils and miseries, as no man living could believe, nor tongue class mire case, and man living could believe, nor tongue class mire express; for the extream and horrible covetons, express; for the Farmers, Customers and Roman Usingers did not only devour it, but kept the people also in such miserable bondage and thraldome; that Fathers were sorced to sell their goodly Sons, and Daughters ready for marriage. To pay the that fathers were forced to feither goodly Sons, and Daughters ready for marriage, to pay the interest and use money, of that which they had borrowed to pay their fines withall; yea they were forced to fell the Tables dedicated to the Temples, the statues of their gods, and other Ornaments and Jewels of their goos, and orner Ornaments and Jewels of their Temples; and yet in the end they themfelves were adjudged for bondlayes to their cruel Creditors, to wear out their dayes in miserable servitude. And yet the worst of all was the pain and torment they put work of all was the pain and torment they put them to before they were fo condemned; for some they imprisoned and cruelly racked, others they tormented upon a little brazen Horse, set them in the Stocks, made them stand naked in the deepelt of Winter; so that bondage seemed to them a relief of their miseries, and a rest from their torments. Luculus sound the Cities of Asia full of such oppressions, whereof in a short time he exceedingly eased them.

6. King John of England was a great oppression of the such course on a time a sew resuling to lend this King p. 101, 50; so much mony as he required, the King caused 106.

every day one of his great teeth to be pulled out by the space of seven dayes, and then the poor Jew was content to give the King ten thousand marks of silver, that the one tooth which he had lest might not be pulled out. The same King assaulting the chastity of the Daughter of Robert Fitzwater called Mand the fair, and by her repulsed, he is said to send a messenger to give her poulou in a posched Fage, whereof the give her poyson in a poached Egg, whereof she died: not long after, he himself had but little better fate, being poyfoned at Swinestead

Abbey.

7. Luber reports that he being at Rome a great Lub. colls.
Cardinal died, and left behind him great ftore Manfal. p.
of mony. Before his death he had made his
82. Will, and laid it in a Cheft where his mony was. After his death the Chest was opened, and therein by the mony was found written in Parchment,

Dum potui rapui, rapiatis quando potestis.

I scrap'd together while I could, That you should do so too, I would.

8. Five Brethren of the Marshalls successively Speeds hill. Earles of Pembrook, dyed issueless. Which Mac. 1. 539-1644 Paris attributeth to the judgement of God upon them, for their Fathers iniquity, who detained from the Bishop of Firning certain Manours which he had violently taken from him.

9. Lewis the eleventh, King of France; having Transfild been a great oppression of his Subjects by excession and proceeding Taxes, and enforced Contributions; when he grew old resolved to redress that and other mischiefs, whereby they had been oppressed.

mischiefs, whereby they had been oppressed; but was in a short time after this purpose prevented by death.

10. Anno Dom. 1234. in the reign of King Hemy the third, there was a great dearth in

Chap. 13.

clarky mir. England, so that many people died for want of 1333-117: victuals. At which time Walter Grey Arch-bi-floop of Tork, had great store of Corn, which he had hoarded up for sive years together; yet in that time of learcity refused to relieve the poor with it; but suffecting less it might be detroyed with Verning he commanded it to destroyed with Vermine, he commanded it to be delivered to Husband-men, that dwelt in his Mannors, upon condition to return him as much ed out, Revenge, Herese, Herese, down with New Corn after Harvest: but behold a terrible judgement of God upon him for his covetoufnefs and unmercifulness to the poor. When men came to one of his great Stacks of Corn near to the Town of Rippon, there appeared in the fheaves all over, the heads of Worms, Serpents and Toads; fo that the Bayliffs were forced to build a high wall round about the Stack of Corn, and then to fet it on fire, left the venemous creatures should have gone out, and poysoned the Corn in other places.

#### CHAP. XIII.

Of the bloody and cruel Massacres in several places, and their occasions.

He Naturalists tell us of a Serpent ( who is therefore called Hæmorrhois) that wherefoever he bites, he makes the man all over bloody. It feems his poyfon hath a parall into the outward parts of the body. The vul-gar rout and headfirong multitude, when once it is enraged, is fuch another kind of Serpent; wheresoever the scene of its infolency is, it makes it all over bloody. This unbridled torrent bears all down before it; and being transported with its own fury, it knows no difference of age, fex or degree, till it hath converted a flourish-

fex or degree, till it hath converted a flourilling place into an Akıldama, or a field of blood.

camer.oper. In the year 1506. in Lifton, upon the tenth day fibeli cant of April, many of the City went to the Church 1.6.40. a of Saint Dominicky to hear Maß: On the left fide of this Church there is a Chapel much reverenced by those of the Country, and called Jesus Chapel. Upon the Altar there stands a Crucifix, the wound of whose side is covered over with a piece of Glass. Some of those that came thither to do their devotions, calling their eyes upon this hole, it feemed to them that a certain hind of glimmering light came forth of it:
Then happy he that could first cry a miracle;
and every one said that God shewed the testimonies of his presence. A Jew that was but lately become a Christian there, denied that it was any miracle; faying it was not likely that out of a dry piece of Wood there should come such a light. Now albeit many of the flanders by doubted of the miracle; yet hearing a Jew deny it, they began to murmure; calling him wicked Apostate, a detestable enemy to Jesus Christ; and after they had sufficiently reviled him with words, all the multitude foaming with anger, fall upon him, pluck off the hair of his

wicked Herefie, and deftroy the wicked Nation.
Then like hungry Dogs they fall upon the miferable Jews, cut the throats of a great number, and drag them half dead to the fires, many of which they made for the purpose. They regarded not Age or Sex, but murdered Men, Women and Children; they brake open doors, rush into rooms, dash out Childrens brains against the walls; they went infolently into Churches, to pluck out thence the little Children, old Men and young Maids, that had taken hold of the Altars, the Crosses and Images of Saints, crying misericordia, mercy, mercy; there they either so murdered them prefently, or threw them out alive into the fire. Many that carried the port and shew of Jews, found themselves in great danger, and fome were killed, and others wounded, before they could make proof that they had no relation to them. Some that bare a grudge to others, as they met them did but cry Jews, and they were prefently beaten down, without having any liberty or leafure to answer for themselves. The Magistrates were answer for themselves. The Magistrates were not so hardy as to oppose themselves against the fury of the people: so that in three dayes the Cut-throats killed above two thousand Jewish persons. The King understanding the news of this horrible hurly burly, was extreamly wroth, and suddenly dispatched away Jaques Almeida, and Jaques Lopez, with full power to punish so great offences, who caused a great number of the seditious to be executed. The Frvers that had lift up the Cross. and animated Fryers that had lift up the Crofs, and animated the people to murder, were degraded and after-wards hanged and burnt. The Magistrates that had been slack to repress this riot, were some put out of Office, and others fined; the City alfo was disfranchized of many priviledges and

2. In the 1281 year fince the birth of our De Sr.bill. Saviour, when Charles of Anjoy reigned in Si- of France. city, his Souldiers all French men, lying in Ga- Hopl. Coffm. rilons in the Cities, grew so odious to the Sici-, Bellians, that they studied of nothing so much as Zuin. The Land Company of the City of the Sici-, But and Company of the City of how to be revenged, and to free themselves vol. 21.6.7. from the yoke of the French. The fittest and F. 552. most resolute in this business, was a Gentleman photific. moir resource in this pulmers, was a centreman subscission called Sohn Prochyto. This Gentleman being just can. 1. c. ly provoked by the French, who had forced his 32. p. 385. Wife, and finding himself much favoured by Gault. tab. the Sicilian Lords and Gentlemen, begins by 683. their counsel and support to build a strange defign, for the entrapping of all the French at once, and abolishing for ever their memory in Sicilia. All which was fo fecretly carried for eighteen months, that ever fince it hath been looked upon as a prodigious thing, that a delign of that nature could pollibly be so long and safely concealed by so many people, and so different in humour. The watch-word or signal was, that upon Easter-day, when the Bell should be head and beard, tread upon him, trail him ingin to toll to Even-long, all the Sicilians should to the Church-yard, beat him to death, and presently run to arms, and joyning together kindling a great fire cast the dead body into it. with one accord, should fall upon all the French throughout

cut all their throats without taking so much as one prisoner, or sparing the Children, or Women gotten with Child by the French, that they might utterly extinguish the whole race of them. There were slain eight thousand at that time; and there escaped but a very small number, who fled into a Fort called Sperling, where for want of victuals they were all itarved to death. This bloody Maffacre, is to this day called the Sicilian Even-fong. pivil.bif. 3. Anno 15/2. was the bloody Parifian Mat. 1.5.9.374. tins, wherein was fpile fo much Christian blood, Hol. Colon. that it flowed through the streets, like rain wa-

throughout Sicilia. Accordingly all the Inhabitants of the lile, were gathered together at the

appointed hour, and armed ran upon the French,

http://epm. that it flowed through the line laters, including wa-p. 176. 2uin. Thea, ter in great abundance: and this butchery of col. 2. i. 7. Men, Women and Children, continued fo long, p. 552. that the principal Rivers of the Kingdom were Camer. oper. feen covered with murdered bodies; and their ftreams fo dyed and stained with humane blood, 83.p. 587. that they who dwelt far from the place where this barbarous act was committed, abhorred the waters of those Rivers; and refused to use either it, or to eat of the fish taken therein for a long time after. This Tragedie was thus cunningly plotted: A peace was made with the Protestants, for assurance whereof, a marriage was folemnized, between Henry of Navarre, chief of the Protestant party, and the Lady Margaret, the Kings Sister. At this Wedding, there assembled the Prince of Conde, the Admiral Colignia, and divers others of chief note; but there was not to much Wing dray as blood foods. m, and divers others of the hote, our there was not fo much Wine drank, as blood fied at it. At midnight the Watch-bell rung: the King of Navarre, and the Prince of Conde are taken prisoners, the Admiral murdered in his bed, and thirty thousand at the least, of the most potent men of the Religion, sent by the way of the Red Sea to find the nearest passage to the Land

centroper. 4. In the year 1311, and in the time of Pope subsificant. Clement the lifth, all the order of the Knights 189. Templars being condemned at the Council of Vienna, and adjudged to dye; Philip the Fair, King of France, urged by the Pope, and out of a covetous delire of store of Confications, gave way for men to charge them with crimes; and fo these Innocents were put to death. The Great Master of the Order, together with two other of the principal Persons, one whereof was Brother to the Dolphin of Viennais, were publickly burnt together.

Mitbridates, King of Pomus, once a friend, and confederate of the Romans, and took their 19.646. and confederate of the Komans, and confederate of the Romans, and confederate of the Parameter of th part againt Anytonem, who would not coment zun. Thea. to the admission of the Romans, unto Pergamus, vol. 2.1.7. according to the last will of King Attalus: yet , according to the late will of king Arraus: yet afterwards conceiving an ambitious hope to obtain the Monarchy of all Afa; in one night he plotted and effected the death of all the Roman Souldiers, dispersed in Anatolia, to the number of one hundred and fifty thousand.

6. The Massacre of the French Protestants at 6. The Mallacre or the Frinch Proteinance at Merindol and Chabriers, happened in the year 1445, the inftrument of it being Minier, the Prefident of the Council at Aix. For having condemned this poor people of Herelie, he muftened the poor people of the people of th

shot him to death with Calivers. Twenty five which had hid themselves in a Cave, were in part stifled, in part burnt. In Chabriers, they lo inhumanely dealt with the young Wives and Maids, that most of them dyed immediately after. The Men and Women were put to the fword, the Children were re-baptized. Eight hundred men were murthered in a Cave, and fourty Women put together into an old Barn, and burnt: yea fuch was the cruelty of these Souldiers to these poor Women, that when some of them had clambered to the top of the Barn; with an intent to leap down, the Souldiers beat them back again with their Pikes.

again with their Pikes.

7. King Etheldred, the younger Son of Edgar, nath, this being oppressed and broken by the Danes, was p. 18. forced to buy his peace of them at the yearly Hill. coffue to buy his peace of them at the yearly Hill. coffue to the peace of them at the yearly Hill. tribute of ten thousand pounds, which in a short P 317-time after was inhanced to fourty eight thousand pounds; which moneys were raised upon the subjects by the name of Danegelt. Weary of Subjects by the name of Danegelt. Weary of these exactions (fending forth a secret commission into every City of his Kingdom) he plotted warily with his Subjects, to kill all the Danes as they slept in their beds; which accordingly was written assertions. cordingly was put into execution, on St. Brices

night; November 13. Anno 1012.

8. That Tribe of the Tartars, who are called Hyl. Coffee Hipophagi, from their feeding upon Horfe-fielt, p. 840. made an expedition into Affa the greater, leaving Albama behind them they fell into Media. Phraortes the then King encountred them, but was over-thrown; finding therefore he was not able to remove them by force, he assayed it by policy, perswading them to look Southward, as unto richer Countreys: hereupon full of prey and presents, they marched towards Egypt; but were met in Spria by Pfammiticut the Expran Kingsout-ying the Median (for he was the richer King) he loaded them with gifts and treasure, and fent them back again into Media, from whence they came; where for many years they afflicted that people, and the neighbouring Provinces, doubling their tributes, and using all kind of in-doubling their tributes, and using all kind of in-folencies; till in the end Cyaxares, the Son and Succession of Phraortes, acquainting some of his most faithful Subjects, with his design, caused the better part of them to be plentifully scatted, made them drunk and flew them, recovering thereby the possession of his whole estate.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Excessive Prodigality of some Perfons.

T Padua in Italy they have a stone, call-Birt.Mel. ed the stone of Turpitude; it is placed Part 1. 6.22 near the Senate House; hither it is that P. 1122. all Spendthrifts, and fuch as difclaim the payment of their debts are brought; and they are definited this poor people of Hereile, ne mune-red a finall army, and fet fire on the Villages: they of Merindol feeing the fame, with their Wives and Children fled into Woods, but were there butchered, or fent to the Galleys. One flow they took, placed him against a Tree, and is that there is not such a Stone in all the Counenforced to fit upon this Stone, with their hin-

that there should be fewer followers of such

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hereaster related. 1. Ctefippus, Son to Chabrias a noble Athenian, was lo prodigal, that after he had lavilhly contimes, 1.8, funed all his goods and other estate, he fold al-6.20.9.781 so the very stones of his Fathers Tomb, in the building whereof the Athenians had disburfed one thousand Drachms.

py invention, whereby it might be provided,

pernicious examples, as were those that are

rd. ibid. p. 780.

2. Paschisyrus, King of Crete, after that he had spent all that he had, and could otherwife make, he at length fold his Kingdom al-

Ex.1.8.6.7. rather with a madness, than excess of prodigality; he filled his Fish-ponds with Rose-water; p. 457. lity; he filled his Fill-points with the precious Balfam, he fupplied his Lamps with the precious Balfam, he wore upon his Shoos Pearls and Precious Stones, engraven by the hands of the most skilfull Artists; his Dining room was strewed with Saffron, and his Portico's with the dust of Gold: and he was never known to put on any Garment a fecond time, whether it was of the richest Silk, or woven with Gold.

4. A young Prodigal, the Son of a rich and wealthy Citizen, and newly left the Heir of his care mer. purpose he allowed to the delight of every se-cotion and series an hundred pounds. In the first place therefore he bespake a curious fair Room richly hanged and furnithed, with the most exquisite Pictures to please his Eye; he had all the choycest Musick that could be heard of, to please the Ear; he had all the Aromatick and Odoriferous Perfumes, to content his Smell, all the Candyes, Sweet-meats, Preferves and Junkets, even to the stretching of the Confectioners Art, to delight his Taite: lastly a fair and beautiful young Lady, to lodge with him in a foft Bed; and the finest Linner that could be bought, to accommodate his Touch, all which he enjoyed at one time. He spent thirty thousand pounds in three years; and after all, fwore if he had three times more than ever he had, he would fpend it all to live one week like a God, though he was fure to be damned in Hell the next day after.

5. King Demetrius having raifed a Tax upon the Athenians, of two hundred and fifty Talents; when he faw all that mass of mony, laid on a heap before him, he gave it amongit his Curtezans, to buy them Sope.

Suiton, 1.4.

6. C. Caligula, in lefs than a year, feattered 6.37-p.187, and confirmed those infinite heaps of Gold and Silver, which Tiberius his Predecessor had heaped up, amounting to no less than seven and twenty hundred millions of Sesterces.

7. Of Vitelline, Josephus yields this Testimop. 695. Trit. Lift.

treys of the World; or at least some other hap- | less than twenty sive hundred thousand Crowns. 8. When Nero had given fo unreasonable a Hakew. o. when were had given to unreatonable a Hakiw. fum, that his Mother Agrippina thought it fit to Appl. 4. reftrain his boundless prodigality, She caused p. 423. the whole sum to be laid upon the Table, as he regulate. was to pais by, that io the fight of it might lifetonia.
work him to a fenfe of his folly; but he (as it p. 158
fcms) finfpecting it to be his Mothers device.
commands prefently fo much more to be added 1. p. 338. to it; and withal was heard to fav aloud, I knew not that I gave so little. To Tiridates, during his abode in *Italy*, by the space of nine months, he allowed daily eight hundred thousand Sesterces; and besides at his parting, for a farewel, fo; and lived afterwards privately in the City he bestowed on him no less than an hundred milof Amathunta in Cyprue, where he dyed miferably.

lions. The reft of his prodigal gifts were not
3. Heliogabalus the Imperour, was possessed disproportionable thereunto: so that in the whole, he cast away in prodigal needless gifts, two and twenty hundred millions of Sefterces: he supplied his Lamps with the precious Ballam, that diltills from the Trees in Arabia; he wore his a Fencer, he rewarded with the Patrinonies, Houses and Estates of such men as had been triumphers in the City of Rome: he faid they were poor and fordid that could keep account of their

9. Demades the Athenian, as he was a rich, fo zuin. Thea. doubtle's a prodigal person; for whereas the 20', 3.61.

Athenians had made a law, that no stranger p. 626. should dance in their Theatre; and in case any should be found so to do; he who set forth judgements, deceased Father, did determine at once to the Plays, should pay a fine of one thousand 6.21. p.6. deceared Patiet, the determine at once that Drachms. Demades not formuch regarding this law, as his own pleasure, hired at once one hundred strangers to dance in his plays, and for them paid the fine of one hundred thousand

10. Agustimus Chiessius, a Banker or mony- Hale. Gold. merchant at Rome, at the christming of his Son, Rumains, entertained Pope Leo the tenth, upon the River Str.2.9.27.
Tiber, and all the foraign Emballadours, with the Nobles of the City, with all exquisite and curious fare, dished out in costly Plate; and upon the changes of every Service ( and they were not a few ) all the meat, Plate and all was cast away into the River, and new and costlier still supplied in the room of them.

11. Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canter- Bish. Godw. bury, translated the bones of Thomas Becket, P. 108. with fo great expence at the folemnity, that neither he, nor four of his fuccessors were able to recover the debt it cast his See and Church

12. Poppea Sabina, the Wife of Nero, was at Plin. I. II. once fo proud and prodigal, that her Mules had c41,7348. bridles and furnitures of Gold, were shod with Clark min. Silver, and some with Gold: and she kept p. 471. five hundred female Asses always about her Court, in whose Milk she used to bath her body, that the might preserve the delicacy of her skin.

13. Philotas tells us, that he was one of the plut. in retainers of the eldelt Son of M. Antonius that Antonio, he had by Fulvia, and used to Sup with him p. 928. amongst others of his Friends at such time as John. de -7. Of Pitelling, Josephi yleids this Tellina delib Jiddi. ny, that having reigned but eight months and less states in the supper light one night there was a loquacious Physician at the Supped not with his Father. It chanced one night there was a loquacious Physician at the supper that was troublefome to all the Guefts by his importunity; which when Philotas obtains delib facility for the course for the 1.2 by his importunity; which when Philotas obtained in the father of the facility facility and the supper course for the 1.2 by his importunity; which when Philotas obtained in the father of the facility facility and the supper course for the 1.2 by his importunity; which when Philotas obtained in the supper course for the 1.2 by his importunity is the supper course for the 1.2 by his importunity is the supper course for the 1.2 by his importunity is the supper course for the 1.2 by his importunity is the supper course for the 1.2 by his importunity is the supper course for the 1.2 by his importunity is the supper course for the 1.2 by his importunity is the 1. he Supped not with his Father. It chanced holding it fully fufficient, and not caring for the | To him that hath a kind of Fevor cold water future, within the compals of a few months, he may be administred: but every man that hath is faid to have fet going nine hundred millions of a Fevor, hath a kind of Fevor; therefore to Selberces; which fum, Budans having cast it up, every man that hath a Fevor, cold water may thus pronounces of it; I affirm, faith he, is no be administred : The Physician was amazed and

ftruck dumb with this fallacy; the Son of Antonius laughed, and was so well pleased therewith, that pointing to a Cup-board standing on the side, and repleat with Cups and huge Dishes of Plate, he faid, I give thee all that Philoras. He thanked him for his bounty, but thought of any thing rather, than that fo little a Boy had the power of beftowing so great a larges. Soon after one of the Servants took down the Plate, bestowed them in a Vessel, and required *Philotas* to feal it up. *Philotas* refusing, and fearing to do it: what are you afraid of, faid the Servant? know you not that he who is the giver is the Son of Antomy, and may give away as much Gold. Yet if you will be ruled by me, accept of the worth of them in mony, left possibly his Father may be desirous of some one piece of it, for the Antiquity or Curiofity of the work-

14. Caius Julius Cafar, was extreamly profuse in his expences, while as yet but a private perfit. 1.4.tit. fon; infomuch that before he was called to ed a debt of no less than three hundred talents; fo that when he was fent forth as Prætor into Spain, he wittily faid, that nothing; meaning, that no less a fum would enable him to pay his debts. 15. King Henry the eighth at the dissoluti-

Fullers ch.

bili. p.337. on of Abbeys, gave away large fhares almost clarg mir. to every one that asked, as appears by a King was to come out, with a purpose to beg of his Highness a large parcel of Abbeylands. One Mr. John Champernoune another of his Servants feeing them, was very inquifitive to know their Suit, but they would not impart it to him. This while out comes the King, they kneel down, and so doth Mr. Cham. personne (having an implicite faith that Courti-crs would beg nothing hurtfal to themselves) they present their Petition, the King grants it, they render him humble thanks, and so doth

> the King avowes his equal meaning in the lar-ges; whereupon his Companions were fain to allot him the Priory of St. German in Cornwall, valued at two hundred fourty three pound eight shillings per Annum; so that a dumb beggar met with a blind giver, the one as little knowing what he asked, as the other what he

Mr. Champernoune. Afterwards he requires his

fhare, they deny it; he appeals to the King,

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Prodigious Luxury of Some Men in their Feasting.

T is an old faying, Leges bone ex malis mori-bus procreamur, that good Laws have their original from the bad manners, and evil way of living in that people for whom they are made. By which we may cafily observe, that the Romans were a people anciently and exceedingly addicted to all kind of Luxury, in that there were fo many Laws made to reprefs their proneness to the practice of this Vice. There was the Lex Orchia, Fannia, Didia, Licinia, Cornelia and divers others; yet all these too little: for according as their riches increased, fo didtheir inclination grow fo forward this way any place of Magiltracy, he had not only confuned his own estate, but had also contract-drowned and swallowed up every they had drowned and swallowed up, even the last remainders of their primitive virtue, This pernicious example of theirs hath fince been followed by all forts of men, the Prelates themhe wanted three hundred talents to be worth felves not excepted; and the luxury of these our dayes is grown to that height, that we feem to exceed all that have gone before us: so that we want no instances, only let a Roman have the honour to march first.

to every one that asked, as appears by a pleafant flory. Two or three Gentlemen, the kings Servants, waited at the door when the 1. L. Elius Verus made a Supper wherein Sabill. Ex. more than twelve persons who at that time feast- 1.9.6.1. d with him; he presented these twelve at their p. 1147. departure, with Silver, Gold, Crystalline and Myrrhine Vessels; for all these forts of Cups had been made use of in that Feast; he also gave each of them a Mule adorned with the richest Trappings, to carry them home to their feveral Houses. Now to enquire with what delicates he treated these Guests, whom he so liberally rewarded for their Company, is a curiofity only befitting fuch persons as rather desire to hear of things monstrous, than any ordinary in-

frances of luxury.

2. Not long fince there was a Prelate ftranger History of (whole name I will conceal for the honour of his worderful whole name I will conceal for the honour of his worderful in the history of his worderful in the honour of his worderful in the history of his worderful in the honour of his worderful in the history of his worderful in the history of his worderful in the history of history of his worderful in the history of history profession) who one day invited to a feast all secrets in the Nobility of Avignon, as well Men as Wo- 6,25, 60,79. men; where for a beginning of his Pompe, at the very entry into the Hall, where the Feast was appointed, lay spread upon a curious board, a great Beef with his head cut off, and his entrails taken out, having in his belly a whole Hart or Deer of the like dreffing, fluffed full of little Birds, as Quailes, Partridges, Larks, Pheafants and other like, the same being so cunning-ly conjoyned in the belly of the second beast, that it seemed some excellent Mathematician had been the Workman thereof. But that which made the matter both strange and wonderful, was that all the Birds fo affembled did roaft and turn all alone upon a broach, by certain Compaß and Conduits without the help of any man. For the first course, his Guests were presented with store of curious Pastry, wherein were inclosed many little Birds quick, who as soon as the Crust was taken off, began to fly about the Hall. There were besides, sundry forts of silver Plate full of

Ddd 2

feen in the bottom a number of little Fishes quick fwinming and leaping in fweet water, to the great delight and pleasure of the Assistants. Neither is it lefs ftrange that all the Fowls which were ferved upon the Table were larded with Lamprey, though it was in a feafon when they cost half a Crown apiece. But that which feals up the Pomp of this proud Prelate, was, that there was referved as many quick birds, as he was ferved with dead Fowls at his Table, so that if there were a Pheafant fent up dreffed, there were Gentlemen appointed who presented another alive: and all to shew the magnificence of the Priest. The confumnation of his delights was that the Gentlemen which ferved him had their faces covered with a Veil, lest their breath should offend him or his meat. All which I have fet down not for imitation, but rather that all good Christians should detest this prodigious example of unheard of Luxury.

Faller, Ch.

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3. Anno Dom. 1470. in the tenth year of King Edward the fourth, George Nevill brother to the Feast to all the Nobility, most of the prime Clergy, and many of the great Gentry: wherein by his Bill of Fare, three hundred quarters of Wheat, three hundred and thirty Tuns of Ale, one hundred and four Tuns of Wine, one Pipe of Spiced Wine, eighty fat Oxen, fix wild Bulls, one thousand and four Weathers, three hundred Hoggs, three hundred Calves, three thoufand Geele, three thousand Capons, three hundred Piggs, one hundred Peacocks, two hundred Cranes, two hundred Kids, two thousand Chickens, four thousand Pidgeons, four thoufand Rabbets, two hundred and four Bittours, four thousand Ducks, four hundred Hersews, two hundred Pheafants, five hundred Partridges, four thousand Woodcocks, four hundred Plovers, one hundred Curleus, one hundred Quails, one thousand Egrets, two hundred Rees, above four hundred Bucks, Does, and Roc-bucks, one thousand five hundred and fix hot Venison Passes, four thousand cold Venison Passes, one thousand diffus of Gelly parted, four thousand diffus of plain Gelly, four thousand cold Cuftards, two thousand hot Custards, three hundred Pikes, three hundred Breams, eight Seals, four Porpuses, and four hundred Tarts. At this Feast the Earl of Warwick was Steward, the Earl of Bedford, Treasurer, the Lord Hastings, Comptroller, with many more Noble Officers; Servifive hundred and fifteen. But feven years after the King seized on all the Estate of this Arch-France, where Vinitus jacuit in summa inopia, he was kept bound in extreme poverty, Justice thus punishing his former Prodigality.

Knowles 4. Anno Dom. 1543. Muleaffes, King of Tunis, track high, frighted by the coming of Barbaroffa, as he was p. 745. palling out of Sicilia, to have met the Emperour Clark min. at Genna, he was he was he was the second of the single sec at Genoa, he was by contrary Winds driven first to Cajeta, and afterwards to Naples, where he wasby the Vice-Roy honourably received, and an house appointed for him richly furnished. The Neapolitans wondring at the strange attire of the people, with the manner of their feeding, and curious plenty of all manner of iweet perfumes : | be made of Silk and cloath of Gold. He did the For into every dish they put in odours of ex-necessities of Nature in Silver. When Eleonora

Telly fo fubtilly conveyed, that a man might have | Peacock, and two Pheafants dreffed after the Kings Kitchin, cost above an hundred Duckats: to that not only the dining-room (when they were carv'd up) but all the house was so filled with the strange and fragrant smell, that all they that dwelt near thereabouts were partakers of unufual and delicate perfumes.

5. Clodius Alfopus, the Tragedian, had a huge Plin. natur. Charger or Platter, wherein he ferved up at the bift.l. 10. board all manner of finging birds, and fuch as 6-51-9-257. could imitate the voice of man: the birds cost him fix hundred Sefterces apiece, and the whole Charger fix hundred thousand; and this he did. not that herein he fought to footh his pallate, but only to have a name that he had eaten the refemblers of mans voice.

6. A. Vitellus had a famous Platter, which for xipbil. in the huge bigness of it, was called Minerva's Vitellio Buckler, in this he blended together the Livers P 152.
of Gilt-heads, the brains of Pheafants and Peacocks, the Tongues of Phenicopters, and the Londordry. milts of Lampreys, brought from the Spanish and p. 666. Carpahian Seas, by the Malters of his Ships and Galleys. This Platter is faid to have cost a great Earl of Warnick, at his installment into Galleys. This Platter is said to have cost a his Arch-bishoprick of York, made a prodigious Million of Sesterces, all of massy Silver, and was long preferved, till Adrian the Emperour caufed it to be broken in pieces, and scattered about. This Vitellius Feasted usually three times (sometimes four) a day, every fitting being valued at four hundred thousand Selterces; and he was able with the more eate to go through all these courses of eating, by a continual custom of vo-miting, which, it seems, amongst these Belly-gods was a continual practice.

gods was a continual practice.

7. L. Luculius was a great Statefinan, whom Plut. is

M. Tullius, and Pompey the Great, meeting by Luc. p. 510.

chance in the Market-place (out of a defire to 1.8 defil. Ex.

know what his daily fare might be) they invited p. 456.

for the first third the proper for first for the proper themselves to sup with him that night, but upon Bruson. Fac. condition he should give no warning thereof, for 1.3.633. that they defired not to put him to charge. P. 247. He began at first to put them off with excuses for that time, withing them rather to agree on the next day; but they importuning him for the prefent, he demanded of them, whether then they would fuffer him to give order in what room they should sup? That they permitted, whereupon he prefently dispatches away a Messenger in their hearing, that he would that night fup in Apollo. After some time the Guests came, and find all things ready in a pompous and Princely manner, but knew not the true reason, all the cunning lying in the word Apollo; for he had fo disposed of his Rooms, that being distinguished tors one thousand, Cooks fixty two, Kitcheners by names, their provision and charge (when he fat in them ) was accordingly allotted to them. By which means his Steward and Cook (as foon bishop, and fent him over Prisoner to Callie in as they heard the Room named) knew presently what to provide. Now amongst the rest, that which bore the name of Apollo was chiefest; the fumm allotted thereunto, being (as Plutarch faith) fifty thousand Drachnes, which Budeus casts up to five thousand Crowns.

8. This Age of ours hath beheld Petrus Riarius Fulg. Ex. Savonensis, of the Order of the Minorites (whom 1.9c. 1.1.1). Pope Julius the fourth made Cardinal ) using p. 1549. garments of cloath of Gold, though he was at Longham. home. Nor did he think it sufficient that his p. 667. Beds were covered with Counterpanes of Gold, but he also caused the very Ticking and Pillows to ceeding price, fo that it was well known that a | of Arragon was married to Hercules, the Duke

of Esti, and was departing to Ferrara, he made | fifty pounds a-piece: now how many Slaves must number of dishes, repleat with the most precious and delicate meats: betwixt Services were delightful Shews; it lasted for seven hours; and all the Servitors, that they might answer the greatness of the Feast, changed their garments as oft as they renewed the Service. That which was brought off the Table, was cast among the people. A particular commemoration of the impruousness would be too tedious: and lest he should seem to be wanting to the severity of his Order (I mean the contempt of it) he maintained Teressa his Concubine, not only openly, but also with such cost (as may well be collected from hence) that shewent in Shoes, that were beset with Pearles. It is faid of this man, that in two years he spent in luxurious vanity, no less than three hundred thousand Crowns.

Chap. 14.

9. Apiciue, a famous Belly-god, had laid up ninety Millions of Sesterces for no other purpose Martial.

1.3. Epig.

Martial.

1.3. Epig.

Martial.

1.4. Epig.

Martial.

1.5. Epig.

Martial.

1.6. Epig.

Martial.

Martial.

1.6. Epig.

Martial.

Martia His cito into his reckonings, and take an account of his p-422. Effate, and found that (all being caft up) he had yet left unto himfelf clear, the lumm of ten Millions of Sefterces: and thereupon, as if he should have been forced (poor man) to live in a hunger-starved condition, to redeem himself was to be tryed, and the wager won or lost.

tell.

10. Julius Cefar, the Dictatour, borrowed of 6.55.9.267.

Hinim fix hundred Lampreys by weight, for the furnishing out of a triumphal Supper, and by 4.46.7.

weight to be repaid: and if fuch were his flore weight to be repaid: and if fuch were his flore form.

Antony laugh'd her to fcorn, by way of mockery, demanding to fee the Bill of Fare, and an account of the particulars. She again

heads of fix hundred Eftridges, only for eating 5.44.382 of their brains; being near the Sea, he never tafted fish; but in places farthest distant from the with that commanded the second Service to be Sea, all his feeding was upon fish. In the in-land brought in. The Servicers, as they had in

12. C. Caligula was fuch a one, faith Seneca, Stite. de conf. ad Hel. whom nature feems to have brought forth, to cost, ad Hel. Whom nature teems to nave brought forth, to 69.9, 421. Shew what effects the greatest vices joined with Suton. 64 the greatest fortune could produce. This man, 637.9.187. faith Suetonius, in thristless expences exceeded the wits of all the prodigals that ever were, in 54.9.382. venting most monstrous kinds of meats and suppers. The most Orient Pearls that were to be gotten, he dissolved in Vinegar, and swallowed down; he fet before his guests bread and Victuals of Gold, commonly faying, That a man had need be thrifty or Cefar. Yet notwithstanding, faith Seneca, being allisted with the inventions of all his Companions, he could hardly find the means to spend the Tributes of all the Provinces at one supper, though it was so much the easier, considering he practised the dissolving and swallowing of Pearls.

13. In the daies of Claudius, the Emperour, Drufillanus a flave of his, firnamed Rosundus, the hill. 1.33. Drufillanus a llave of fire hundred bound weight, city 481. Treasurer under him in the higher Spain, had a Hal Apol. Silver Charger of five hundred pound weight, 1.4.c.7. Site to the working whereof there was a Forge framed afore-hand of fet purpose; besides which there be to carry up these Veslels, and what Provisions that required such Plate?

14. M. Antonius having but twelve Guefts, Plut. provided eight Boars, one fet to the fire after Alben Deige each other, that whenfoever he came in (fooner 1.4.6.1. each other, that whenhoever he came in (100her 1146).
or later) one, at leaft, might be ferved up in its 1128.
prime. And yet was he exceeded herein; for 146, 1791. Guelt a Boar, in a particular dish; what the unheard of magnificence of this Macedonian was in his Provisions, and gifts to his Guests in this his Nuprial Feast, is too tedious to relate, as it is fet down by the same Atheneus.

15. Two Pearls there were together the fairest plin, not. and richest that have ever been known in the bist. 1.9. World, and those possessed at one time by Clea- 6-35.9.257. to her hands by the means of the great Kings of His Apol. the East, and were left to her by descent. This 1.4.6.6. Princess, when Marcus Antonius had strained him- \$4.9.369. felf to feath her with all the fumptuoifficts and body the magnificence he could, in the height of her Pride p. 247, and wanton bravery. The began to debafe the page Ex. expence and provision of Antony; and when he l. 9. 6. 1. demanded how it was possible to go beyond his p. 1137. magnificence? She told him that she would spend upon him in one Supper an hundred thousand Sciferces. Anony laid great wagers upon it, and she bound it again. The morrow after it

Cleopatra made him a Supper upon the appointed day, finingtuous and Royal enough, but no exof Lampreys, what shall we conceive of his other and that had been ferved up already, was Provisions:

11. Heliogabalus was of that excefs in diet, that at one Supper he caused to be served in, the up the whole sunm: yea, her self alone would make up the whole sunm: yea, her self alone would be that at one Supper he caused to be served in, the up the whole sunm: yea, her self alone would make up the whole sunm: yea, her self alone would be the whole sunm: yea, her self alone would be the whole sunm: yea, her self alone would be the whole sunm: yea, her self alone would be the whole sunm: yea, her self alone would be the whole summer that supper her would be eat above that reckoning, and her own supper should cost six hundred thousand Sesterces; and Set, an instructing was upon min. In the in-raind the fed the Country Clowns with the melts of Lampreys and Pikes. To be brief, he exceeded tharp Vinegar, the strength whereof is able to diffolve Pearls: now she had at her cars hanging those two most precious Pearls, the singular and only Jewels of the World, and even Natures wonder. As Amony looked wiltly upon her, and expected what she would do, she took one of them from her ear, and so soon as it was liquified, drank it off: and as she was about to do the like by the other, L. Planeus the Judge of the wager, laid faft hold on it with his hand, and withal pronounced, That Amony had loft the wager: whereat Amony fell into a paffion of anger. After, this brave Queen was taken Prisoner, and deprived of her Royal State, the other Pearl was cut in twain, and in memory of that one half Supper (that it might remain to Posterity) it was hung at both the ears of the Statue of Venus, in the Temple of Pamheon at

16. And yet, faith the fame Pliny, as Prodigal as these were, they shall not go away with the hist. 1.9. 16. And yet, faith the fame Pliny, as Prodigat as there were, they man not go and of the nin. 1.9. prize, in this kind, but shall lose the name of the .34.9.24. chief and principal in superfluity of expence. For Hak, Apol. long before their time, Clodius, the son of Ason, the sense is a sense in the sense in the sense is a sense in the sense in the sense is a sense in the sen exceeding wealthy) practifed the like in Pearls he had eight more of a finaller fize, weighing of great price: fo that Antony need not be over

match him in all his magnificence, one little better than a Stage-player, who upon no wager at all laid (and that was more Princely, and done like a King) but only in a bravery, and to know what taste Pearls had, mortified them in Vinegar, and drank them up: and finding them to content his Pallate wondrous well, because he would not have all the pleasure by himself, and know the goodness thereof alone, he gave every Guest at Table one Pearl a-piece to drink: in like manner the fame Author calls this Clodine, a young man, not only of a ruinous, but of a mad kind of Luxury; and (faith he) he threw away a vast Inheritance with all the speed he could, as if it had been an insupportable burden.

## CHAP. XV.

Of the Voraciousness of some great Eaters, and the Swallowers of Stones, &c.

THereas we should eat to Live, and to enable these frail bodies of ours to a more chearful attendance upon the Soul in her feveral Functions: many of thefe who are hereafter mentioned, may feem to have lived for no other purpose than to eat. Something may be faid in favour of those whom Difeafe hath brought to a Dog-like appetite: but nothing in the behalf of thole Gluttons, whose paunches have been fo immeasurably extended, only, by a bestial custom, and an inordinate desire to gratifie their own fenfuality.

1. Ariffus, an Arcadian, at one supper usual-1.6. f. 443 ly eat three Chenix of Bread, besides slesh and other provisions, which would abundantly fatissie six ordinary persons at a meal.

2. Astydamas, the Milesian, who had three 1.10 p.413. times overcome in the Olympick Games, being http://de once invited by Ariobarzanes, the Persian, to telib.la: Supper, promised that he would eat up all that which was provided for the whole company, which he also performed, devouring all that was the appointed provision for nine men.

3. Herodoris, a Trumpeter of Megara, ufual 1.10.p.414. ly eat fix loaves of half a strike apiece, and twenty pounds of fuch flesh as came to hand, drinking therewith two Congies of Wine.

4. There was a woman of Alexandria, faith 1.10.p.415. Athenaus, that used to eat at once, twelve pounds of flesh, and above four pounds of Bread, and together with it drank up ten pints

capitol. in 5. The Emperour Maximinus used, saith Canaxim.p. pitolinus, to cat in one day forty pounds of slesh, Life Exili lixty, saith Cordus, and to drink with it an Amhis lefth pho: a of Wine, Capital measure, which is 51.9.456 eight Congies, I should fear to speak this, faith Liplus, but that it is affirmed by a good Author, and one most worthy of credit.

copiol. 6. Clodius Albinus, the Emperour, would eat a hundred threefcore and eight men, allowing p. 162. 16f Epif. fo many Apples, Quanum ratio bumana non patibif. 5pif. tur, as no man would believe: he would eat for eight ter, as no man would believe: he would eat for eighteen yards of black pudding, London mea-

proud of his Triumvirate, seeing he hath to | Peaches of Campania, ten Melons of Ostia, twenty pound weight of the Grapes of Lovinium, one hundred Gnat-sappers, and four hundred Oy-sters. Out upon him, faith Lipsus, God keep fuch a Plague from the Earth, at least from our Gardens, which he, together with the Herb Market, would fwallow up and devour at once.

7. King Hardiknute, as Harold his brother for Bak Chron. his swiftness was sirnamed *Harefoot*, so he for his p. 25. intemperance in Diet, might have been sirnamed Swinefmouth, for his Tables were spread every day four times, and furnished with all kinds of curious dishes, as delighting in nothing but gor-mandizing and swilling: but he had soon the reward of his intemperance, for in a folemn Affembly and Banquet at Lambeth, revelling and carousing, he suddenly fell down without speech or breath, after he had Reigned only two years. and was buried at Winchester.

8. Theagenes Thasius, a Wrastler, was of Ath. Duig. that voracity, that in one only day, without hep-day, any other allistance, he would devour a whole

9. Milo, the Crotonian, was also a notable de- Ath. Deip. vourer: he used to eat twenty pounds of slesh, and 1.10. p.412. as many of bread in a day, and drank three Choas Bruy. de of Wine. In the Olympick Games, when he eth. 1.3. had taken up an Ox on his shoulders and born harfiteag. had taken up an Ox on ms mounters and board marphacage. him a Furlong; he alone the fame day eat default.

tund. I. 1.

10. The Emperour Aurelianus was delighted 6.6.p. 19. exceedingly with one *Phagon*, who eat fo very *Popil in* much, that in one day at his Table he would Aurel, 6.50. much, that in one day at his Table he would Autic 150. devour a whole Boar, an hundred Loaves, a 116/1 Ep/1. Sheep, and a Pigg, and drink above an Orca, Auff. Ep. I know, faith Lipfius, it was a Wine Vessel, and 31. P. 457. bigger than the Amphora, but how much I

11. Will you have an example, faith Lipfius, Lipf. ibid. little beyond the memory of our fathers? "Togue. P. 457. cio Fagiolanus was one of the Tyrants of Italy, 1. p. 57. and his abode, for the most part, was at Lucca, Din. 1. 6. and his abode, for the moit part, was at Lucca, Din. 1.6. till he was forced away: being therefore a ba- p. 549. nilhed man, and withal aged; he boafted at the Campin oper. Table of Gauis Scaliger in Verona, that when he c. 509,129, was young, he could cat four fat Capons, and Schot. Phys. as many Patridges, the roafted hind quarters of cmigl. 1, a Kid, a breaft of Veal fluffed, befides all kind 6129,458 of Sawces at one Supper: this hedid to lay his of mondry, what if he had eat for a wager?

12. Anno 1511. the Emperour Maximilian, Nature, being at Augusta, there was presented to him a class. some of a prodigious bigness, and incredible 6.2.9.31. ftrength and stomach, informuch that at one meal case definitions. he would eat a whole Sheep or Calf raw, and tund. I. I. when he had so done, prosessed he had not sa- Don. hist. tissied his hunger. It's faid he was born in the med. mirab. Northern parts, where, by reason of the cold, 1.2. 6.2. men use to have great stomachs, although the schot. Phil. edacity of this man is almost incredible.

13. Nicolas Wood of Harrison, in the County c.12.p.458. of Kent, Yeoman, did with case cat a whole Tayl. Poms, Sheep of fixteen shillings price, and that raw, p. 142, at one meal; another time he cat thirty dozen of Full worth. Pidgeons. At Sir William Sydleyes he eat as much p. 86. as would have sufficed thirty men; at the Lord Sands notti Wottons in Kent he eat at one meal fourscore and on Ovid's four Rabbets, which number would have fufficed Met. 1. 8. eignreen yards of black pudding, London mea-figs the s.1.2.5.87. Greeks call Callifrutbia; Cordus adds an hundred pound weight of Cherries, he faid they were

but wash-meat. He made an end of a whole who commonly cat at once as much as would full. Zatinthesis. Hogg at once, and after it (for fruit) swall-fice ten men, by which means he had attained with 2.1. 2. lowed three pecks of Damsons, after he had broken his falf, having (as he faid) eaten one pottle of Milk, one pottle of Pottage, with Bread, Butter and Cheefe. He eat in my prefence, faith Taylow, fix penny wheaten Loaves, three fix-penny Veal Pies, one pound of fweet Butter, one good dish of Thorne-back, and a fhiver of a peck houshold loaf of an inch thick, and all this in the space of an hour; the house yielded no more, and fo he departed unfatisfied. One John Dale was too hard for him at a place called Lenham, he laid a wager he would fill shillings; and a Gentleman that laid the contrary wag'd, that when he had eaten out Dales two fhillings, he should then forthwith eat up a good Sirloin of Beef: Dale bought six pots of mighty Alc, and twelve new penny white loaves, which he fopp'd in the Ale, the powerful fume whereof conquered this conqueror, and laid him in a fleep, to the prefervation of the roaft Beef, and unexpected winning of the wager. He spent all his Estate to provide provant for his belly, and though a Landed man, and a

14. Cornelius Gemma speaks of a woman in middle 3.06 his time, who for one moments space was not 4.1.304. able to lorbear eating ordrinking, if she did it case de lan would be with her as if she were strangling: would be with net as it in the west tranging to 6.6, p. 22. This diftemper which she had almost from her food, at childhood, encreased upon her with her age. bift.das. Being dead, her belly was opened, and thence al-62. p. 312. most twenty pounds of fattaken; her Liver was found turgid with blood and spirits, intenfely red and of an incredible bigness.

true labourer, dy'd very poor about the year

Schnele, obj. 15. Tobius Fifher, an eminent Physician, saith, med.l. 3 obf. he knew a man of fifty years of age, who from his youth was wont, with a ftrange kind of greediness, to take in all forts of food, and as speedily to eject them. He adds, that this kind of hunger did feife him at stated times, that his ftrong appetite lasted not above twenty daies, that for to many daies after he had a loathing of all things, and that the rest of the year he eat sparingly, and lived in good health.

16. Anno 1606. there was at Prague a certain Silesian, who, for a finall reward in money, did (in the prefence of many persons) swallow down white itones to the number of forty fix: they weighed well near three pounds; the least of them was of the bigness of a Pidgeons egge, so that I could scarce hold them all in my hand at four times: this rash adventure he divers years made for gain, and was fensible of no injury to his health thereby.

Mr. Boyls 17. Not long ago there was here in England a Exp. billof. private Souldier (who, for ought I know, is yet alive ) very famous for digesting of stones; and a very inquilitive man (that gave me the accuratest account I have met with concerning him) affures me, that he knew him familiarly, and had the curiofity to keep in his company for twenty four hours together, to watch him, and not only observed that he eat nothing but stones in that time (or fragments of them of a pretty bigness) but also that his grosser excrement confifted chiefly of a fandy substance, as if the devoured stones had been in his body dissolved and crumbled into fand.

18. Crantzius tells of a certain Stage-player,

fice ten men, by which means he had attain'd vol. 2.1. z. to a mighty corpulency; the King of Denmark p. 279. being informed of him, and that he could do no more than another man, caused him to be taken and hanged up as a devourer of the labourers food, and a publick annoyance.

19. Firmius Seleucius (the fame through whose Sabel, Ex-19. Firmus Setucius (the tame through whole Sabel, Ex. conduct Ægypt revolted from the Emperour 1.10.6.10. Amelianus) did in one day eat up a whole 1.587. Offridge, which is the greatest of all birds that fly; he cat up several of those Horse-sines that are found in the River Nilus; and used to swim with fafety amongst the Crocodiles, having first Woods belly with good wholfom victuals for two his body all over anointed with the fat of them.

20. Anno 1504 being called from Collen to Fabrit. obf. Reinback, to the care of a Noble person there, chirus. who lay fick of a grievous difease, continuing tent 4-obst there for a Months space, I was well acquainted 31-9, 312. with the Minister of the place, a man of forty years of age, very strong and of a good habit of body: This man told me in good earnest, and upon his faith, that for feven years space he had been troubled with an intolerable hunger, that was fo infatiable, that oftentimes he was con-firain'd to go into the Field (wanting food at home) and thence cutup herbs and grafs, and devour them raw as they were; he found no help from Phylick in this his diftemper: but at last in the seventh year, by a critical evacuation, which then befell him, he was delivered

### CHAP. XVI.

Of great Drinkers, and what quantities they have swallowed.

He infusion of too great a quantity of Oyl immediately extinguishes the Lamp: the light of Reason, yes, and the Lamp of life it felf are frequently suffocated, and put out for ever, by fuch immoderate potations as we shall hereafter read of. If some have survived those infamous victories they have this way gain'd, the greatest of their rewards were but mean compensations for their hazards; nor is the valour of such men to be admired who have dared to out-live their own vertue.

1. Firmius was Deputy of Agypt under the Din. mem. Emperour Aurelianus, he being challenged by 1.6, p.448. Barbarus, a famous Drinker, though he used not Hale. Apol. to drink much Wine but most water, yettook 1.4.6.6. off two Buckets full of Wine, and remained fober all the time of the Feast after.

2. That of the Emperour Maximinus is al- capitalin. most incredible, that he often drank in one day p. 602. an Amphora of the Capitol, which is nine Gallons our measure, counting a Gallon and a pint to the Congius, whereof the Amphora contained eight.

3. In the Reign of Aurelianus there was one Vopil in Phagon, who drank out in one day plus Orca, Aurelia soi Phagon, who drank out in one day plus Orca. Garages See What measure this Orca held I cannot well de Hake Apol. termin, faith Dr. Hackwell; neither could Lips-14c. 6, 11 himself: yet thus much considently he affirms 65.5, 371.

Light Epift of it, I know for certain, faith he, that it was | and thither came one who drank little lefs than hilled. Ep. a Veilel of Wine, and that bigger than the Am-

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\$ . 5 . P. 37 1 .

camer.oper.

4. That was a right bealt in this kind whose spicificant. Epitaph was found at Rome, without the gate of c. p. Hale. Apol. Capena, faith Camerarius :

Hem hic situs est Offellius Buratins Bibulus, qui dum vixit aut bibit aut minxit, abi praceps.

So hoe, here lies Offelling Burating Bibulus, who while he lived, did either drink, or pifs, go and be hang'd.

Plut. 5. Alexander the Great, who was this way shortes in fufficiently addicted, after the burning of Calanus, 1-byf. cariof. propounded a prize of drinking, wherein he that drank most, saith Plutarch, was one Promachus: the prize was one Talent: Promachus took mifel. Ep. off four Congies, a Congius of old (faith Lipfi 11. P. 454 us) contained about ten pints, or fix Sextaries; broys, de he had his Talent, and death into the bargain, for he died the third day after, together with one and forty other, who in that drunken match one and forty other, who in that drunken match had striven beyond their strength.

6. At a Feast that the same Alexander made, he called for a mighty Cup that held two Con-51.p. 454. gics, two Gallons and a pint, and offered it to Shott. Phyl. one Protein, who thankfully received it, and carrief, i. a. curiof 1.3. praising the King's liberality, took it clear off, with the great applaule of the company: and then filling the fame Cup again, took that off alfo; and after filling it, offered it to Alexander himself, who also drank it off, but not able to bear it, he fell with his head upon the Cushion,

and the Cup fell out of his hands.

7. Novellius Torquatus, a Millanois, wan the name from all the Romans and Italians in the mat-6.22.p.427. ter of drinking: he had gone through all ho-Din. mtm.
1.1p. 448
nourable degrees of dignity in Rome: he had been flowle, na. Pretor, and attained to the place of a Proconful: bift.clasto. In all these Offices of State he wan no great name, 6. 2. 8.313. but for drinking in the presence of Tiberius three Gallons of Wine at one draught; and before he took his breath again, he was dubb'd Knight by the name of Tricongius, or three Gallon Knight; and the Emperour did delight to behold him in

the performance of fuch feats.

8. Lipfus speaks of one Camaterus Logotheta, employed in the affairs of Manuel the Emperour 11. p. 456. of Constantinople, that he was of an excellent wit, Nicti. An. and very happy in an extempore cloquence; he Din. mem. was one of the greatest drinkers of all others, and 1.6. p.448. though he used to drink most Wine excessively, yet was not his reason drowned with that plenty, but was in all points as fober men are, yea at He once agreed with the Emperour himself, that he would drink off a Porphyry Vessel that stood by full of water: the Emperour faid he should receive fuch precious garments, and fome certain pounds in money if he did it: if not, he himfelf should forfeit the worth of them. He immediately stooping down with his head and neck, after the manner of a beaft, never left fucking till he had drawn it dry, though it held two Congies of water, and so he wan and received of the Emperour his wager.

9. A few years fince, faith Lipfus, at the wedding of a Noble person in Bavaria, to exhifix Congies in a floor fpace, and fo went away with the prize. I confess, faith my Author, I have neither feen, read, nor heard the like.

10. Diotimus, the Athenian, was firnamed Din. men. Chone, that is, the Tunnel, for that one of these 16.0.0449. being put to his mouth, he drank Wine poured into it, without fo much as requiring any space wherein to take his breath. Elian. var. hift. 1.2.

6.41. c. 78.
11. The fon of M. Tullius Cicero was fo great Din. wwn. a drinker, that it was ordinary with him to fetch 1. 6. p. 448. off the quantity of two Congies at once, that is

to fay, two Gallons and a quart.

12. It was a kind of usual Rule amongst the Hab. Apol. Romans to drink down the evening, and to drink 1.40.6. up the morning Star; and another of their com- P. 364. mon practifes was, to drink fo many cups and healths as there were letters in the name of their Mistresses, according to that of Martial:

Navia sex cyathis, septem Justina bibatur. Quinque Lycas, Lyde quatuor, Ida tribus.

Six cups to Navia's health, fev'n to Justina be, To Lycas five, to Lyde four, and then to Ida three.

13. Heraclides, a Champion, is also famous cal. Antiq. at once both for his excessive eating and drink-lett. 1. 29. ing: he would fwallow down fuch a mighty 6. 17. p. ung: he would iwanow down fuch a highly quantity of drink, that there was none found 1364-that could be able to match him. It was unal to vol. 2.1.5. invite some to breakfast, some to dinner, some p. 402. to supper, and others to another eating bout after that: fo that as one company went off, another fat down, only he kept his place all the day, and was able to hold out with all those successive companies.

14 I have often seen, and not without astonishment, a certain drinker of Malra, called Pe-biss. Anat.
1112, who from place to place made tryal of his cont. biss. artifice; he having drank twenty or thirty cups 39.9.54.
of water at the pleasure of the Spectators, he 55. would fuddenly reftore them all by vomit, and as water running out of a Fountain, he would orderly fill up the cups as he drank them off. At other times he would from out the whole quantity, at the distance of twenty foot or more; besides, if the company desired it he would not only restore the clear water, but so as that it should be of different both colour and taste: one while Rose-water, another spirit of Wine, Sack, Claret, White-wine, &c. and thus he filled feveral cups with feveral forts of drinks at one and the fame vomit. He confessed he could do this with the most ease when he was fasting fuch times his reason and speech were more and his stomach empty: For if soon after dinchand elegant, as if inkindled by those spirits. ner he was called by great persons to see this her he was cauca by great perions to let rus tryal, he used to vomit up his meat before his ventricle would be rightly disposed for the re-ception of such a quantity of water. When he was to discharge himself of the liquor he had drank up, he performed it only with the preffure of his hand upon his stomach or breast, that he might not be suspected of Magick; and to obtain licence for the publick oftentation of his gainful Art, he revealed the manner of his fecret to Pope Urban the eighth at Rome, to Cardinal Richelieu at Paris, and to the Prince of Orange at the Hagne. When some suspected that the Glasses gave the several colours, he caused them 51.9 456 larate the Guelts, there was a drinking wager | first to be clearly washed with water, and to propounded amongst the servants and retainers, shew he had no such fraud, he not only received

the Experiment.

Chap. 17.

15. Dionyfus also in the Feast called Choas, propounded a drinking match, wherein whoso-ever should be found to have drank a greater quantity than any of the reft, should have a Crown of Gold for his reward. Xenacrates of Chalcedon, was the man that obtained this inglorious victory, and received the Crown accordingly; who at his departure, placed it upon the Head of the Statue of Mercury, which flood at the Palace Gate: It being the custome for the Victors, in all exercises, to leave their Crowns of Flowers, Myrtle, Ivy and Lawrel there, he would not superfede it for sucre of the Gold.

16. And to conclude this Chapter, how abfurd and filthy foever it is, for a Woman to be observed too much addicted to the desire of drinking: yet it is remembred of one Clio, to her eternal infamy, that not only she used to contend with those of her own Sex in drinking, but also used to provoke men thereunto; with fuch fuccess in her bestiality, that she was known to be able to drink, and bear away a greater quantity of Drink than any man she could neet

### CHAP. XVII.

Of Drunkenness, and what hath befallen Some Men in theirs.

THe Father rightly describes the nature of this beaftly vice, when he faith of it, That it is a flattering Devil, a fweet poyfon, a delightful fin, which he that hath, hath not himself; and he that acts it, doth not only commit a fin, but is wholly converted into sin, being deserted of his Reason, which is at once his Councellor and Guardian: fometimes he dishonours himself by that which is ridiculous; and at others exposes himself to uttermost hazards, by dealing with things that are dangerous to himself and others.

dangerous to numer and outers.

1. Timeus tells of a House in Agrigemum, pss. L.2. c. which was called the Galley, upon this occasion.

2-p. 37. There were certain young Men in it, who hateless the proper ving their heads well heated with drinking, shelf-tent. fabrif cent. were grown fo infatuate and fenfelefs with the Wine, that they verily believed they failed in a Lonic. Thea. Galley, which was toffed with the waves and cel. Rhod. winds in the midst of the Main Ocean. They thereupon entred into fuch a folly, that they cast out of the Windows into the Street, the Beds and all the Houshold-stuff, supposing they Difq. Mag. had thrown it into the Sea to lighten their Vef-12. qu. 27. fel, now in danger of being wracked. And when but 16. fel, now in danger of being wracked. And when but 16. fel, now in danger of being wracked. And when but 16. fel, now in danger of what was calt out; yet were not these Youngsters at all awaked out of their not these Youngsters at all awaked out of their these years. dotage thereby. On the day following came forme of the Magistrates to the place, found them in a vomiting condition; and to fuch of them as asked, they replied, That they had endured great hardship by the Storm; that for the brow on that fide, nor could be breathe or spis

Glasses at the hand of Spectatours themselves; fastety of their lives, they (by the advice of but also offered his several Vomits, as well to their Pilot). had case part of their lading overthe tast as to the eye of any that desired to make board. The Magistrates admiring at this sense. less stupidity, one of their Company who seemed somewhat elder than the rest, rose up and faid; As for me Noble Tritons ( he took them for Sea-gods) fear hath made me repair to the Hold, where I have lain under Decks as long as I was able. The Magistrates pixying this continued madness of the poor fellows; after they had reproved them, advised that thence-forward they findle take heed how they took so liberally of the Creature, and disnisted them. They returned them thanks, and said, That if they should escape the fury of this Tempest, and arrive in fafety at their Haven, they should not fail to erect Statues in publick to them amongst the rest of the Sea-gods, seeing they had so op-portunely appeared to them for their fasety.

2. Lonicirus tells of one who was violently af Lonicitud. faulted by the temptations of the Devil to com. p. 665. mit one of these three sins, either to be drunk once, or commit adultery with the Wife of once, or commit acquirery with the wife of his Neighbour, or else murder his Neighbour. At last being overcome, he yielded to commit the first, as judging it a crime that had less of horrour in it than either of the other. But being drunk, he was easily thrust on to the rest which before he had feared: for the flame of lust bebefore near carce: for the name of the be-ing kindled with his Luxury, he feared not to violate the chaffity of his Neighbours Wife; and the Husband cafually furprising him in the act, and definous to revenge himself of the injury he had fuftained, received a mortal wound at his hand whereof he foon after died. Thus he that had given way to Drunkenness, was alfo involved in Adultery and Murder.

abroad, was returning home when it was late Hurre obfiat night; his head that was overladen with obfiat Nume; proved too heavy for the rest of his boif 7.

dy, fo that he fell down in the street, not able to rife through the feebleness of his legs; he had his fword by his fide, when another com-ing by that way, and hearing the voice of his enemy at fome diffance, fuddenly finatch out the Drunkards fword; and having run it into the heart of his adverlary, left it fticking in the wound, and in all hafte conveyed himfelf away

wound, and in all natte conveyed inmiest away from the place. The Watch at that time chanced to pass by, who finding a man lie dead with a fword in his body, and this drunken perfort bying near him with his scabbard empty, they took him along with them to the Magistrate, who having received fuch apparent testimony against him, committed him to Prison: he was hanged for the murder though innocent; and afterwards the true murderer being to be hang-

ed for some other matter, confessed it was him-felf who had made use of his sword to act his own private revenge.

4. A young man newly returned from the Heirle. At Wars, in which he had been a Captain of a Huns obfi Troop of Horse, having drank liberally from 17, p. 163. the noon time of the day till it was far in the night, laid himself down to sleep upon a Bench, which was near to an open Calement; there was his Face beat upon all the night long by a thick Snow that had fallen. In the morning he had a strange writhing in the mouth, his right cheek which lay nearest to the Window was absolutely refolved, for he was not able to move the eye-

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on that fide of the face; besides, the whole the Drunkard had perished in. When he spake part was changed in the fashion, bigness and this at the Tribunal, he continually fanned his colour of it, nor was he at last recovered with-out a great deal of difficulty.

5. When about thirty years fince, I was a Student in a famous Univertity in the upper Germany, fome riotous Students were entertained by a Nobleman at his Chamber, who intending to treat them to the height of intemperance, had so gorged himself with Wine, that he was fast asleep at the Table he sat by, in which pofure his afficiates left him, and departed. A great Wax-candle flood upon the Table, and in his sleepshe had turned himself so inconveniently for it, that it burnt his breaft, and the parts about it in fuch manner that his inwards might be feen, which yet was not perceived by him that was buried in Wine. The Candle being brrat out, he yet remained fnorting, and lying upon the wax and ashes. In the morning he was awaked by his fellow Tospots, and invited by them to a Cup of Wormwood-wine, when he complains of infufferable torments. The most skillul Physicions and professors of that Art were immediately fent for, but in vain did they endeayour to oppole fo great a burning; to that in horrid tornouts, inpon the third day following he concluded his miderable life, having

first warned his Companions with tears to beware of carowing.

maric. ab 6. Anno 1984, there was one at Leige who was there ib. moft addicted to daily drunkenness, and in his 1.105, 17. Cups (as oft as he had emptied his Pockets of his 1.165. mony by playing at Cards) he used to swear, he would be the death of his Wives Unkle, because he resused to furnish him with more mony to play with. This Uncle was a Canon, a good and honest man, especially a person of great hospitality. One night when he entertained a Letter-carrier, he was murdered by him, together with a Neece and a little Nephew of his. All men admiring that the Canon was not prefent at Mattins, who never uled to abfent himfelf; having long knocked at his doors in-vain, this Drunkard of ours, having scarce digelted his yesterdayes Ale, set up a Ladder to the Windows, and with others entred the House. Spying there three dead Corple, they raile the Neighbourhood with a lamentable cry; amongst the whispers of whom, when some said that the Drunkard was the murderer, he was laid hold on, cast into Prison, and thrown upon the Rack; where he faith, that he doth not think that he did it; that by reason of his daily and continual drunkenness, he could affirm nothing of a certainty; that he had fome-time a will, or rather a velleity to kill the Canon, but that he should never have touched his Neece or young Nephew. Well, he was condemned, and the innocent wretch, even in the presence of this the innocent whetch, even in the presence of this execrable Letter-carrier, was long wearled with exquisite torments, and at last dyed an unheard of death. The Letter-carrier being again returned to Leige, and not able to endure the hourly tortures of a revenging God insisted upon his foul; of his own accord presented himfelf before the Judges, befeeching them, that by a speedy death he might be freed from that Hell he felt here alive; affirming that when he was awake (though feldom when afleep) the Image of the little Babe whom he had strangled presented it selfs to his eyes, shaking Tent, Lycifeth began to reproach the Prince al-the Furies Whips at him, with such Flames as so, and with no less a matter, than adultery,

face with his hands, as if to discuss the flames.
The thing being evident by the Goods taken and other discoveries, he also the same year upon the 23d of Angust was hanged till dead, and then burnt at a trake,

7. The Son of Cyrillus a Citizen of Hippo, be- Lonic Total ing given to a riotous way of life, in one of p. 662, his drunken fits committed violent incest with Aug. 10m. his Mother then big with Child, and endeavour-ed to violate the Chastity of one of his Sisters, part 1. wounded two other of them, and flew his Father \$22.p.112. almost. So that St. Augustine writing about it, faith, Accidit hodie terribilis cafus, a dreadful accident fell out.

8. Arifole, speaking of the luxury of the Sy. Loniv. Tea. racusans, adds that Dionysius the younger con- p. 672. tinued drunk fometimes for the space of ninety dayes together, and thereby brought himself to purblind light and bad eyes. Clarke Mir. cap. 91.

p. 404.

o. The Emperour Zeno had made himfelf zon.n. Ar. odious by the death of many Illustrious Persons ; nal. tom. 3. land belides led a life fufficiently corrupted and p. 126.
debauched, which was followed by a violent Lonicibus.
death. For fay fome, being much addicted to Zuin. Thu. gluttony and drunkennels, he would fall down vol. 2.1.7. void of all fense and reason, little differing from P. 559 a dead man; and being also hated by his Wife Ariadna, the caufed him to be taken up in one of those drunken sits, and carried out as dead into one of the Imperial Monuments, which she ordered to be closed upon him, and covered with a mally frome: afterwards being returned to fobriety, he fent forth lamentable cryes; but the Empress commanded none should regard him, and to he miferably perified. Kornman. de mi-

and so he miserably persisted. Kornman. de mirac. mort. lib. 7. cap. 59. p. 43.

10. One Medius, a Thessalian, keeping a Ge-Diodor. Sit. nial Feast in Babylon, carness the Group of Medius. In the would not refuse his Passon presence amongst them, he came and loaded vol. 2. l. 7. himself with Wine sufficiently. At last, when p. 503. he had deank off the Great Cup of Hercules to Lonicitus. the bottom, on the sudden, as if he had been fitting the content of the content and fetched a deep figh: he was taken thence by the hands of his Friends who were near him; Phylicians were called, who fate by him with all diligent attendance; but the diftemper increafall their care ) he was tortured with most acute pains, they cast off all hopes of his life, as also himself did; so that taking off his Ring from his singer, he gave it unto Perduccu; and being asked whom he would should succeed him, he anfwered The Best: this was his last word, for soon after he dyed, being the feventh month of the

twelfth year of his reign.

11. Lycifcis was one of the Captains whom piodor. Sit.

Azarbocles had invited to Supper: in the War bibl. 1. 20. of Africa, this man being heated with Wine, p. 671. fell into railing and contunctious language against the Prince himself: Agathoeles himself bore with him, and because he was a person of good use to him in the War, he put off his bit-ter speeches with a jest; but the Prince Archagathus his Son was extreamly incenfed, and reproved Lycifeus with threats. Supper ended and the Commanders going to Archagathus his

with his Mother-in-Law (that is to fay) Alcia | praifes of his Father with as great impatience, the Wife of Agathoeles. Archagathus was fo vehemently offended herewith, that finatching a Spear out of the hands of one of the Guard, he ran him therewith into the fide in fuch manner that he prefently fell dead at his foot. Thus his intemperance in Wine brought on another of the tongue, and both ended in an untimely

Stores Ann. 12. In the year 1446, there was a Wedding near Zeghebuic, celebrated as it appears with fuch an unheard of intemperance and diffolute doings, that there dyed of extream furfeiting, by excessive drinking, no less than ninescore per fons as well Women as Men,

100 as well Women as wen.

13. Arceflaux, the Son of Scythus an Academick Philotopher, being of the age of feventy and five, drank fo much Wine, that the intemperate liberty he then took, brought him first into madness, and from thence to death it self.

clarks mir. 14. There was in Salisbury not long fince, one 642.7.148 who in a Tavern, in the midth of his carowfing and healths, drank also a health to the Devil faying, That if the Devil would not come and pledge him, he would not believe that there was either God or Devil; whereupon his Companions stricken with horror hastned out of the Room, and prefently after hearing an hideous noife, and friedling a flinking favour, the Vint-noife, and friedling a flinking favour, the Vint-ner ran up into the Chamber, and coming in, he miffed his Gueft, found the Window broken, the iron bar in it bowed and all bloody, but the man was never more heard of.

Clarks mir. 13. At the Plow in Barnwel near Cambridge, a ly they did, but within twenty four hours three of them dyed, and the fourth hardly escaped follows.

fork flipt out of his hand, which he stooping to take up again, fell from the Cart with his head downwards, and the Fork standing with the Tines upward, he fell directly upon them, which striking to his heart killed him immediately.

17. Alexander the Great invited his Friends hizping to a folemn Feast, wherein among those that were drunk, mention was made of the atchievements of King Philip; Alexander preferred him-felf before his Father, and began to extol the greatness of his actions to the very Heavens, as most part of the Guests did slatteringly comply with him therein. When therefore Clytus pre-fuming upon the great friendship he had with the King (wherein none had a greater share) went about to defend the memory of Philip, and to extol his actions, Alexander was so offendded herewith, that haltily matching a Javelin out of the hands of one of the Guards, he flew Clythe therewith at this drunken feaft; and glorying in the death he had given him, he upbraided the dead with his Patronage of Philip, and the praifes of his Fathers wariare. But io foon as his mind (fatiated with blood) came to its usual repose; and that honour succeeded in the place of apparel, made of Cloath of Gold and Tissue, of anger; then confidering the person slain, and | all which were also lost at Sea.

paints of his rather with as great impatience, as perhaps was due to his reproaches. Now it grieved him that he had flain an old man, his Friend, an innocent, and that also in the midst of his Cups: fo that converting to repentance with the fame fury as he had rushed into anger before, he was now determined to dye, and had killed himfelf but that he was hindered by his Friends; yet even then he would pine himfelf; had fasted for four dayes, and had done so till death, but that he was recalled by the comforts and counsel of Califthenes, and the earnest intercessions of his whole Army.

# CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Luxury and expence of some Perfons in Apparel, and their variety and vanity therein, and in their other Furniture.

7 Hen Michael Paleologusthe Greek Emperour had fent certain rich Robes as a present to Nugas the Scythian Monarch: he asked of those that brought them, Nunquam calamitates, morbos, mortemque depellere possent, whether they could drive away calaand one woman in their company, agreed to drink up a barrel of ftrong Beer, which accordingregarded. It feems there have been others of a contrary mind, as will appear by what

of them dyed, and the founti nardy creaped after great ficknels.

1. Lollis Paulina, a Roman Lady, being invited Plin. 1.9.6. to a hanquet, went thirther and carried about her 35. p. 256. to a hanquet, went thirther and carried about her 35. p. 256. intreated by a Neighbour to unpitch a load of the control of Gold: her Father had defpoiled all the 1.4th 3. p. 256. The control of Gold: her Father had defpoiled all the 1.4th 3. p. 256. Hay; and being at that time drunk, the Pitchand yet was afterwards enforced to drink poyfon, being overwhelmed in the defpair of his own affairs.

2. In the year 1544, there was found in Rome Caul, hol. a Cosh of Marble eight foot long, and in it a Court, tom. Robe, embroidered with Goldiniths work, 3-Max 19. which yielded fix and thirty pound weight of Hill. Manue Gold; belides fourty Rings, a cluster of EmeArts, c. 7, ralds, a little Mouse made of another Precious 1-97. Stone; and amongst all those precious Magnificences, two Leg-bones of a dead Corpfe, known by the inscription of the Tombe to be the bones of the Empress Mary, Daughter of Stilicon, and Wife of the Emperour Honorius.

3. Charles, Duke of Burgundy, had one Gar- Lonic Thea. ment of the price of two hundred thousand p.649. Duckets; a prodigious luxury, and which could not be maintained but by the expilation of his Subjects.

of his subjects.

4. In the third year of the reign of King Balers.

Richard the fecond, Sir John Arundel with di-Chron.p.
vers others put to Sea, with a purpose to pass 198. over into Britain, but were all calt away in a tempest. This Sir John Arundel was then said in his furniture to have two and fifty new fuits

also the occasion upon which, he began to repent of what he had done, and that he had received the with Purple and Gold; his shows also were

Chap. 19.

the representation of the World and the Stars: fo that when he fell from the Soveraignty of Macedon, no King how great foever that fucceeded him, did dare to be feen in that Cloak; to so envyed a magnificence did the make and value of it amount.

6. A Prætor in Rome intending to fet forth the most sumptuous and magnificent shews he could salell. ex. devife, fent to Lucullus to borrow of him fome store of short Cloaks; his answer was, that he would take a time to see if he had so many as Apol. 140. the Prætor defired; and the next day fending 5. 6. 2. P. to know what number would ferve his turn; it being told him an hundred, he bad them take two hundred; but Horace speaks of a far greater

-chlamydes Lucullus ut aiunt, &c. Hora. Ep.6.

> Lucullus asked once if he could lend Unto the Stage one hundred Cloaks; replied, As many as I have, when I have tried; Soon after writes, five thousand Cloaks I have, Take all or part, as many as you crave.

7. At their publick Feasts, even private Ro-2. Epig. 46. mans changed their Cloaks, only for oftentation

Undecies una surrexti Zoile cœna,

Eleven times one Supper thou O Zoilus didst arise; As many times thou didst I trow

Niett. Cho. 8. The Emperour Henry the fifth, having hist. Ama. conquered Sicily, and the Kingdom of Naples, de essis had reached yet further in his hopes, and in-Altxii, 11 tended for Greece: he therefore fent his Embas-1. 54, 55. fadours to Alexius Angelus the Greek Empenith 2.6. rour, to demand of him a mighty fum of Gold 15. p. 360, as a Tribute from him, which if he denied, he would feek to obtain by War. Alexius informcamear, bor siber in the arrival of these Foraigners, and their cent. 21.6 business; that by an oftentation of his splen-30-p-129 dour and riches, he might possess them with re-130-present the verence and dread of him, commanded his No-bles to attend him adorned with Gold and the point, i.3.c. richeft of their Jewels; he himfelf, from head 8. 6.6.P. to foot, was but one continued fplendour, dazling the eyes of all that beheld him. The Ger-That they were not at all moved or affected with these seminine Ornaments; that the time was now come wherein the Greeks must change their Gold for Iron; for unless they should succeed in the Embassage, they must expect to fight with

Lonic These daubed over with it. In his Cloak was woven | dered Garments as Peacocks in their Plumage: but who (as the true Sons of Mars) in the fight would carry sparkles in their eyes, and whose sweat-drops, as they fell from them, should resemble Oriental Pearls. Thus they frighted these esseminate ones with their words, and had done it much more with their blows, but that the death of the Emperour Henry (which foon after followed) put a period to those purposes. This was about Anno 1197.

9. Sir Walter Raleigh, in great favour with Drextll. de Queen Elizabeth, was observed in her Court, to cultu cop, wear his Shoos so set with Pearls and Precious 1.3 c. 10. Stones, that they were estimated to exceed the 6.5. P.432. value of fix thousand and fix hundred Crowns.

10. C. Caligula, the Emperour, in his Appa- Sueton. 1.4. rel, Shoos and other habit, did not alwayes 6. 52.1 wear what was according to the guife of his 195, 196.
Country, what was Civil, Manlike, no nor what was fuiting with a mortal man. He went fometimes attired in Cloaks of Needle-work embroidered with divers colours, and fet out with Precious Stones; at others, in a Coat with long Sleeves, and with bracelets; fometimes you should see him in Silks, veiled all over in a loose Mantle of Tiffanie or transparent Linnen; one while in Greekish Slippers, or Buskins; other-whiles in a simple pair of Brogues, or high Shoos: now and then also in Womens Pantofles and Pumps. For the most part he shewed himself abroad with a golden Beard, carrying in his hand a Thunderbolt, or three-forked Mace and Trident, or else a Warder or Rod called Caduceus, all of them the Enfigns and Ornaments of the Gods; yea fometimes he went in the attire of Venus. His triumphal Robes and Enfignes he always wore, even before he made his Expedition; or else the Cuirace of Alexander the Great, which he had caused to be setched out of his Sepulchre.

11. Heliogabalus the Emperour excelled all parai bil. others in his prodigious Luxury in this kind; for prof. medul. his upper Garments were ever either of Gold or tom. 1.p. Purple, or elfe the richest Silks that were procu- 398, 399. rable, nay fometimes all befet with Jewels and Pearls, which habit he was the first that brought up at Rome; his Shoos were bedecked with Precious Stones and Pearle: he never wore any Suit of Apparel twice. He thought of wearing a Diadem made up with Jewels, wherewith to fet off his face, and render his aspect more effeminate. He fate commonly amongst Flowers or the most precious odours: his excrements he discharged into Gold Vessels, and Urined in Vessels of Onyx, or Myrrhine pots. He never fwimmed but in Fishpools, that were before hand replete with the Nobler Unguents, and tinged with Saffron. His Houshold-stuff was Gold or Silver, his Bedsteads, Tables and Chests of Maffy Silver, and fo were his Cauldrons and other Pots; and even these and the most part of his other Vessels, had lascivious engravings represented on the fides of them.

12. Anno 1582. the feventh of May a rich Mer- Stub. And chants Daughter of Antwerp, came to a fearful of Abblis and lamentable end: she being invited to a p. 44 chitwish. Wedding, and intending to shew her sell in her collections. greatest gallantry, sent for two Landresses to dress 14. p. 423 her Ruffs (then greatly in fashion) who bringing them home as well dressed as possibly they could, vet not to the satisfaction of her foolish curiosimen, that do not glitter with Jewels as the Mea- ty; the in a great rage began to curfe and fwear; dows with Flowers; nor glory in their embroi- and throwing the Ruffs on the ground, wished

them again. In which time (by Gods permiffion ) the Devil in the shape of a Gallant her Suitor, came to her, and questioning the cause of her rage; she told him how she was abused in fetting her Ruffs. He undertook to please her, drest them; she liking them, put them on, and looking in the Glafs was very well pleafed. But while five was fo doing, the Devil killed her, and writhing her neck, killed her. Great preparations were made for her Burial, and when four men went to move the Coffin, they could not; they opened the Coffin, and instead of the Body which was gone, there was feen fitting therein a black Cat, very lean and deformed, fetting of great Ruffs and frizling of Hair, to the great fear and wonder of the beholders.

### CHAP. XIX.

Of Gaming, and some mens expensive= ness therein, together with the wofull and dreadfull consequences of it.

Lexander the Great set a fine upon some yea sometimes their Wives and Children to the disposal of the Dice; and great pity it is that fuch should be played with; but rather that fome exemplary punishment should be imposed upon so bold a prodigality.

1. A Famous Gamester called Pimentel, an the life of Italian, in the year 1603, came into France: It the Duke of is faid, and it is perfectly true, that this part 2.1.5. Cavalier hearing what a humour of play reigned at the French Court, caused a great number of false Dice to be made, of which he himself only knew the high and the low runners; hiring men to carry them into France: where after they had bought up and conveyed away all that were in Paris, he supplyed all the Shops with his own. By which means having subjected the Spirit of Play, and tyed the hands of Fortune, he arrived to the Court, he was by fome of his own Nation, who had great interest there, foon brought acquainted with the King, and admitted as a Gamester. Amongst others the Duke of Espernon was one from whom he drew considerable fums; he got all his ready mony and many of whom it was afterwards fold) preferve to this

was very wild and venturous; he prayed a Lard with Henry the Second, King of France, from whom he wan a Diamond of great price at one cast; and being demanded by the King what had cut off the head and right hand of Cyrus, texter had cut off the head and right hand of Cyrus, texter had cut off the head and right hand of Cyrus, texter had cut off the head and right hand of Cyrus, texter had cut off the head and right hand of Cyrus, the head and r

the Devil might take her, when she wore any of I shift he would have made to repair himself in case he had lost the cast: I have, said young Cheney (in an Hyberbolical brave) sheeps tails enough in Kem with their wool, to buy a better Diamond than this:

3. The Emperour Nero, as he was excessive- Halem. ly prodigal in his gifts; fo was he aniwerable 400.1.4. thereunto in his Gaming, for he adventured 49.6.1.4. four hundred thousand Sesterces upon every pick 423. of the Dice.

4. Sir Miles Pateridge plaid at Dice with King Fullers pro-Henry the Eighth, for Fessus Bells, they were four phane state, Bells the greatest in London, hanging in a fair 6.5.6.14. Tower in St. Paul's Church-yard: it is true he p. 437: was the winner, and brought the Bells to ring in his Pocket; but it is oblerved that the Ropes afterwards catcht about his neck, and for fome offences he was hanged in the dayes of King Edward the fixth:

5. The Chineses delight excessively in all forts Hirb. Trav. of Games; they play at Chess, Irish, Passage, 1. 31.340. In and In, Hazzard; and not only play great games, but when they have lost, they care not though they stake their Wives and Children, whom if they lofe, they part with till they can advance so much mony as they were staked for.

6. Anno Dom. 1533. near to Belissmain Helve- Fincel.

tia, three men were playing at Dice on the Lords "mandat. 4:
tia, three men were playing at Dice on the Lords Clark mir.
Day, and one of them called \*\*Olrick Schraterus\*\* c. 171,62. having lost much money, at last expecting a good Cast, brake out into this cursed speech, If of his Friends, for that when they were playing at Dice, he perceived they did not play; for there are many who are concerned in this fport, as if it was the most ferious and threw it against Heaven with all his might; when not play; for there are many who are concerned in this sport, as if it was the most serious and weighty affair in the world. We cannot say behold the Dagger vanished, and five drops of blood fell upon the Table in the midst of them, and carried and immediately the Devil came in and carried away the blasphemous wretch, with such a noise that the whole City was amazed at it; the other half diftracted with fear, strove with all their strength to wipe out the drops of blood, but the more they wiped it, the more clearly it appeared. The rumour hereof flying into the City, multitudes flocked to the place, where they found the Gamesters washing the board: whom by the decree of the Senate they bound with Chains, and carryed towards the Prison: but as they went by the way, one of them was stricken suddenly dead, with fuch a number of Lice and Worms creeping out of him, as was wonderful and loathfom to behold. The third (to avert the indignation that feemed to hang over their heads) was by the Citizens immediately put to at last in France; where infinuating himself in- death. The Table was preserved for a Monument to shew the accursedness of Dicing, with the inconveniences and mischiefs attending upon the fame.

7. Anno Dom. 1550. there lived in Alfatia one Finest. 1.4. Adam Steckman, who got his living by dreffing clarks mir. of Vines: this man having received his wages (17.5.62). his Jewels; and after these wan of him a piece of Ambergriese to the value of twenty thousand thempered in mind, wanting wherewithal to Crowns, the greatest that ever was seen in maintain his Family, that in his Wives absence, Europe, and which the Republick of Venice (to he cut the throats of his three children, and would have hanged himself, but that his Wife day in their Treasury as a great rarity.

2. Henry Cheney, created by Queen Elizabeth
Baron of Tuddington, in Bedfordfire, in his youth
was very wild and venturous, he played at Dice
man, who by the Law was adjudged to a cruel

number, no less than five thousand.

How can I man fo many? Yet ?le fend

to shew their variety; hence that of the Poet.

Et mutata tibi est Synthesis undecies.

Thy Mantle change likewife.

mans came, but so far were they from being ter-rified with this Gallantry, that they wished for nothing more than to fight with these men, who they saw were prepared to enrich them with their spoils. The Grecians in the mean time directed their eyes to the Emperour; calling upon them to behold the glory of his Garments and lewels: Sec, faidthey, how he appears like fome flowery Meadow; in the midst of Winter you may here recreate your eyes, with the sweet pleafures of the Spring. The Germans replied,

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the Kings brother, after he was dead; and as the manner of the Persians is, Parysatis, the Kings mother, and a mighty Lover of her fon Cyrus, not finding a fufficient opportunity to be revenged of this Eunuch as she desired; at last she laid this delign against his life. She was in other things a wirty woman: but efpecially very skill-ful at Dice, whereat the often plaid with the King, whom finding at leifure, the challenged to play for a thouland Darici, permitted him to win, and paid him the meant the fairleight win, and paid him the money; then feigning the was troubled at her lofs, the requested that he would play once more for an Eunuch: it was agreed betwixt them, that which foever was beaten, should except five of their most faithful Eunuchs, and that out of the rest the conqueror might choose any such one as he should best like : The Game went on the fide of Paryfatic, who made choice of Mefabates, being not of the number whom the King had excepted; and before the King could understand her intention, she delivered him to the Executioners, with order to fley him alive, to fasten his body down-ward upon three Crolles, and to hang his Skin upon a Stake by it felf. When this was done, the King was much incenfed against her: but she laughing, put all off with a jest, You are, faid she, a pleafant and gallant person, who are so wroth for the loss of an old and wicked Eunuch, whereas I can fit down and rest contented with the loss of a thousand Darici.

o. Mr. Roger Ajcham, School-mafter to Queen class min. 6,519,240. Elizabeth, and also her Secretary for the Latin Tongue, was so much addicted to Dicing and Cock-fighting, that he lived and died a poor

10. The Emperour C. Caligula was fo exceedlett. 1. 20. ingly prodigal in his play, that it is faid of him, that he adventured four hundred thousand Sefterces, which amounts to ten thousand Crowns, not upon every cast of the Dice, but upon every Punctum or prick of the Die.

Znin: Thus:

11. Joannes Gonzaga had loft at Dice, a mighty fumm of money, his fon Alexander stood by 4.5:7:2482, and shew'd fome distinct at it; whereupon the father turning to them that stood by, Alexander the Great, saidhe, hearing of a Victory that his father had gain'd, is reported to be fad at the news, as fearing that there would be nothing left for him to gain : but my fon Alexander is afflicted at my loss, as fearing there will be nothing left for him to lofe.

12. Cafar Borgia, Duke of Valentinois, when 2 in Thirt. he had lolt at Dice many thousand Crowns at 1.5.2.2482. One sitting, Well, said he, the sins of the Germans have paid for all this: for the money was of that Tribute which his father Pope Alexander the fixth had collected out of Germany for the fale of Pardons and Indulgences.

Zain-Thata.

13. Ludovicus Mediarotas, a Cardinal of Patrol. 10.

dia., and Patriarch of Aquileia, is faid to have (1.5):2482. carried away the fumm of twenty five thousand Crowns from Alphonfus, King of Arragon and Naples, which it is certain he wan of him in one day while he played with him at Dice.

### CHAP. XX.

Of the overfights of some Persons of great abilities: and their imprudence in their speeches, or affairs.

T is observed of those Chickens that are hatch'd by the warmth of the Ovens in the City of grand Cities, that there is none of them but hath some blemish or other, something redundant, or fornething that is defective: and the fame observation is made of the greatest wits, Nullum magnum ingenium sine mixtura de-mentia, fomething of madness or folly is still found in the most accomplish'd amongst men; Tanquam nævi in candido pectore, few breafts are so white but there are certain Moles to be seen upon them: and those that have been most exercifed and practifed in affairs, have had fome fuch aberrations, wherein it should seem that all their prudence had forfaken them.

1. Enguerrand of Marigny, was a man of cash rua-great abilities, and having governed the Finances tife of the under Philip the fair; afterwards feeing himfelf Pallins, perfectued by Charles of Values, by an inexema-ble temerity threw away his life: For Charles harply asking of him an account of the Trea-fures of the deceafed King, he freely answered, It is to you, Sir, I have given a good part of them, and the rest hath been employed in the Kings affairs. Whereupon the Prince giving him the lie, the other took the unscalonable boldness to reply, By God, Sir, it is you your felf; this infolency fent him to the Gallows at Mountfaucon, which he had caused to be built in

his greatest authority.
2. At Sir Henry Wotton's first going Embassa- In. Walton's dour into Italy, ashe passed through Germany he life of stayed some daies at Angusta, where having been Sir Henry in his former Travels well known by many of Watton, the best note for learning and ingenuity, with p. 45, 46, whom he passing an evening in merriment, was requested by Christopher Flecamore to write some fon ence in his Albo (a Book of white paper) which for that purpose many of the German Gentry usually carry about them: Sir Henry confirming to the motion, took an occasion from fome accidental discourse of the present company, to write a pleasant definition of an Embassador in these words, Legatus eff vir bonus, peregrè missir, ad mentiendum Reipublica causa, which Sir Henry could have been contented should have been thus Englished, An Embassadour is an honest man sent to lie abroad for the good of his Country: but the word for lie (being the hing upon which the conceit should turn) was not so expected in Latin, as would admit of so fair a construction as Sir Henry thought of in English. Yet as it was it slept quietly among other sentences in this Albo almost eight years, till by accident it fell into the hands of Gasper Schioppius, a Romanist, a man of a restless spirit and malicious Pen, who with Books against King James, Prints this as a principle of that Religion, professed by the King and his Embassadour Sir Henry Worton, then at Venice; and in Venice it was prefently after written in feveral glas windows, and spitefully declared to be Sir Henry Wotton's.

This coming to the knowledge of King James, he apprehended it to be fuch an over-fight, such a weakness or worse in Sir Henry, as caused the King to express much wrath against him; and this caused Sir Henry to write two Apoloand this canica Sir Henry to write two Apologies, one to Velferm (one of the chiefs of Angulta) in the universal language; and another to King James, which was so ingenuous, clear, and so choicely eloquent, that His Majesty at the receipt thereof, said, Sir Henry Wotton had commuted sufficiently for a greater offence.

Chap. 20.

3. Lewis the eleventh King of France, one of of kilig, and the most Politick Princes that France ever had bepolicy, ing at Wars with his own brother Charles, Duke of 11. 1. 6. 3. Normandy, Francis, Duke of Britanny, and Charles, Duke of Burgundy, and desiring greatly to separate the last from the other two, that he might the better be revenged on them, folicited him by his Embassadours to come to conference with him, which the Duke yielded unto, fo that the meeting might be in a Town of his own, in the Frontiers of Flanders and France, for his better fecurity, wherewith the King was well contented. The meeting therefore being appointed at Perome, whither the Duke was come with his Army, and fafe-conduct fent to the King by a Letter of the Dukes own hand; the King went thither without any forces or guard, to shew the confidence he had in the Duke; to oblige him the more, and to gain his good will: But the Duke feeing now his enemy in his power, and understanding at the same time that Leige ws revolted from him, by the folicitation of certain Embaffadours of the King, took him prisoner, and would not release him until he had recovered the Town of Leige, whither he forced him to accompany him, with no fmall danger of his Person; and in the end having made him grant to some hard conditions in favour of his Confederates (against whom the King had especially plotted that Conference and Treaty) he released him. Now who sees not how grossly this Politician erred, wherein it might be prefuned that a man of any experience could not have been deceived: First that having employ'd his Agents to stir up the Town of Leige against the Duke, he did not countermand it, when he resolved to put himself into his hands; and then that he would upon any fecurity or fafe-conduct put himfelf to the courtese and mercy of his enemy, without urgent and inevitable necessity.

4. Thomas Ruthal was by King Henry the feventh, for his great abilities, preferred to be p. 355. Bishop of Durham; King Henry the eighth made bim of his Privy Council, notwithstanding the hatred which Cardinal Woolsy bare unto him. It happened that King Henry employed him as a Politick person to draw up a Breviate of the State of the Land, which he did, and got it fairly transcribed; but it fell out that instead thereof, he (deceived with the likeness of the cover and binding) Prefented the King with a Book containing the Inventory of his own Eftate, amounting to an invidious and almost an incredible summ of one hundred thousand pounds. Woolfy glad of this miltake, told the King he knew where a mass of money was, in case he needed it. This broke Rushals heart, who had paid the third part of the cost of making the Bridge of Newcastle over Tyne, and intended many more Benefactions, had not death on this unexpected occasion surprized him, Anno

Dom. 1523.

5. The Duke of Offuna, a little man but of Howells great fame and fortune, was revoked from being soil. 1.8.3.
Vice-Roy of Naples (the best employment the Fp.36.9.9 King of Spain hath for a subject) upon some difgust, and being come to this Court, where he was brought to give an account of his Government, being troubled with the Gout, he carried his fword in his hand instead of his staff: the King misliking the manner of his posture, turned his back to him, and so went away. Thereupon he was over-heard to mutter, Eftoes para fervir muchachos, This it is to ferve Boyes. This coming to the Kings can, he was apprehended, and committed Prifoner to a Monaitery not far off, where he continued fome years, until his Beard came to his girdle; then growing very ill. he was permitted to come to his house in Madrid, being carried in a bed upon mens shoulders, where he died about the year 1622. 6. When Pope Julius the fecond, attempted Lord Ring

to deliver. Italy from the Oliva Montani, he sent his civil an Italian Embassadour to the King of England, Considerate to persuade him to take Arms in his behalf 6.55, \$1.67. against the King of France: and the Embassa. dour having delivered all that he had in charge to from naving delivered air that he had in charge to fay, and were was given in the behalf of the King, That he was most ready and willing to defend the Pope, but that an Army was not so soon to be made ready 1 for that the English, by reason of their long Peace, had in a manner lost the use of Arms. And because they were to go against a king with the use of the sound to the sound the sound that the sound that they were to go against a king with the use of the sound to the sound that they were to go against a sound to the sound that they were to go against a sound to the sound that they were to go against a sound to the sound that they are they were the sound to the sound that they are the a King, who was no less mighty and pullant, than warlike, as was the King of France, there ought to be a time to make necessary provision for a War of so great importance. The Embassador prefently to no purpose or reason added these words, Anchio hodetto piu volte questo medesimo à fun faultita, which is to fay, And I have often-times faid the fame to his Holiness: these words which shewed the will of the Embassadour to be different from that of his Prince, gave great doubt and suspicion to the Kings Council, and they began to doubt that the Embassadour was rather inclined to favour the King of France than the Pope his Master; and setting secret Spies about him to observe his behaviour, it was perceived that by night he spake secretly with the Franch Embassadour, by which means he was undone; and if he had fallen into the hands of the Pope, he had peradventure put him to death. However by his imprudent answer, he both wronged himself, and was the occasion that the King of England was constrained to begin the War fooner than he would, who in deferring the fuccours had possibly accorded the contro-

versic betwirt the Pope and the French King.
7. Demaratus, which should have succeeded in Lord Remy the Kingdom of Sparta, was deprived thereof his civill by Arifton his father, for one only imprudent confactor. word uttered without confideration in the Senate. P. 166. Which was, that news being brought unto him that he had a fon born, he counted upon his fingers how long his Wife had been with him, and fee. ing that there were no more than feven Months, and that usually women are delivered at nine. he faid, It is not possible that he should be my fon; these words turned to the great damage of Demaratus: for after the death of Ariston his father, the Spartans refused to give him the Kingdom, because the Ephori bare record that Ariston had faid that it was not possible that Demaratus, born at the end of feven Months, should be his fon, and that he had bound it with an Oath. ...

2.ord Kemy

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civil con in his time ) was in the pay and fervice of Law-14874. 1.559.168. rence de Medici, against Francis Maria, Duke of Urbin. This Captain was advertised that cer-Duke of Florence: wherefore the faid Renzo, talking with a Drum, demanded of him in jest Prisoner? The Drum made no answer, but being returned to the Camp he reported to his Duke the words which Renzo had used to him, without any necessity or reason: wherefore the Duke of Urbin having engraven them in his behaviour of the Spanish Captains. In the end, through certain Letters and writings, found amongst their Baggage, the truth appeared, and the Conspirators against Duke Francis were wise he might probably have done.

with he might probably have done.

2. Famous was the Contention between Chryfoffon on the one part, and Thopkilm, Cyril, and Sump. 56. In the one part, and Thopkilm, Cyril, and Sump. 56. In the one part, and Thopkilm, Cyril, and Sump. 56. In the one part, and Thopkilm, Cyril, and Sump. 56. In the other about the burning or not bit. collidi. burning of Origens Books, all good and great bit. collidi. burning of Origens Books, all good and great collide.

2. The Emperour Carracalla had a curiofity to Hyl. Colm. know the name of him who was most like to \$790. In the one part, and Thopkilm in the other part is the original to the origi fell to such choler, as he said, he hoped he should not die a Bishop. To whom Chrysostom should never return alive into his own Country of Cyprus: which chiding words were not fo bit-

## CHAP. XXI.

Of the dangerous and destructive curiosity of some men.

Melch. Ad. vit. Germ.

Estation was busied in the dissection of the body of a Person of Quality, meaning to find out the root of that diftemper, which was supposed to have given him his death, when to his grief he found that which he looked not for: The heart panted, and there appeared other convincing figns, that the unfortunate No-ble-man might have lived, had not he been so unseasonably Butchered: this cost the Anatomist much trouble and difgrace; and it hath fallen out with many others in the like manner, who while they have been gratifying their curiofity, have such unlawful moccasioned irreparable injuries to themselves or nations of God.

6.36.5.17. ing to go abroad he left the Keys of his Study of the destructive stames vomited by Vosinine, minament of the destructive stames vomited by the destructive stames vomited by Vosinine stames vomited by the destructive stames vomited by vosinine stames vomited by

8. Renze de Ceri (a most honourable Captain | them fase, and trust them to no man. The Delrio difa. youth over-curious of Novelty, never ceafed to make 1, 2, importune the woman till the had lent him the Quays, 1. Key to take view of his Library: he entred it, 1, 336. tain Spanish Captains had plotted a Treason to deliver the Duke of Orbin into the hands of the in reading, he ftraight hears a great bouncing at the door; but not minding that, he reads on: the knocking grew greater and louder: but he making no aniwer, the Devil breaks open the when will these Spaniards deliver your Duke door and enters, enquires what he commands him to have done, or why he was called: the youth amazed, and through extreme fear not able to answer, the Devil leifes upon him, and wriths his neck in funder. Agrippa returns and finds the young man dead, and the Devils inheart, flood upon his guard, and marked the fulting over the Corpse, he retires to his Art and calls his Devil to an account of what had been done, who told him all that had passed: then he commanded the Homicide to enter the body, and walk with him into the Market-place, known, who were committed to Prifon, and where the Students were frequent; and after two or three turns there, to for fake the body; why the Treason took no effect, the Captains he did so, the body falls down dead before the were dispatched, and that Lawrence his Master Scholars: all judge the reason of it, some sudwere dispatched, and that Lawrence instructed an Apoplexy, but the marks about his made not fo foon an end of the Wars, as otherwise he might probably have done.

lawful Bilhop, and Epiphanius in bitter chiding by whom accordingly he was advertised, that bish collection of the choler, as he shield, he hoped he Macrimus was to be the man: the Letters being cont. 7- p. brought unto Carracalla as he was in his Charriot, Herodian. answered as eagerly again, That he trusted he were by him delivered with the rest of his 1.4.9.236, Pacquets to the hands of Macrinus (who was 237. Captain of his Guard, and by his office to attend upon the person of the Emperour) that he deed: For both Epiphaniu died before he gat home to Cyprus; and Conylofton being put out of his Bishoprick, ended his life in banishment. Martialis one of his Centurions with the Execution, by whom the Emperour was flain at Edessa as he was going to make water.

3. Natholicus, King of Scotland, fent a great Fitz-Heb. favorite of his to enquire of a famous Witch, of Ralig, what should be the success of a War which he and Policy, what should be the success of a War which he and Policy of the success of a War which he and Policy of the success of a War which he and Policy of the success of a War which he and Policy of the success of a War which he are success of a War which he are success of a war which he are success of the su had in hand, and other things concerning his par 1.6.36.
perfon and eftate, to whom the answered That Natholicus should not live long, and that he should be killed by one of his own servants; and being further urged to tell by whom? She faid, that the Messenger himself should kill him; who, though he departed from her with great disdain, and reviled her, protesting that first he would suffer ten thousand deaths: yet thinking better upon the matter in his return, and imagining that the King might come to know of the Witches answer by some means or other, and hold him ever after supected, or perhaps make him away, resolved to kill him, which he prefently after performed: Thus was that Prince punished for his wicked curiosity, in feeking by fuch unlawful means to know the fecret determi-

octationed irreparative injuries to themselves of the stably venturous curiofity Mr. Boyla of the elder Plim, that as the younger relates, Ext. Phil. schot. Phys. 1. Cormelius Agrippa living in Lorrain, had a curiofil. 1. young man who Tabled with him, one day be-

ing eruptions of that hideous place, he refolved that flaming wonder should rather kill him than escape him; and thereupon approached so near that he loft his life to fatisfie his curiofity, and fell (if I may so speak) a Martyr to Physi-5. Alipius the intimate friend of St. Augustine zuin. Theat. went to Rome to improve himself in the study of vol. 1. 1. 3. the Law, and one day was unwillingly drawn to

The Ignorance of the Ancients and others.

Po231,232 accompany them to a fword-Play. Though,
Retract.1.6. faithhe, you may compel my body, yet my eyes 6.8. p. 73. and inind you can lay no force upon. And therefore when he came to the Theatre' he fat with his eyes closed: but hearing a mighty shout of the people, overcome with curiofity, and trusting to himself that he was able both to see and despise whatsoever it should be, he opened his eyes and faw the blood that was drawn, drinking up with the fight the same immanity wherewith it was fled and beheld by others: fo that falling into a prefent delight and approbation of that bloody pleasure, he not only returned thi-ther often himself, but drew others to the same

place upon the like occasion.

Gaulter.

6. Nero the Emperour, about the fixty fixth tab. Chron. year of Chrift, possessed at once with a mad reprefentation of the burning of Troy, caufed a by his own fault to fo hard fortune, over-born representation of the burning of Troy, caused a great part of the City of Rome to be set on sire; and afterwards to conceal himself from being thought the author of so great a villany, by an unparalleled slander, he call the guilt of so horrid a fact upon the Christians: whereupon an innumerable company of those Innocents were accused, and put to death, with variety of most

cruel tortures.

Tient le Land of Transare there was a Prince blane stratult, ton the Land of Transare there was a Prince tributary to the King of Pigu, and his near vits, tom. 1. Kinsinan named Alfonge, who married a sister of 6.32 p. 145. the Prince of Transardy, her name was Abelara, one of the greatest beauties in the Eastern parts. they lived a fweet and happy life with intire affection; and for their greater felicity they had two Twin fons, who in their under-growth discovered fomething of great and lofty, and appeared fingularly hopeful for the future. These Infants having attained their ten years, loved fo cordially they could not live afunder, and the ones defire still met with the others consent in all things: but the Devil, theenemy of concord, inspires a curiosity into the minds of the father and mother to know their fates: and to their grief they were told the time should come when these two Brothers that now loved so fondly, should cut one anothers throats, which much astonished the poor Princes, and filled them with fearful apprehensions. The two Princes being come to their fifteen years, one faid to the other, Brother, it must needs be you that must murther me, for I will fooner die a hundred deaths than do you the least imaginable harm. The other replied, Believe it not, good brother, I desire you, for you are as dear and dearer to me than my felf. But the father to prevent the misfortune, refolved to separate them, whereupon they grew fo troubled and melancholy, that he was constrained to protract his defign till an oc-

ture of fuch Vulcanian Hills: but in spight of but by the mediation of Bramins a peace was conall the dissuances of his friends, and the affright cluded, upon condition these two young Princes should espouse the two daughters of the King of Narfinga, and that the King of Pegu, on him that matried the elder, should confer all the Countries he took in the last War, with the Countries he took in the late wat, who the kingdom of Martaban; and the other brother, belides the Kingdom of Tazaray; fhould have that of Verma; the Nuptials confummated, each departed to his Territory; Lands spaciously distinct that the King of Tayara. vided. Now it fell out that the King of Tazatay was engaged in a sharp War with the King of Mandranella, and fent to the two brother Princes for aid: who both haltened (unknown to each) other) with great strength to his assistance. He from Verma came fecretly to Town to visit a Lady (once their ancient Mistress) and the other brother being on the same design, they met at the Ladies gate by night, not knowing one another, where furious with jealousie, after some words, they drew and killed each other. One of them dying, gave humble thanks to God that he had prevented the direful Destiny of his Horofrevenced the directal Dettiny of his Horo-fcope, not being the Affaine of his brother as 'twas prejudicated: hereupon the other finding him by his voice and difcourfe, drawing near his end himfelf, crept to him, and embraced him with tears and lamentations, and fo both dole-fully and their defeatured. by his own fault to so hard fortune, over-born too great curiofity.

CHAP. XXII.

others.

Here never was, nor is there ever like to be (in this World) a beauty of that absolute compleatness and perfection, but there was some Mole to be discerned upon it; er at least some such thing as might have been wished away. It is not therefore the design of this Chapter to uncover the nakedness of our Fathers, so as to expose it to the petulancy of any, but rather to congratulate those further accellions of light and improvements in knowledge, which these latter Ages have attained unto, and to celebrate the wildom and goodness of the great Creator, who hath not been so liberal in his impartments to our Progenitours, but that he hath referved fomething wherewith to gratifie the modest inquiries, and industrious refearches of after-times.

1. That there were any fuch men as Antipo- Heyl. cofm. des, was in former times reckoned a matter fo p 24 ridiculous and impossible, that Boniface, Arch. Hub. Trav. bishop of Memz, happening to see a Tractate Had. Apol. written by Virglius, Bishop of Saltzburg, touching 1.3.6.8. was contrained to protract as design that all the case of the father and two sons to a War betwirt the Kings of Narsinga and Pegu, upon title of Territories:

| Watten of Pegus pumposition of the father of the Antipodes, not knowing what damnable p.248,249. |
| Doctrine might be couched under that strange pumposition of the protection of the protection

Of the Ignorance of the Ancients, and

Fff hemia.

Chap. 23.

fin and Lastantius, and some other of the ancient Writers, condemn this point of the Antipodes for an incredible ridiculous fable; and venerable Bede esteemed it for no better.

Hab. Apol. 2. The famous King Ethelbert had this Epitaph 1.3.68.5.3. fet upon him, which in those daies passed with P. 355. applaufe,

> Rex Ethelbertus hic clauditur in Polyandro, Fana pians certus Christo meat absque Meandro.

> > King Ethelbert lies here Clos d in this Polyander: For building Churches fure he goes To Christ without Meander.

3. And how low Learning ran in our Land

Full Redd.

3. And how low Learning ran in our Land high in his amongst the native Nobility, some two hundred pref, to the years lince, in the Reign of King Henrythe fixth, second book. too plainly appears by the Motto on the sword 1.47. of the Martial, Earl of Shrewsbury, which was,

know not that St. Paul wrote not in Latin but in

Hale Apol. 5. It appears by the rescript of Pope Zaccha-1.3.c.7.5.2. ry to Boniface a German Bishop, that a Priest in p. 236. those parts baptized in this form, Baptize te in nomine patria & filia & spiritua santta. And by Erasmus, that some Divines in his time, would prove that Hereticks were to be put to death, because the Apostle saith, Hareticum hominem devita, which it feems they understood as if he had faid, De vita tolle.

6. Du Pratt, a Bishop and Chancellour of purpose to Court to beg them of the King, who wondring at such a Present to be sent him from England, demanded the fight of the Letter, and finiling thereat, the Chancellour finding himfelf deceived, told him that he miftook Moloffos for Muletos, and so hoping to mend the matter made it worfé.

7. The ignorance of former Ages was fo gross 13.c.8.5.1. in the point of Geography, that what time Pope Clement the fixth, had elected Lewis of Spain to be the Prince of the Fortunate Islands, and for his aid and affiftance therein had Mustered Souldiers in France and Italy; our Country-men were verily perswaded that he was chosen Prince of Britain, as one of the Fortunate Islands. And our very Leiger Embassadours there with the Pope, were so deeply settled in this opinion, that forthwith they with-drew themselves from Rome, and hasted with all speed into England, the matter.

8. The head of Nilus was to the Ancients ut- Hale Apol. terly unknown, as witnesseth Herodottus, Strabo, 1.36.8.5. and Diodorus Siculus, to which Ovid alludes,

Nilus in extremum fugit perterritus orbem, Occuluitque caput quod adbuc latet .--

Nile fled for fear to the Worlds utmost bound, And hid his head which cannot yet be found.

But, faith Pererius upon Genesis, as many other things are found out unknown to the Ancients, fo likewise amongst others, the head-spring of Nilus; and that in vast Marishes, near the Mountain of the Moon, not far from the famous Promontory of Good Hope, where is the utmost bound of the Continent, according to the Latitude of the Globe of the earth Southward.

9. It is very observable and indeed admirable, Hak. Apol. other Greek Author contemporary with them, Joseph have fo much as mentioned the Romans, though against then growing up to a dreadful power, and being Apion. 1. 1. both Europeans. And for the Gauls and Spani- p. 768. ards, the Grecians, as witnesseth Budaus (in his Sum Taboti, pro accidere in inicos mens, the belt Book De Afe) were so utterly ignorant of them, Latin that Lord, and perchance his Chaplains too that Ephorm, one of the most accurate Writers (in that Age ) could afford.

4. Rhemigius, an Interpreter of St. Paul's though the Colinographers make the circuit of it to contain above 1136 French Miles.

135(27,5):2. bis difficulture of the most accurate Writers took Spain, which he calls Iberia, to be a City, though the Colinographers make the circuit of it to contain above 1136 French Miles.

10. The Ancients held the colinographers make the circuit of it to contain above 1136 French Miles.

10. The Ancients held, that under the mid- Hab. Trav. formewhat improperly put for divulganus: St. Paul dle or burning Zone, by reason of excessive 1.3. p. 343-being not very solicitous of the propriety of heat, the earth was altogether uninhabitable: being not very folicitous of the propriety of heat, the earth was altogether uninhabitable: words. Whereupon Ludovicus Vives demands, but it is now made evident by experience, that What shall we say to these Masters in Ifrael, who know not that St. Paul wrote not in Latin but in dwelling as any where in the World, as appears by the relations of Benzo, Acosta, Herbert, and others.

11. They were also altogether ignorant of Hak. Apol. the New World, which is known to us by the 1.3.6.8.6.1. name of America, or the West Indies, till such p. 249. time as it was discovered by Christopher Columbus,

a Genoan, Anno 1492.

12. Arch-Bishop Parker (in his Antiquitates Hale, Apol. Britannica) makes relation of a French Bishop, 1.3.07.0.2. who being to take his Oath to the Arch-bishop p. 237. of Canterbury, and finding the word Metropolitica Hale Apol. France, having received a Letter from Hemythe distinction of the control of the contr eighth, King of England, to King Francis the first of France, wherein, amongt other things, first of France, wherein, amongt other things, he wrote Mito tibi duodecem Molosso, I send you twelve Mastlist Doggs: the Chancellour taking taken in the sact, their common defence was Molosso to Gignisse Mules, made a Journey of purpose to Court to beg them of the King, who the Heavenly Oracles ought not to be subject to the Rules of Donatus.

13. King Alfred in his Preface upon the Pasto- Hale. Apol. rals of St. Gregory, which he translated into nadvut.3.

English, faith, That when he came first to his t. s.

Kingdom, he knew not one Priest on the South fide of the River Humber, that understood his fervice in Latin, or that could translate an Epistle into English.

14. Archelaus, King of Macedon, was so ig-cal. Antiq. norant in the things of nature, that upon an less. 17. Eclipse of the Sun, amazed with sear, he case. 228.9,326. caused the Gates of the Palace to be shut up. and the hair of his fon to be cut off, as he used in folemn mournings. A further furvey of the ignorance of the Ancients may be taken from a re-collection of fome of the inflances of the plus ultra. newly discovered Phanomena (at least if we be 6.10.p. 73). there to certifie their friends and Country-men of lieve Mr. Glanvile) which are scattered, as he 74, 75.

faith, under the heads of the Arts and Instruments, which are as follow. In the Heavens, those of the Spots, and Dinettick motion of the Sun; the mountainous protuberances and shadows of the body of the Moon, about nineteen magnitudes more of fixed Stars; the Lunula of Jupiter; their mutual Eclipsing one another, and its turning round upon its own Axis; the ring about Saturn, and its shadow upon the body of that Star; the Phases of Venus; the increment and decrement of light amongst the Planets; the appearing and disappearing of fixed Stars; the altitude of Comets; and nature of the Via Lastea. In the Air, its spring; the more accurate History and nature of Winds and Meteors; the probable height of the Atmo-fiphere have been added by the Lord Bacon, Des Cartes, Mr. Boyle, and others. In the earth, new Lands by Columbus, Magellan, and the rest of the discoverers; and in these new Plants, new Fruits, new Animals, new Minerals, and a kind of other world of Nature, from which this is supplyed with numerous conveniencies for life. In the Waters, the great motion of the Sea, unknown in elder times; and the particular Laws of flux and reflux in many places are discovered. The History of Bathes, augmented by Savonarola, Baccius, and Blanchellus. Of Metals, by Agricola; and the whole Subterranean World described by the universally Learned Kircher. The History of Plants much improved by Mathiolus, Ruellius, Baubimus, and Gerbard, besides the late account of English Vegetables, published by Dr. Merrett, a worthy Member of the Royal Society; and another excellent Virusos of the fame Assembly, Mr. John Evelyn, hath very considerably advanced the History of Fruit and Forest Trees, by his Sylva and Pomona, and greater things are expected from his preparations for Elyfum Britannicum, a noble design now under his hands. The History of Animals hath been much enlarged by Gesner, Rondeletius, Aldrovandus, and more accurately enquired into by the Microwaless. Micographers, and the late Travellers, who have given us accounts of those more remote parts of the Earth, that have been less known to these; amongst whom the ingenious Author of the Carribees deserves to be mentioned as an instance. In our Bodies Natural History hath found a rich heap of Materials in the particulars of the Vena Lattea; the Vasa Lymphatica; of the Valves and Simu of the Veins; the several new

valves and Sime of the Veins; the leveral new passings and Glandules; the Dustus Chyliferus; the Origination of the Nerves; the Circulation of the Blood, and the reft.

13. Great men and Learned, faith Plun, who know more in natural causes than others 4.7. p. 144. do, feared the extinction of the Stars, or some mischlef to befall them in their Eclipses: Pindarm and Stefichorid were fubject to this fear, attributing the failing of their lights to the power

of Witchtraft.

## CHAP. XXIII.

The Politices and Stouchlaineless some Den.

Of the Sloathfulness and Idleness Some men.

T is faid of the Elder Cato, That he used to inflame the minds of his fellow Souldiers to the love of Industry, Labour and Vertue, with fuch kind of Memorials as this :

> Si cum labore quippiam rectè geris, Labor recedit, facta rectè permanent : Quod si jocose, nequiter quidegeris, Abit voluptas; turpe factum permanet.

which because it pleased me in the reading, and may possibly do the like to some others, for the fake of the English Reader, I will adventure thus to translate.

When what is good, we do perform with pain: The pains soon pass, the good deeds still remain. The pains soon pass, the good deeds still remain. When slothfully or basely ought is done, Those base deeds stay, when all the pleasure's gone.

Indeed all the Ancient Romans were such haters Camer. oper. of Idleness, that whereas Agenosia, which was subsected to stir up to action; Stimula, which was to put a 15, p. 90. on further; and Strenua, which was to make men Strenuous, were all three received as Goddesles to be worshipped in Temples within the City; they would not receive Quies or rest, as a Goddess in publick, but built a Temple for her in the Lavicanian way, which was without the City. And thither may those unprofitable Members of the Common-wealth go with their Sacrifices, who are like unto these that follow.

1. Aliades, the twelfth King of Babylon, an cameroper-idle and flothful person, laid down these two as subsected as his Maxims, He is a vain and foolinf man, who 6324-137with continual labour and mifery, makes War to the destruction of himself and others. His other was this, He is the most fool of all, that with toyl and labour heaps up Treasure, not for himself but his Posterity. From this idle Philofophy he collected two things, That no War was to be made, because of the labour; and a fecond, That we should enjoy the riches and glory, that was got by the fweat and micries of others. Accordingly he framed his life and fpent his whole time amongst Whores and Ca-

2. There was, faith Olam Magnus, a Stage Camer. opir. Discre was, fath Olam Azagma, a stage Camer. oper, player, who was grown to an unreafonable corphibilities, pullency; and well he might, for he could eat as 132-137, much asten men, and dally used to to do: one of the Kings of Demmark being informed of him, and that he lived a kind of idle life; that he might no longer be a publick grievance, and a devourer of that food which was only due to them that laboured in their employments, he caused him to

3. Varia Stroilius, descended of a Pretorian Textor.
Family, was remarkable for no other thing, office. fave only his idlenels, in which he grew old: 497-679infomuch as it was commonly faid by fuch
as passed by his house; Varia his sum of a
Here lies Varia, speaking of him as of a
Fff 2
person

Book IV.

person that was not only dead, but buryed.

4. Domisians the Emperour, the son of Vespaossic. 1.5. tians and Domicilla, while he held the Empire,
6474-579 was so given up to stoth and idleness, that he fpent most part of his time in pricking of flies to death with the point of a needle or bodkin: fo that when once it was demanded of one who

was come out from him, Who was with the Em perour? His answer was, Ne musca quiden, Not somuch as a flie.

5. Alexander, the fon of Basilius Macedo, was offic. 1. 5. Emperour, when he was a young man about

6479-579 twenty years of age, at which time, and after he was so devoted to sloth and idleness, that laying aside the care of all matters of weight and Moment, he minded nothing else but Hunting, Horses, and Dogs, placing therein all his em-

ployment and delight.

6. Romanus, the Grandchild of Romanus Lau 7(viv. 6. Romanus, the Grandentia of Romanus Law Offic. 1. 5. capenus, was a man the most flothful of all other (47-9-679) men: he wholly refigned up himfelf to defining of Wine, to idleness, and other pleasures: so that the care of the Empire was intrusted in the hands of Josephus Bringa, the Præfect, meerly upon the account of the extreme wretchlesness

of the Emperour.

7. Charles, the fon of Ludovicus Carolinus offic. 1. 5. King of France, when he succeeded his father in 6-477-679 the Kingdom, was so noted for his singular slug-gishness, that he was commonly called Charles the flothful: for he minded nothing that was ferious, infomuch that he confumed and wasted away with meer idleness; and dyed young, leaving his Throne to be possessed by his son.

8. The Thracians accounted it the most ho-Zain. Theat. norable to be without any kind of employment vol.20. l.1. Husbandry and Tillage of the ground was look ed upon by them as most contemptible; the gallantest way to procure them a livelihood, was (as they held) by the Wars, by Rapine, and Plunder.

zuin. That.

9. The Sybarites did throw out of their City,
vol. 20.1.1 and banish from amongst them all such forts of
p. 3639. Artificers, and Handicrafts men as did make any noife, that so they might have full scope in the enjoyment of their rest and repose, and have no diffurbance in the morning.

10. The Thespienses esteemed it a great blemish zuin. Ibid.

10. Inc. inclprenter electrical it a great preminion. In their Nobility to concern themselves in the fludy or practife of any Mechanical Art or Trade, yea they held themselves dishonoured Trade, yea they held themselves dindonuted to be busined in Agriculture it felf: by this means, the people generally lived in extreme poverty.

11. The Mefaliani, a fort of Hereticks, and police in Enthuliafis, reject all bodily labour, indulging themselves in the greatest idleness and floth that

may be, expecting the coming of a certain Devil, whom they believe to be the Holy Ghost. 12. Camerarius relates a pleasant History from

biff. cent.1. Jodocus Damhoud on this manner. As I was fit-6.16. p.94 ting, faith he, with some Senators of Bruges, before the gate of the Senate house, a certain Beggar presented himself to us, who with sighs and tears, and lamentable geftures, exprelled to us his milerable poverty, and asked our alms, faying withal, That he had about him a privy main, and a lecret milehief, which very hame restrained him from discovering to the eyes of men: We all pitying the case of the poor man, gave him each of us something, and he departed: one amongst us sent his servant after him, with command to enquire out of him, what his pri-

to discover? The fervant overtook him, and defired of him that fatisfaction; and having diligently viewed his Face, Breaft, Arms, &c. and finding all his Limbs in good plight, I fee nothing, faid he, whereof you have any fuch reason to complain. Alas, faid the Beegar, the difease that afflicts me is far different from what you conceive of, and is fuch as you cannot fee. It is an evil that hath crept over my whole body, it is palled through the very veins and marrow of me, in such manner, that there is no one member of my body that is able to do any work: this disease is by some called Idleness and floth. The fervant hearing this, left him in anger, and returned to us with this account of him: which after we had well laugh'd at, we fent to make further enquiry after this beggar; but he had withdrawn himfelf.

## CHAP. XXIV.

Of the blockish dullness and stupidity of some persons.

Diny mentions a fort of Bears, and we also read it of certain Alles in Tuscany, that having fed upon Hemlock, they became fo ftupid that no fharp words of their Keeper, or others, would in the leaft work upon them: We shall find these heavy creatures out-acted in their duliness and infensibility by men, whose passions, senses and reason may seem to have been overwhelmed in them, beyond what could be expected (I was about to fay) from the force and power of Poppy, or any Opiate whatfo-

1. Agatharcides speaks of a certain people in piodor. Sic. Abbiopia, who live without any kind of passion, vir. Antiq. they are not moved with the speech or sight of 6.3.63 any such foreigners as sail thither, but looking 6.75 backward they stand as if they were immovable, and without sense. If any strike them with a drawn fword they fly not bearing all ftrokes and injuries whatfoever. No man is troubled at the wound or lofs of another: fo that they often fee their Wives, Children, or other relations flain before their face, and yet expression fign either of anger or pity. In a word, they bear all forts of evils with a quiet mind, only looking upon such as strike them, and at every stroke, a little moving of their heads.

2. Honorius the Emperour being at Ravenna, came. spin when Rome was taken by Alarick, King of the labellena. Goths, he there received the news Perditam Ro. 689,9340. Sorns, he there received the head statement a zonar-manes, that Rome was lost; he understood it of zonar-manes, and exceedingly wondred that he was so p. 122. foon dead, when he had sported pleasantly with him but a while before. Of fo dull and stupid a temper was this Prince, retaining nothing at all of the vertue of his Father or Grandfather; and of the like disposition was Arcadius his Brother.

The Turks in the Reign of Orchanes, had Knowles passed over the Hellesport, and taken the Castle Trie bist. of Zembenick, by the Greeks called Coiridocastron, 183,186. vate infirmity might be, which he was fo foth I that is to fay, the Hogg Caftle; this was the first

footing the Turks ever had in Europe, and from | Servants why their Lady came not to Dinner, as whence to this day they could never be removed; if she had been still alive. whence to this day they count have to the but such as the great security, and stupidity of the proud Greeks at this time, that instead of arming to drive them out, as with ease they might; to extenuate the greatness of the loss, they commonly said there was but an Hogtie lost, alluding to the name of the Castle. This Castle gained, the Twik soon proceeded further to spoil the Country of Chersonessus as far as Callipolis, which pleasant City they took Anno 1358, where the madness and stupidity of the Greeks was again more than before to be wondred at; for the news of Callipolis being brought to Constantinople, the people there made simulated account thereof; but to extenuate the matessand such as the subscience of the the

Chap. 24.

ed. And for luft I suppose there was not such a monster to be found for some ages before. Her adulteries were daily, and those not only in private, but in the very Palace, in the prefence both of Ladies and their Husbands, as if she delighted in the infamy it felf. In the night time that no less than thirty such pretenders are nathe used to go disguised into the common stews,

med, from the time of his Fathers, and his reignand there profittuted her felf amongst the rest of those unhappy facrifices, received her flipend, wearying her felf, but not fatisfying her lust. Once she thus stouted her Husband; There was Once the thus floated her Husband; There was one Mnesser a Stage player, with whom she was fallen in love; and him according to her modelty she courted. The man resuled, whether out of reverence to the Emperour, or fear that he should not carry the desilement of his Bed with impunity; at which the Empress said laughing. What if my Claudius himself command you, will you then obey? This seemed incredible: but to her Husband she goes, perswades that Stock to send for Mnesser, and command him to obey her in all things; from thencesorth the Player made no other denial. This is not all: There was in Rome, one Coius Silius, the most beautiful of the Mnesser was proposed to the stage of the sum of the stage of the silius, the position of the wound itc had received by it.

3. Charles the eighth, laving conquered the Zuin that the sum of Nobels was not a sum of the stage of the sum of the stage of the sum of t made no other denial. This is not all. There was in Rome one Cajus Silius, the most beautiful of all the Roman youth; him she enticed, enjoyed, and openly loved: as his reward, she made him Consul, and transferred the Riches and Ornaments of the Court to his House; so that he was now revered as the Prince; and yet not fatisfied with this, she must have a new fawce to her languishing pleasure: the therefore openly marries him, while her Husband had retired to Hossia: the Nuprials were celebrated with all kind of pomp; the flower of both orders in Rome were invited; a great feast was made, the genial bed prepared, and all usual solemnities performed; the Bride lay in the lap of her new marryed Husband, and treated him openly with marryed Husband, and treated him openly with performed; the Bride lay in the lap of her new marryed Husband, and treated him openly with all conjugal freedom: this is strange, her Husband being living, and also Emperour, but it was done, and had passed untaken notice of for him, but that his freed-men about him (fearing such and their fortunes) excited him to revenges, and so hazzard their fortunes) excited him to revenges, and we will assist thin in all things. With this hazzard their fortunes or excited him to revenges, and we will assist out this court-yard, lie turned to a death; but with so little concern, and memory of what he had done, that he often asked his all the while; And for the love of God, sid he; tell

c. When Valerianue, the Emperour, was ta- Pozel. Melli so vilent vateranus, the Emperour, was ta vectomate ken prifoner by Sapores the Persan; and by him bist. tomas made his footbool; as oft as he mounted his p. 2314 horse; His Soil Gallienus succeeded him at Romes finall account thereof; but to extenuate the matter, when they had any talk of it, in jesting wife they commonly said, that the Twks had but taken from them a pottle of Wine.

Lipimonie.

4. Messaima was the Wise of the Emperour Lose 225, 227.

Satton. p. as a little Exhibpe uses to do an Elephant. The Satton. p. as a little Exhibpe uses to do an Elephant. The process of the Nobility of this Emperour will appear, by it Claudio the impudent boldness, and prodigious licence the took in his life-time. Divers of the Nobility of the caused to be flain, and more to be banished. And for lust I suppose there was not such a monster to be found for some ages before. Here adultance were daily, and those not only in priof him, not only foraign Nations rent away the world, fo many aspired unto the Empire, med, from the time of his Fathers, and his reign. to his death.

6. Polydorus, by the Comick Poets, is faid to Alian be a man of extraordinary dulness and stupidity van bif. of mind; and he had also a skin of that hardness, p. 369.

of the wound he had received by it.

8. Charles the eighth, having conquered the zula that.

tell me over again all that the Duke faid to me, I than if he had never learnt either, but in the for at this time I do not remember one word of it.

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### CHAP. XXV.

Of the treacherous and infirm Memories of some men, and what injuries have been done thereunto, through Age, difeafes or other accidents.

their natures; but there are small and of earlier in the first their natures, and in his triaordinary acuteness and ingenuity, who are to unlappy, as to be attended with a mierable failty in their memory; and some very learned men have been so unfortunate, as through Age, can of that account, that he may challenge the Dialog de late of some resident in the case of that account, that he may challenge the Dialog de late of some resident.

Mother, his next Kinsfolks, Friends and Neighbours; and a third in a fickness of his, forgat he flourished Anno Christi 160.

cal Antiques of the service of Galerian Service a rich tet. 1.30 man; that he had to leader a memory, than 31, p. 616. Onjectimes in the traction in the service of the ser

mean time he ftill retained all other things. A year together he continued in this Kind of oblivion, till (which is strange) being let blood again, at the same time of the year, in the same place, he was reftored to his former knowledge

place, he was retrored to his former knowledge of reading and writing.

7. A certain Franciscan, being recovered of schnel, a disease, was inddenly to deprived of his me-obs had, mory, that although he was an able Divine, b. 1. obs. 8, yet he did not understand the first Elements, nor p. 68. could he remember the names of those things which he daily used. Four months did he thus continue, and began to learn his Alphabet; but by the use of powerful medicines, he recovered all his former learning, in the next four

8. When Curio the Oratour, was to plead in Zuin. Thea. THE Lynx is the sharpest sighted of all the behalf of Sex. Nevius, and Geero was to pread in communication other healts, yet it is also observed of him, that if he chance to look behind forgat the whole cause, and said it was occasionhim, he forgets all that was before him, and his ed by the witchcraft and enchantments of Titimind loses whatsoever it is that his eyes have me. But the truth is, he had naturally so frail ceased to see. There are some indeed whose a memory, that sometimes propounding to inforgetfulness may be imputed to the stupidity of list upon three heads, he would either add a their natures; but there are others also of ex- fourth, or have forgotten the third. And in his

diffale, the vehicinent surprilal of some patton, next place to Aristotle; he was scarce eighteen Patrivir. or other accident) to have utterly lost all that years old, when he wrote the Art of Rhetorick, 496. their industry had gained.

which is yet extant. He was in great reputation for his learning, in the reign of Marcia Au-7. Pliny tells of one, that with the record of the bright 1.246-168. Stone, fell prefently to forget his Letters only, 1249-168. Stone, fell prefently to forget his Letters only, 149-168. Soline 7. wife his memory ferved him well enough. Anocurable flupidity of mind; fo that he forgat all Sabilizer, ther, faith he, with a fall from the roof a very manner of learning: whereupon they uled to fay, by way of jelt, Hernogenes was an old Man appears Bayes and a Bay amongst old man appears Bayes and a Bay amongst old man

bours; and a finite, in a nestiges of this, types in nonlined Announce Figure 100.

his own fervants: and upon the like occasion, and interesting the nonlines of Siena, being newly recovered schnick.

10. Antonius of Siena, being newly recovered schnick, of a difeate, did so perfectly forget all that he obs. Mid. had before fixed in his memory, that he remembred other things well enough.

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18. broper name, though he remembeed other things will enough.

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2. Francism, Barbarus (the friend of Hermological Particles of the Was at Partner, he believed he was at Siena; be was excellently skilled them by other names; and therefore as a meer mad Man and Dotard, he was at Firence, he believed he was at Siena; be knew not his friends from his enemies, but called them by other names; and therefore as a meer mad Man and Dotard, he was left to Nature. It was now twenty days since he was thus affected; when a lookness took him, wherein he voided blood, green choler and other things, of the firence was he simple, was so simple, and perceiving himtor professions and was thereby reflored to his former memory. Though he remembeed nothing of what he move was specified a Crossion of the control of the former memory of the remember of the profession of the control of the former memory. That he was at Siena; the was at Siena; the was at Siena; the was at Chronic profession his order than a called them by other names; and therefore as a meer mad Man and Dotard, he was left to Nature. It was now twenty days since he was thus affected; when a lookness took him, wherein he voided blood, green choler and other things, and was thereby reflored to his former memory. The world the memory of the was at Siena; the was at the was at Siena; the was at Siena; the was at Siena; the was at Siena; the was not his friends from his enemies, but called them by other names; and therefore as a meer mad Man and Dotard, he was left to Nature. It was now twenty days since he was the man was thereby reflored to his former memory. The was now twenty days since he was the man wa

11. In Claudies Cofers, there was nothing that Suton. 1.5, men wondered more at , than his forgetfulnes 639,9227, and inconfiderations. When Mfalina his Em. 2011. Then well a like the subject of the su press was slain by his command, as soon as he p. 36. was fat down to Supper, he enquired of the Servitors, why their Lady did not come. And make ny of those whom he had put to death, the next day he invited into Council and to play mallers, and youthis man was very ambitious at Dice ; and as if they made little halte, he

inaffers, and, ye, this may was very ambitious of being thought to be a learned man.

Schoole

Schoole 12. Thuanus writes of Theodore Been, that be- Johnst. nat. fore he died when his mind was grown feelie, bit ct. 10. he forgat things profency but what was print? 6.9. P.353. left.1.20.c. the Son of Herod the Sophist, that by no means 10. p. 933. he could be brought to retain the names of the first Elements, or letters in the Alphabet. His father to remedy this evil, procured twenty four boyes of like age with his fon; and gave to each of them a firname from the feveral letters, groß capacity of his fon.

The unparallel'd Follies of some Persons.

tyanth. p.

14. The Emperour Antoninus Caracalla, had fo profited in learning and Philosophy, that he was numbred amongit the learned; and used to employ a great part of the day in philosophical difcourfes and disputations. But afterwards he was feifed upon with fo great a forgetfulness of all forts of learning, as if he had never had the least acquaintance with letters.

19. When Thefeus was about to fail into vol. 1.1. 1. Creet, with a purpose to encounter with the Minotaur there, his father commanded him all the way in his Voyage thither, to make use of black fails; but in case he should be victorious, in his return homewards, he should then advance his white flags, as the fure fign of his being a Conquerour. Thefeus utterly forgot all that his Father had given him in charge: when therefore the careful old man stood almost continually upon the Rocks, in a longing expectation of his Sons arrival; at last he set his eye upon the ship, which he knew; but observing that the fails of it were black, and concluding that his Son was perished in that his unfortunate enterprize, as one who was not able to furvive that which was once fo dear and defirable to him, he cast himfelf headlong from the Rock into the Sea, and was there drowned.

Zuin. Thea.

16. Conradus Lycosthenes in the year 1555. Was p. 36. fiddenly taken with a dead Palfey on his right fide, by which he loft the use of his speech; and though he retain'd his reason, yet his memory was quite gone for divers dayes. At last being restored to his wonted health, he lived feven years, with his memory as perfect and entire as ever.

### CHAP. XXVI.

Of the absurd and strange follies of di

Ome little deviations of any of the leffer lights, would fcarce be heeded by us, but should the Sun make but one false step, the eves of almost all the world would be suddenly directed that way: thus the follies of mean perfons are lightly passed over; whereas the impertinences of Princes, and the dotages of great persons, are as generally observed and censured as those foolish and ridiculous customes, wherewith whole Nations at once have been tainted and infected.

The Caribby delivered, the husband goes to bed to bemoan not from thee; but whether thou wilt or not, himself there, and act the part of the woman in he is resolved to pass over thee, nor shall any that condition; but what is most troublesome man hereafter sacrifice unto thee, as being a deto the poor Caribbian who hath put himself into ceitful and bitter River. bed instead of his new delivered wife is, that they

13.So stupid and so dull of memory was Atticus | oblige him to a certain diet for ten or twelve dayes together, allowing him every day only a little piece of Cassava, and a little water, wherein there had been boyled a little of that Rootbread; afterwards his allowance is a little increased, yet still continued in that same diet; but he breaks the Cassava, which is presented that at least by this means he might instruct the to him, only in the middle, for the space of about fourty dayes, leaving the extremities en-tire, which he hangs up in his Hut, to ferve at the entertainment he afterwards intends to make for all his Friends: nay, after all this he abstains, fometimes for the space of ten months, or a whole year, from feveral kinds of meat, as Lamantin, Tortoises, Swines-flesh, Hens, Fish, and delicious things; being fo pitifully simple, as to fear that those things might prejudice the Child: at the expiration of the fast, the shoulders of the poor Father, who hath a Child born, are scarified and opened with the tooth of an Agouty; and and opened with the tooth of an Agouty; and it is requisite that the beforted wretch should not only suffer himself to be so ordered, but he must also endure it, without expressing the least sentiment of pain: Their perswasion is, that the more apparent the Fathers patience shall be in these trials, the more recommendable shall be the valour of his Son. But this noble blood must not be suffered to fall to the ground, since the effusion thereof contributes so much to suture courage; it is therefore carefully faved to rub the Childs face withal, out of an imagination, he will be the more generous.

2. The Sinita or the Sinenfes, have in their Lipf Monits houses little Images, which they worship as their 1. 1. c. 3: gods; yet make they not fo much of them, but p. 35. in case any thing befall them contrary to their expectation, they will have them to fuffer for it; so that after they have scourged them, they often cast them out into the streets; when soon after moved with repentance, they take them up again, adore them, feek to appeale them, and offer them Wine and Incense.

3. The King of Catona at his Coronation, clarks mir. fwears that it shall not rain unfeafonably, nei- 6.54.p.216. ther shall there be famine or pestilence within

his Dominions during his Reign.

4. In Sophala in the Eaft Indies, the King is Parch. Pil. called the Quiteve, and hath many that fing his vol. 2. p. praifes, when he goes abroad, calling him Lord 1539. of the Sun and Moon, King of the Land and Ri-vers, Conquerour of his enemies; in every thing 216. great, great Witch, great Thief, great Lion, and all other names of greatness which they can invent, whether they fignific good or bad, they attribute to him.

5. Xexes, having made a Bridge of Boats Havodot. l. over the Hellespon, for the transportation of 7.9. 337. his luge Army out of Asia into Europe, there p. 368. arose a great tempest which brake his Bridge in clarks mir. funder; wherewith he was so enraged, that he 6.102. sent a Chartel of defiance to the Sea, and com- p. 473. manded his Servants to give it three hundred stripes, and to throw fetters into it to bind it to its good behaviour; with hot Irons to burn ignominious brands in it; his Officers performing his commands were to fay, O thou unruly water, thy Lord hath appointed thee this punishment, 1. Amongst the Caribbians assoon as the wife is for that thou half wronged him that deserved it

6. C. Cali-

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with himself; he caused his provender to be set with infinite in the cause in a province to occur caligul, p. before him in Gold, he gave him Wine to drink in goldets of Gold; he fwore by his health and forsutton, he tune, he promifed to make him Conful, and had 655? 1977 done fo if the Horfe had lived; he did make him Prieft, yea a Colleague with himself in the Supream Pontificate; his Stable was of Marble, his Manger of Ivory, his Caparifons and harnefs Purple, and a pendant Jewel of Precious Stones at his Poictrel; and he allowed him a House, Family, Servants and Houshold-stuff.
7. The Great Cham of Tartary, was wont

P-474.

1.2. p. 209 when he had Dined, to cause his Trumpeters to clarks mir. found their Trumpets before his Palace Gate, thereby to give notice, and proclaim to all the Kings in the World, that now the Great Cham had Dined, they might all take leave to go to

8. I knew a Lady fo over-curious and nice 1. 1. p. 42, that feeing Hogs and other creatures cut up and bowelled, tormented herfelf with the thought, that she also carried about with her in her own body, such stinking filth (as she called it) in-closed. Upon which she conceived such an abhorrence, that Il e hated her own body; faying, the knew not what course to take to free herfelf from that uncleanness: and with this fancy she was continually vexed; of which she often ferioufly, and with great anxiety complained to me; and when I had much ado to forbear laughing, fhe would be very angry.

9. The fame Author mentions another Wo man, that was exceedingly afflicted, and with tears complained to the Minister of the Parish, of the great trouble she had; that whereas in the morning when she rose, she put on her clothes; at night when she went to bed, she

was constrained to put them off again.

10. Pharmiches was a great Commander of Horse in the Army of Xerxes, which he designed Herodot, 1. against Greece; who marching out of Sardis mounted upon a stately Horse, a Dog ran betwixt the legs of his Horse; the Horse affrighted, reared up and threw *Pharmiches* out of his Saddle, with the bruife of which fall he spat blood. His Servants foon after the fall of their Master, dealt with the Horse as they had received his orders to do, which was to lead him to the place where he had thrown his Lord, and

it was concluded, that an expedition should be made by them against that Wind: when they came amongst the Sands that are plentiful there-abouts, the same Wind blowing overwhelmed them all with the Sands, and so the Nasamones feifed upon their Country.

canf. Holy 12. The Mossines are a people who performed court, tom. all the actions of most feerecy, in publick; yea 1.d.2.p.38 even those which are ordained for the necessity. ties of nature, and treated the affairs of the Common-wealth in their Houses.

13. The Tibarenes, as foon as their Wives court, ibid. were delivered, bound up their own heads with a Kerchief, lay down on their Beds, and made themselves to be attended like women in Childbed. The poor Women, in the mean time were

Diocalli. 6. C. Caligula, the Roman Emperour, had a up and about the House, endeavouring to make 1339, 3397. Horse called Swift, whom he invited to Supper ready Baths for their Husbands, to dress and seafon their viands, to tend and cheriff them, as if they had born all the pain of feminine travel.

14. It is said of the Abderiae, after they had cal. Rbod. beheld the Tragedy of Andromeda and Medusa, Anisal-30. that they all even from the least to the greatest, 648-1390. became to frantick and foolish, that they ceased not to fing, to clap their hands, to cry, to whiftle through the streets; and to have no discourse nor thought of any thing but Andromeda and Me-

15. Queen Stratonica, Wife of Seleucue, had cauf. Hot. not one hair upon her head; yet notwithftand. Court, tom, ing gave fix hundred Crowns to a Poet, who had celebrated her in his Verse, and fung that her hair had the tincture of the Marygold. I know not how this foothing flatterer meant it, but this Queen became very proud of it, which made her fo much the more ridiculous.

16. Rudolphus, King of the Heruli, warged Lonio. Thia. with Tado, King of the Lombards; and when P. 370. both Armies approached each other, Rudolph committed the whole to his Captains, he himfelf remained in his Tent in the mean time, and fate jesting at the Table. 'Tis true, he sent one to the top of a Tree to behold the fortune of the day; but withall told him, if he brought him ill news, he would take his head from his shoulders. This Scout beheld the *Heruli* to run, but not daring to carry that news to the King, confulted only his own fafety; by which means the King and all that were with him were taken and flain.

ken and flain.

17. Nevo, the Emperour, was fo luxuriously Halem.
wastful, and beyond all reason and measure, Apol. 1.4.
that he would not fish but with Nets of Gold, 423.
drawn with purple coloured Cords. It is faid
he took delight to dig the Earth with a Golden
Spade: and when there was question about cutting the Islamus of Corimb (a design that had long
troubled his brain) he went thirher led on with
nussell Violing holding in his hand the Golden space, with which he began in the fight of the whole world, to break the ground; a matter which feemed ridiculous to the wifer fort, ilving in that age.

18. C. Caligula prefented himself to be ado-Suton. in red, ordained peculiar facrifices to himself; Caligula, at nights in case the Moon shined out full and Sente. de bright, he invited her to embracements and to irâ, i. 1. e the prace where he had known his Lord, and there to cut off his legs and knees.

In The South-wind had dryed up all the reZuin-Thea ceptacles of water amongh the Pfill; a people vate conference with Jupiner Capitoliums; fomeApol. 2.1.6. in Africk (for that all their Country, which is within the Syris, is without Rivers) they therefore had a publick conference about it, where it was concluded, that an expedition should be interested by the Heaven because his interludes were it was concluded. That an expedition should be hindred by claps of Thunder, and his banquetting disturbed with stashes of lightning, he challenged Jupiter to fight with him, and without cealing roared out that verse of Homer.

Zeũ म्बंग्डर इंगड वस्त हें १०० व्याह @ बैंश @.

None is, O Jove, more mischievous than thou: Or elfe that,

"H μ' લેગ્લેલફે' , દો કેટલે જકે.

Dispatch thou me. Or I will thee.

where-

whereupon Seneca inferrs what extreme folly was were these hewen out of the Trojan Mountains far that to think that either Jupiter could not hurt him, or that he could hurt Jupiter.

10. The fervants of the Moscovites ( yea and znin: Theat. 19. The fervants of the Mojecultes (yea and vol. 1. 1. 2. their Wives too) do often complain of their Lords, that they are not well beaten by them, for they look upon it as a fign of their indignation and displeasure with them, if they are not frequently reproached and beaten by them.

sabili. Ex. 20. In the worthip of Hercules Lyndius, it was 1.4.6.1. the manner, that fuch as flood by him that embowelled the facrifice, did curfe the bowels, and

p. 179. Downled the lacrince, dia curie the powers, and wish heavy Imprecations upon them.

21. Poliarchus, the Athenian, was arrived at that height of Luxury and Folly, that if any of his Dogs, or Cocks that he loyed, chanced to p.215,216 die, he made publick Funerals for them, invited

### CHAP. XXVII.

Of such as have been at wast Expences about unprofitable Attempts; and

Here is scarce any thing of that difficulty, but some one or other have had the conbeen some men of that nature, as to desire no pass: And hereupon it was, that he made a Bridge thing more than to effect that which others have which extended it self from Baie to Putcoli, that looked upon as altogether impossible. Some of is, three Miles and ix hundred paces out right; these could deligns have been given over as sud- to this purpose, he caused Ships of burden to be deally, as they were rashly adventured upon, and brought from all parts, these he placed at Anchor

1. In the Province of Northgoia, a part of Onel. Epit.
fol. 55.

Bavaria, the Emperour Charles the great, caufed camer. oper. a Ditch to be begun, which should have been in fabricant. kingth two thousand paces, and in breadth three case, 374 hundred, whereby through the help of the Rivers Regnitz and Alenal, he meant to have made

2. Full West of the City of Memphis, close 137. upon the Libyan Desarts, alost on a rocky level sadys Re. adjoining to the Valley, stand those Pyramids (the barbarous Monuments of Prodigality and when the near office of the policy of the po has 129. vain glory I to university celebrated the regain the companion. Sepulchers of the Lyprians. The greatest of sullow. Libeaux the three and chiefest of the Worlds seven wonders, being square at the bottom, is supposed to take up eight Acres of ground, every square to take up eight Acres of ground, every square to take up eight Acres of ground, every fquare bold. Sical being three hundred fingle paces in length. The new ant, fquare at the top confifting of three ftones only, l.t.c. 2. yet large enough for three force to ftand upon a force of the force of the first and the fi afcended by two hundred fifty five steps, each afcended by two hundred fifty five steps, each step above three foot high, of a breadth proportional and the fifty five steps. The mouth of Tyber, the ground being all the fifty way rugged and dry, or interposed Mountains tionable. No ftone fo little throughout the to make their way through, and no way of en-

off in Arabia, a wonder how conveyed hither, off in Arabia, a wonder now conveyed miner, how to mounted a greater. Twenty years it was in building by three hundred fixty fix thousand men continually wrought upon, who only in Radilhes, Garlick, and Onions, are faid to have confimed one thousand and eight hundred Talents. It hath flood (as may be probably conjectured) about three thousand two hundred years, and now rather old than ruinous. Herodown reports, That King Cleops became so poor by the building hereof, that he was compelled to prostitute his daughter, charging her to take

whatfoever she could get.

3. As since is eighty Miles distant from Cairo, Records the ancient Kings of Egypt (seeking by vain The history and wonderful works to eternize the memory of P. 670. his friends, and buried themwith great fumptu-oufnefs: erecting Pillars upon their Monuments, upon which also he caused their Epitaphs to be good burden might come with a Vessels of good burden might come up the same from Arstnoe to Cairo : which great cut or ditch Sefoffris, me to Caro: which great cut or cutch Sciofrus, the mighty King of Agypt, and long after him Prolomeus Philadelphus purpoled to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let the Red Sea into the Mediterranean, for the readier Transportation of the Indian Merthe reader 1 ramportation of the minum inter-chandize to Cairo, and to Alexandria: which mad work Seffir's (prevented by death) and not perform; and Prolomeus (otherwise per-fiwaded by skilful men) in time gave over for about unprofitable Attempts; and fear, left by letting in the great south 3 as into where from they have been enforced to the Mediterranean, he should the by as it desift, or whereof they have had small or no benefit.

the mediterranean, he mount the copy (as it were with another general Deluge) have drowned the greatest part of Grecia, and many other goodly Countries of Africa, and with exceeding charge (inflead of honour) have purchased himself eternal infamy.

4. The Emperour Cains Cal gula defired nothing Camer oper. but some one or other have had the confidence to undertake it; and there have thought was utterly impossible to be brought to astanged. others made to miscarry by some accident or in double order, or two by two in breadth, and cast a huge quantity of earth upon them, till fuch time as he had brought his Bridge into the

form of the Appian way.

S. Glandine Cafar, succession to the foremen-camer operations of the control of the co tioned Caligula, propounded to himfelf to let hibscent. 1. dry the Fucine Lake; this he hoped ipeedily to 681,2371. effect with small cost, and to his great honour. Vers regnitz and Jamas, in meant to have made a pallage for Boats from the Danubius into the River of Rhine, which begun-work was hindred by continual rains, and the Marishness of the vided, that the drained Lands should be granted and the continual rains. them as the reward of their labours. For three Miles space therefore, partly by leveling, and partly by digging in the Mountain, he at last with great difficulty sinished his intended Channel, when he had spent eleven years about it, and tinually, and without intermission.

6. Severus and Celer were the Contrivers and Camer. oper. Engineers, who had the boldness and confidence fibe. cent. to whole, as to be drawn by our Carriages; yet creasing the water, unless by the Pomptine Fenns,

all elfe was fo craggy and dry, that to dig through them was intolerable labour, without any fufficient cause or occasion for it. Notwithstanding all which, Nero (as he was ambitious to be thought the performer of incredible things) attempted to digg through the Mountains nearest unto Averms, and the Monuments and footsteps of his vain and exploded hopes are yet remaining to be seen. Suctonius makes mention of this Channel, begun as far as from Avernus to Oftia, wherein Ships should have sailed, and yet not by Sea, to the length of an hundred and fixty Miles; and the breadth of it was fuch, as that two Ships might meet and pass by each other in it. For the perfecting of this Work, Nero caused all the Prilons every where to be ranfacked, and the men to be Transported into Italy; and even those that were convicted of Capital Crimes, he fuffered not to be any other way condemned, but only to these works of his.

Camtroper. 7. Seleucia Nicanor endeavoured to cut through subsecents, that Ishmin, or neck of Land, that lies betwixt 1940. cent. 1. that Afronness, of neck of Land, that he bed not to finish it, for he was slain by Ptolomaus Ce-

Cameroper. 8. Some of the Agyptian Kings cut a mighty subscients. Channel or Passage, in length four daies fail, and 681,9373. in breadth, fuch as two Galleys might fafely meet in it. In the digging and cutting of this in the Reign of Neco, King of Egypt, there were no less than an hundred and twenty thousand Egypt tians that perished: The marks and Mines of this great work are to be feen still near unto Sues. The defign they drave herein was, to fail from the River Nilus into the Red Sea, or to Simus

came. o.e. 9. Trajanus the Emperour, as Dion reports, fabe. cent. 1. attempted to cut a Channel, whereby he might

110W as it was wont.

1.0. Anno 1569, the Turks with a mighty numfubc. cont. 1. ber of Souldiers and flaves, attempted to bring
c81.9.375. the River Volca (the greatest River of the Asiatick Sarmatia, and which by feventy mouths
exonerates it felf into the Caspian Sea) into the fame Channel with the River Tanais, which diname Channel with the Kiver Tanus, which divides Europe from Afia: To this purpose they were to digg through a high Mountain, called by the Miscovites Peremeke, about seven Miles in the ascent and descent of it; but those Tarky is the first than the second and descent of the se were confinned in their labour, partly by Famine, and over-working, and partly by venemous creatures, and the Incurious of the Tar-

money, nothing came of it.

tars: fo that after great expence of blood and

CHAP. XXVIII.

Faile Acculers, and how fome men have been acquitted.

Of false Accusers; and how the Accused have been acquitted.

TEre it enough to accuse, there would no man be innocent. But Innocency is under fuch a Protection and Guardianship, as seldom so deserts it : but that usually the means of its escape are as strange, as the contrivances against it were impudent and daring. It is true, fome have been brought off at a cheaper rate, than he who follows, who forefaw his ruine, unless he took care that he could not be guilty.

1. Combalus was a beautiful young man, and Bart. Mel. having received orders from Selencus his Lord par. 3. 6.3. having received orders from Selencus his Lord par. 3. 6. 3. and King, to conduct his Queen Stratonice into p. 566.

Syria; fearing the worst, before he went he took Purchastich fearing the worst, before he went he took Purchastich fuch effectual order with himself, that at his re-11. 1. 1. 15. turn he might free his fidelity from all manner of p. 79. sufficion. The Queen fell in love with him by the way: but he refusing to comply with her defines week by her at her return accused of incomfires, was by her at her return accused of incontinency, to the King her husband; and thereupon cast into Prison; the day of hearing being appointed, to the admiration of the beholders, he made it appear that he was no man, and thereby fufficiently cleared his innocency.

2. Democritus looked upon all the occurrences Hippocrat.

of humane life with laughter: and he was fo far Epift. ad carried with this Ironical passion, that the Citi- Damaget. catried with this ironical painting, that the City pamaget, zens of Abdera took him to be mad: They fent Burt. Mil. therefore Embalfadours to Hippocrates the Phyling in bis Epcian that he would exercise his skill upon him, do, p. 23, When Hippocrates was come, the people of Ab. 24,25,50.

dera came flocking about him, fome weeping,

fome entreating of him that he would do his beit. After fome little repast, he went to see Democritin, the people following him, whom he found in his Garden in the Suburbs, all alone, fitting upon a ftone, under a Plane Tree, without Hole or Shooes, with a Book on his knees, cutting up feveral beafts, and busie at his study: The multitude stood gazing round about to see the Congress; Hippocrates having saluted him, demanded of him what he was doing? He told him, That he was buse in cutting up several Beasts, to find out the causes of Madnessand Melancholy; Hippocrates commended his work, admiring his happiness and leisure: And why, quoth Democritus, have not you that leisure; Because, replied he, Domestical affairs hinder, necediarie to be done for our felves, Neighbours, Friends, Expences, Difeafes, Frailties, and mortalities which happen to Wife, Children, Servants, and fuch businesses which deprive use of our time. prive us of our time. At this speech, Democritus profusely langhed (his friends and the people standing by, weeping in the mean time and hamenting his madnets ) Hippocrates asked the reason why he laughed? He told him, At the vanities and fopperies of the time, to see men so compty of all vertuous actions, to hunt so after Gold, having no end of Ambition, to take fuch infinite pains for a little glory, and to be favoured of men, and to make fuch deep Mines in the Earth for Gold, and many times to find no-

thing, with loss of their lives and fortunes: easie was it for him to disturb the business, and when they grow to mans Estate, to leave them naked to the worlds mercy. Do not these behaviours express their intolerable folly? When they are poor and needy, they feek Riches: and when they have them, they do not enjoy them, but either hide them under ground, or elfe walt-fully spend them: There is no truth or Justice found amongst them, for they daily plead one against another, and all this for Riches, whereof after death there can be no possession. When Hippocrates heard these, and such other words, fo readily uttered without premeditation, to de-clare the Worlds vanity, full of ridiculous contrariety, and having further discoursed with him at large, he left him; and no fooner was he come away, when the Citizens came flocking about him, to know how he liked him? He told them in brief, that notwithstanding those small neglects of his attire, body, diet, &c. the world had not a wifer, a more learned, a more honest man, and they were much deceived to fay that he was mad.

Chap. 28.

3. M. Scaurus was by a studyed Oration, accused publickly to the people, that he hadreceived a great supm of money from King Mithridates, and was hired therewith to betray the Common-wealth: Seaures pleaded for himself on this manner, it is somewhat unequal, O ye Citizens of Rome, that I should be compelled to render an account of my actions to such persons as I have had but little conversation with. Yet (though most of you have not been with me in my honours and employments) I shall be bold to ask you this one question, Varius Sucronensis faith that Amylius Scaurus is corrupted with the Kings money to betray the Roman Republick; Amylius Scaurus denies that he is any way gullty of fuch a crime: Which of us two will ye believe? The people moved with this faying of his, with loud clamours forbad his accuser to proceed any further in his action.

4. M. Navius, a Tribune of the people (or as some say the two Petilii) accused Pub. Scipio Africanus in the Forum to the people and Scnate: he came into the Forum, with a great retinue, and ascending the Pulpit, with a triumphal Crown upon his head, This day, faid he, O Romans, I enforced proud Carthage to receive the Law from you, and therefore it is meet, that you should accompany me to the Capitol, there to make supplication for the continuance of your prosperity. The event was agreeable to the gallantry of his words, for the whole Senate, Rights of Rome, and all the Commonalty went along with him; it remained, that his Accuser should either stand alone in the midst of his confusion, or join himself with the rest, which he did, and from an Accuser, became one of the

honourers of Scipio.

Lift monit. 5. M. Marcellus had taken Syracufe, and made 6.2 G. 11. ufe of his Victory with an uncommon moderation: but the Sicilians unmindful hereof, and stirred up by his enemies, came to the Senate to make complaint of him: he was then Conful, and his Colleague Valerius Lavinus fortuned not from thence to be carried in the same manner, to be present at that time in the Senate: how and set on the Pillory in the Palace-yard, and

Some to love Doggs, others Horses: Some to to fend them away deluded. But he would have Some to love Doggs, others fromes. Some to defire to be obeyed in many Provinces, and yet themselves will know no obedience; fome to love their Wives dearly at fift, and after to for-love their Wives dearly at fift. fake them, and hate them: begetting children, the Senate commanded them to withdraw, but he with care and cost for their education; yet defired they might be present also at his defined. defired they might be present also at his desence, which done, he departed the Court, leaving every man his liberty to vote as he pleafed. Here it was that his innocence and their impudence was manifest to all men, yea even to themfelves: fo that of Accusers, they became Suppliants, and requested him to become the Patron of Sieily; which he undertook, and with that fidelity discharged, his trust, that forgetting all injuries, he did several good Offices for them.

6. The two Calie were accused of Parricide, Zuin Theat. in as much as Time Calim their father, was found vol. 3. 1. 50 murdered in his bed, the two brethren lying in \$\rho\$ 766. a bed in the fame Room, and there was no fervant or freed-man, who were under the fuspicion of this murther: But they were both acquitted upon this account; full proof was made to the Judges, that they were found both of them faft afleep, and the Chamber door franding open. This fleep of theirs was looked upon as the Index of an innocent fecurity; and it was adjudged that Nature could not away with it, to fleet upon the wounds and blood of a newly murdered father, and by this means they were

pronounced not guilty.

7. M. Anonius, the Orator, as Questor was Val. Max. going into Asia, and was got as far as Benndust. 2. 6. 7. um, where by Letters he understood that he was p. 86. accused of Incest before L. Cassius, the Prætor, whose Tribunal was by reason of an over severity called the Rock of the guilty. He might have escaped by the benefit of the Memmian Law, that forbad any should be accused that were ablent upon publick affairs. But he immediately returned to the City, and hereby declaring an innocent confidence, he foon obtained

a speedy absolution, and a more honourable

8. Such was the malice and fallhood of the simfor ch. 8. Such was the malice and falfiood of the Simforch. Arrians against Athanafus, that they accused him big. 1.4; of Fornication, Magick, the flaying of Arfenius titt. 4. and cutting off his hand, the overthrowing of Pa86,491. the Holy Table, breaking of the Cup, and Eech bigh butning of the Scriptures: thus he was accused 1.1.6.20. at the Council of Tyrus, where all things were P. 245-carryed with partiality, clamour, confusion, and unfrighteous dealing; Athanafus going to the Emperour to complain hereof, was deposed in his absence, that Arfenius setting his Hand to the Instrument. Whom they foreigned he had to the Instrument, whom they feighed he had mutdered, at the Council of Sardica: all these acculations were found to be a Mass of forged lies and calumnies, which the Arrians had not the confidence to appear to, before those uncorrupted Judges: so the Innocency of Athanasius was cleared, and he restored.

9. In the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, Thomas Stowes And Lovelace, by forged Letters, fought to have p. 719. three of his Coulin-Germans brought into queflion for their lives about matters of High Treaion; the malice and forgery of this wicked bu-finels being found out, the falle accufer had judgement, to be carried on Horfe-back about Westminster-Hall, with his face to the Horfe-tail, and a Paper on his back containing his offence;

Arabicus; but all these expences came to no. thing, but were frustrate in their end.

6.81.9.373. bring Euphrates into the River Tygris; but when he understood that the Channel of Euphrates lay much higher than that of Tigris, he defifted from his Enterprize, fearing left Euphrates being brought thus down into a lower way should not flow as it was wont.

there to have one of his ears cut off; also to be on the Pillory on a Market-day at Cheapfide, that it was the head of the Christian King, by fet on the Pillory on a Market-day at Cheapfide, with the like Paper; after that to be carried ear to be there cut off; also to stand in the Pillory one Market-day at Canterbury, another at Rochefter; and in all these places his offence to be openly read: which fentence was accordingly

## CHAP. XXIX.

Of Perjured persons, and how they have been punished.

N Oath is the most folemn and Sacred fe-Curity that one man can possibly give to another: notwithstanding which, there are a multitude of men who bear no more refraud, and having once overtaken them will, no doubt, inflict a vengeance upon them agreeable

advances with his Army to Varna, a City upon the Pontick Shore, doing all the mischief he was

able to the Enemies Country; which fo foon as the Turk had knowledge of, he returns out of

Cilicia, and enters battel with the Christians;

where at first the Turks were made to retire by the King and Huniades with great flaughter, and

the King and Humadas with great laughter, and almost to slye. Amurath seeing all brought into extreme danger, beholding the Picture of the Crucifix in the displayed Enligns of the voluntary Christians, pluck'd the writing out of his bo-

form, wherein the late League was comprized, and holding it up in his hand, with his eyes caft up to Heaven, faid, Behold thou Crucified Chrift,

this is the League thy Christians in thy name

made with me, which they have without cause

violated: now if thou be a God, as they fay

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to their merit. Knowlis I. Uladissaus, King of Poland and Hungary, I. Uladissaus, King of Poland and Hungary, I. Uladissaus, King of Poland and Hungary, I. Uladissaus, I. Uladissaus, King of Poland and Hungary, I. Uladissaus, I. Ula 13.1. 166, he occasioned Annuath, the Turkish King, to sue 167, 160. Elog. to him for Peace: the terms of it were both ho-Jov. Elog. to him for Peace: the terms of it were both holize, p. 100. nourable, and every way advantageous: it was marally invort to by the King upon the holy Evangelifts; and Amurath, by his Emballadours, upon the Turkijh Alcoran. This known to the Pope, and other Chriftian Princes, they spake of it as unseasonable, unprofitable, and disconnected in the Peace and the peace an by the Pope as his Legate to break the Peace, and to abfolve the King from his Oath. The young King therefore at their instance, breaks the League, and undertakes the War with greater

which the rest were so daunted that they fled; into Kent, and at the next Assize there, to be set the Legate also who exhorted to this War was on the Pillory with the like Paper, and his other slain, and his dead Corpse laden with the outrage and contumelies of the Infidels, for that being a Priest he had contrary to the Law of Na-tions, advised and perswaded to break the Peace. This battel was fought Anno 1444.

2. Ibraim Balla, Grand Vizier, the Minion Camp. opr. and darling favorite of Solyman the Magnificent, [hib. cent. 2 c.78,9,308. upon a time in familiar conference with his Lord Knowles

and Mafter, befought him that he would not Time biff. perfilt to accumulate to many honours upon p. 654 him, left flourithing and being improved to an unbecoming height, his Majefty e're long should think it fit to tumble him headlong from that high Pinacle of honour whereunto he had raifed him, by putting him to death; Solyman then assured him with an Oath, That folong as he lived he should never be put to death by his order. Afterwards this so fortunate Ibrain grew into diflike with his Mafter; and Solyman having purposed his death, was yet somewhat troubled about the Oath that he had before made him, when one of the Pricits told him, That gard to what they have fivorn, than if they had been words which had never been faid. Nemefix been words which had never been faid. Nemefix is in purfuit of all these fons of fallhood and that therefore opportunity should be fought to find the Basia aleep, and then he might be con-veniently sent out of the World, without breach of the Princes Oath. Solyman liked well of this bafe and fradulent device, and one time when the Vizier was fleeping, fent an Eunuch with a Razour to cut his Throat, as accordingly

ne did.
3. Ludovicus, the son of Boso, King of Bur-zuin. Thangundy, came into Italy against the Emperour Be. vol. 2. l. 4. rengarius the second, where he was by him over 1. 341. come in Battel and taken; but as a fingular in- 6.6.9.1230. stance of humanity in Berengarius, he was by itanco of numanty in Berengaria, he was by him fet free, having first received his Oath, That during his life he should no more return into Italy: but the ungrateful Prince unmindful both of his own Oath, and the others benefits, not long after enters Italy a fecond time with mighty Forces, and about Verona was again made Prifoner, and had his eves nut on by the Victor Prisoner, and had his eyes put out by the Victor as a punishment of his ingratitude and breach of preparations and vigour than his former; he Faith.

Fath.

4. Anno 1070. Or thereabouts, fo great a feud Zuin. Thist. arofe betwirt the Emperour Hemy the fourth, vol. 2. 1.7. and Pope Gregory the leventh, that the Pope excommunicated him, and depriving him of his Imperial Dignity, caused that Rodulphus, Duke of Suevia, should be (as he was) by some of the German Princes substituted in his stead; there was therefore a great Battel betwirt them there was therefore a great Battel betwixt them, at the River Ellester, where the Emperour Henry had the Victory: Rodulphus by a terrible blow had his right arm struck off from his body, at which he cryed out, Behold, O ye Nobles, that right hand of mine which I gave to Lord Herry, in confirmation of the fidelity I had fworn to him, which Oath, notwithstanding, contrary to all Justice and Equity, I have violated, and am now thus justly punished.

thou art, and as we dream, revenge the wrong now done unto thy Name and me, and flow thy power upon thy Perjured people, who in their deeds deny thee their God. It was not long e're the battel turned, "Oladiflaus was flain, his head cut off by Ferizes an old Janizary, and fastened

strongest engine with the weaker sex, which is Love; the was his Sifter, but that was nothing in the East, where fuch relation is rather an incentive than otherwise. He therefore sent his onth, whereever she pleased to appoint, even at the holiest Altars and Temples she should make choice of. In fhort, Arsinoe is perswaded, fhe fends the most faithful of her Friends to receive the Kings Oath, which he immediately gave them in an ancient Temple touching the Altar, and Images of the gods; curfing himfelf with horrid and utmost execrations, if he did und not make her his Queen, and her Children his Heirs, and no other. Affine now full of hopes, comes to an enterview and conference with him; who in his countenance and ever constant. who in his countenance and eyes carried nothing but love; he marries her, fets the Diadem upon her head in fight of the People and Souldiery, and calls her Queen; Arfine overjoyed, went before to Cassandres a well fortified City, where crifices offered; her Son Lysimachus of sixteen, and Philip of thirteen years old were commanded to go meet their Unkle, whom he met and greedily embraced without the Gates, and brought along with him. Being entred the Gate and Castle, he layes aside his Mask, and refumes his own countenance and affections; having brought in his Souldiers, he immediately commands the Royal youths to be flain, and that in the lap of their Mother whither they had fled; fhe (the more miserable in this that fhe might not dye with them) having in vain inof their Executioners, was driven into exile, with the allowance only of two Maids to attend her there. But Prolomy did not long triumph in his victory; for an inundation of Gauls breaking into Macedonia, overcame and took him, cut of his head, and fixing it at the end of a Spear, carried it about to strike terrour into

others. Best d.Thea. 6. In the raign of Queen Elizabeth, there was l.i. c. 28. in the City of London, one Ann Averies Widow, 4-178. who for wore her felf for a little mony, that fle should have paid for fix pound of Flax, at a shop in Woodstreet, upon which she was suddenly furprifed with the justice of God, and fell down immediately speechless, casting up at her mouth, what nature had ordained to pass ano-

ther way, and in this agony died.
7. Melech Bahamen, a King that commanded 1. 2.p. 190. many Hills and Dales in Gelack and Taurus, was looked upon by the Covetous and ambitious eye of Shaw Abbas, King of Perfus; he fent therefore Methicuculi Beg with an Army of Coofelbashawes to perfect his designs upon him, commanding his fooner free in his person, but as if he had been General not to descend thence without victory. free of his oath too, he came upon the Empe-

It was Arsinoe, who had been the Wise of Ly-fimachus King of Macedon; he therefore bent his mind and used all his arts to take her, together with her Children; but finding her cautious, ad-vised and fearing all things, he made use of the industrial and the continuous and the c not fearing any thing the Persian could attempt against him. Methicuculi, having viewed this in-accessible Fortress, and finding force not valuable, turns Politician, fummons them to a Parcentive than otherwife. He therefore tent nis Embassiadours with presents and letters, he offers her the society of the Kingdom and the inheritance of it to her Children; and professes, that he had employed his Arms upon it for no other end, than that he might leave it to them; the truth of this he was ready to depose upon the truth of this he was ready to depose upon the truth of this he was ready to depose upon the society of the truth of this he was ready to depose upon the truth of this he was ready to depose upon the truth of this he was ready to depose upon the truth of this he was ready to depose upon the truth of this he was ready to depose upon the truth of this he was ready to depose upon the truth of this he was ready to depose upon the truth of this he was ready to depose upon the truth of this he was ready to depose upon the truth of this he was ready to depose upon the truth of this he was ready to depose upon the truth of the By these Paynim attestations, and rich presents, he so allured the peaceful King that was unused to deceit, that at last he trained the King and his two Sons to his treacherous Banquet; whereat upon a fign given, three Coselbashes standing by, at one instant with their slicing Scimitars whipt off their heads : e're this villany was fpred with horrid and utmost execuations, if he did abroad, by vertue of their Seals he caused the not sincerely desire the marriage of his Sister, if he men above to descend and yield up the Castle un-

8. Stigand thrust himself into the Archbishop- Bishop Godrick of *Canterbury*, and with it held *Winchester*; win, p. 73-he raised the *Kentish* men against *William* the Conqueror, who thereupon bore a grudge against him; underhand procured Legates from Rome her Treasures and her Children were (this to deprive him; and he was likewise clapt up in was the only thing he fought) she brings in her Husband, to receive and feast him there; the Wayes, Temples and Houses were adorned, sa-him confess where his treasure lay. But he protested with Oaths that he had no mony; yet after his death a little Key was found about his neck, the lock whereof being carefully fought out, shewed a note or direction of infinite treafures hid under ground in divers places; he dy-

ed in the year 1069.

9. Elfrid, a Noble man, intending to have Spieds bift:
put out the eyes of King Ethelfian, his treason chimbift. being known, was apprehended and fent to contact the Rome; where at the Altar of St. Peter, and be-7.p.198 fore Pope John the tenth, he abjured the fact; and thereupon immediately fell down to the terposed her felf betwixt them and the Swords earth, so that his Servants bore him to the Encarth, to that his Servants bore him to the Englif School, where within three dayes after he dyed; the Pope denying him Christian buryal, till he knew King Erbelfan's pleasure.

10. From Halham in Sussey. Earle Havold for Speeds map. his pleasure putting to Sea in a small Boat, was \$^{9.9}.

driven upon the Coast of Normandy, where by Duke William he was detained till he had sworn to make him King of England, after Edward the Confesiors death; he afterwards without any regard to his oath, placed himfelf in the Throne. Duke William thereupon arrived at Pensey, and with his Sword revenged the perjury of Harold, at Battel in the fame County, and with fuch feverity, that there fell that day, King Harold himfelf, with fixty feven thousand nine hundred seventy and four English men; the Conquerour thereby put-ting himself into full possession.

11. Ladovicus, King of Burgundy, made war Radau. upon the Emperour, and being taken prifoner 0.11. Etc. by him, the Emperour gave him his liberty, ha. pars 2. c. ving first made him fwear, that he should never more make war upon him. Ludovicus was no

cond time, and loft all; his eyes also were plucked out, and upon his forehead from ear to ear, were these words imprinted with a hot Iron,
This man was saved by Clemency, and lost by

Camir. oper.

12. In the reign of the Emperour Ludovicus, facificent the Son of Armilphus, Adelbert Palatine of the Oriental France was accused of having flain the Emperours Son; and thereupon was closely befieged by the Emperour in the Castle of Aldenbury near Pabeberg; but the Caltle was fo well fortified both by Art and Nature, that the Emperour despaired of forcing it, or prevailing with the defenders of it, to furrender them-felves. Hatto the Bishop of Menz, goes to Adelbert ( who was his near Kinfinan, and therefore the more liable to be overreached by his fraud) and invites him to treat with the Emperour; and that if things fhould not prove to his own mind, he fivore to him, that he would fee him fafe returned into his Caffle of Strength. Adelbert accepts of the motion, the Bilhop and he went out of the Gates; when the Bishop looking upon the Sun, told him the journey was long, and an early hour of the day, and therefore he thought it belt to return to the Castle, and refresh themselves with a Breakfast, that they might afterwards travel the better. Adelthey fingle activate with great courtes in-vites him back with him; they returned, and af-ter Breakfast again they set forward. As soon as Aucibert came in presence of the Emperour, he is there yielded up into the power of his enemy, and condenned to death. Upon which (with as great boldness as truth) he accused Hatto of his treachery and perjury, who replied that he had performed his Oath, in returning with him to Breakfast in his Castle. Adel bert (by the Emperours command) was executed; and foon after the noble Family of the Palatines of the Oriental France was extinct; and fo the Castle, together with all his other Ter ritories fell into the hands of the Emperour. 13. Paches, the Athenian General, called out ployment under him.

on this fworn condition, That in cafe they should not agree amongst themselves, he would set him in safety within the Town. When Hippias was come forth to him, he fet a Guard upon him; and forthwith leading his Army against the Town, he affaulted and took it, put all the Ar-cadians and Barbarians he found there to the Sword. This done he took Hippiae along with him to the City, where he gave him his liberty, as he faid, according to their agreement, but foon after causing him again to be appre-hended, he appointed him to be put to death.

Liv.bift. 14. The Agui having made a League with clark mir. the Romans and fivorn to the fame; afterwards 6959429 revolted, chose a General of their own, spoiled the Fields and Territories belonging to Rome.
Ambassadours were thereupon sent to complain of the wrong, and to demand fatisfaction. But the General io little esteemed them, that he bad them deliver their message to an Oak that grew thereby. Accordingly one of the Ambassadors turning to the Oak said, Thou hallowed Oak, and whatsoever else belongs to the gods in this place, hear and bear witness of this persisting of this persisting place, and favour our just complaints, that by

rour with greater preparations, and a stronger the assistance of the Gods, we may be revenged Army than before: But he was overcome the second for this perjury. So returning, the Romans gathered an Army, and having in Battle overthrown the Aqui, they utterly destroyed that perjured Nation.

#### CHAP. XXX.

Of the Inconstancy of some Men in their Nature and Disposition.

N the Country of the Troglodyta, they fay there is a Lake, the taste of whose Waters is bitter and falt thrice in a day, then it returns to fweet again, and in the fame manner it is with it in the night also: whereupon it hath gained the name of the mad River. Men are no less unequal and inconstant in their manners, than these Waters are in their taste; now courteous, and then rough; now prodigal, and ftraight fordid; one while extreamly kind, and e're long vehemently hating, where they passionately loved before.

1. Mens was the Freed-man of Sextus Pom. Orofi bill. peius, and in the Warbetwixt him and Ottavia. 1.6.6.18. nus Cofar, he revolted from his Malter with fixty p. 266. Ships in his company, of all which Cafar made him the Admiral: not long after Cofar having loft most of his Navy by hipwrack, Mena returned to Pompeius his forfaken Lord, carrying along with him fix Ships, and was received by him with great humanity: here endeavouring to repair his formerly loft honour, he burnt divers of Cafars Ships: and yet after all this when he found himfelf circumvented and overcome by Agrippa in a Naval fight, he again went over to Cafars fide with fix Gallies; this Runnagate the third time was received by Cefar, who indeed indulged him his life, but left him without em-

2. As long as *Marius* the younger, managed *Sabellic*. the War with profperity and fuccels, he was 6.3. F.224, then called by the people of *Rome*, the Son of *plin.l.*34. Mars; but no fooner did fortune begin to c.6. p. 492. frown upon him, but they altered their stile, and called him the Son of Venus: fuch is the levity and vanity of the inconstant multitude; and brake down the Statues made for him in

3. Pope Innocent, while as yet he was a pri- Sabell. Ex. vate man, used more than all others to cry out of 1.8.6.8. the Popes, that they did not employ the uttermost of their endeavours to root out that schism, under which the Church of Rome had so long laboured; and that they did not oppose with all their might, the enemies of the Christian faith. But when this man had himfelf attained to the Popedom, he was so altered in his opinion and manners, that divers persons are supposed to be prosecuted by him with great violence upon no other account, than that they carneftly exhorted him to the performance of those things, the want of which he had so blamed in his Predecessors.

Egypt, and that he was coming to them for inccour, they fent fome to meet him, to let him know, he should not come near them, for they had made a decree that no King should come into Athens. They subverted and took down all those Statues which they had before erected and that also while Demetrius was living, and before either ruft or dust had any way disfigured them; three hundred and fixty Statues, faith Pliny, and brake before the year was out.

5. Cains Caligula was fo inconstant, and difficult in the management of affairs, that no man knew what was fit for him to fay or do in his presence; sometimes he delighted in a numerous and full attendance, and foon after he was in love with folitude; he would often be angry her away; and the Magistrates themselves hawhen nothing was begged of him; and at other times, when any thing was asked he would hafte away with all the speed imaginable, to the performance of this or that, and when he came up-on the place, do little or nothing in it: he was prodigal in the expending, and fordid in the pro-curement of monys; he was now pleafed with flatterers, and fisch as spake freely in his prefence, and immediately incenfed against both; he difinified many villanous perfons without any punishment; and caused many excellent persons to be killed by his command; and he freequently treated his belt friends with feverity, and in an injurious manner.

Eullare

6. Alcibiades varied his manners according to the cultom of those he conversed with, Actional P. 203.
Sabili. Ex.
1.8.c. 8.
p. 462.
uncleon doth colurs. In Sparta he was very frequent in exercises, fed sparingly, went frugally, was austere, and kept himself to their black broth, no way differing from the natural Spartans. In Ionia he was voluptuous, merry and flothful: in Thrace he gave himself to riding and drinking of Wine; and when he was with Tif-Suphernes he strove to exceed the very Persians themselves, in all forts of pomp and luxury.

7. Bray is a Village well known in Barkshire, worthies p. the vivacious Vicar hereof, living under King Henry the eighth, King Edward the fixth, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, was first a Papist, then a Protestant, then a Papist, and then a Protestant again: this Vicar being taxed by one for being a Turn-coat, and an inconstant changeling; Not to, faid he, for I have alwayes kept my principle, which is to live and dye the Vicar of

Br.sy.
8. Marcus Amonius de Dominis, Archbishop of Sp.ilato, scenning to loath the Roman Supersti-Heyl. Cofin. tion, came for refuge into England Anno 1616. and having here both by Preaching and Writing, laboured to overthrow the Church of Rome, upon I know not what projects he declared himfelf to be of another mind Anno 1622, and returned again to Rome, where he wrote as re-proachfully of the Church of England; but the infatuated man was not long after imprisoned in the Castle of Angelo, and his dead body burnt to

9. Socrates in his Ecclefialtical History, faith of Heyl. ibid. Socrat. Ec- Ecebolius, that he was under Constantine a Christielefhift.1.3. an, under Julian a Pagan, and a Christian again under Jovinian: fo wavering and inconstant a
Turncoat was Eccobilius, saith he, from his beginning to his end.

10. \_\_\_ Lydington was a man of the greatest fates do require it?

two hundred Statues in his honour; but when understanding in the Scottish affairs, and a per-Balanchine, they heard of his overthrow by Ptolomy King of on of an excellent wit, but withall so variable P. 514. and inconstant, that George Buchanan used to

The inconstant Pature and Disposition of some men.

give him the firname of Chameleon. 11. There was a Matron in Ephefus of fo no- petron. Arbi ted a chastity, that the Women of the neigh- in Satyr. p.

Chap. 30.

bouring parts flocked thither on purpose to 140, 141s behold her. She when she buried her Husband, was not content with the common utages to follow the Herfe with dischevelled hair, or in the fight of the affiftants to beat upon her bare breafts; but she also followed the deceased into the very monument; and having feen it laid there in its peculiar apartment, (after the *Greek* manner) the remained there to keep the body, and to lament it for whole nights and dayes together. Her Parents nor Kindred could prevail to get ving attempted it in vain were departed. All men bewailed a Woman of fo fingular an example, and it was the fifth day fince fie had tafted any food. The faithful Maid fate by her mourn-full Miftrefs; and when her own tears were fpent, lent her others, repairing also the light in the Monument, as oft as it required it. She was therefore the only discourse of the City, and it was confessed by all men, that that was the only true and most illustrious example of conjugal chaftity and love. In the mean time the Governour of the Province, had commanded that certain thieves should be crucified near to that very Dormitory, where the Matron la-mented her lately departed Husband. The next night therefore the Souldier that was fet to guard the Croffes, left any should steal the bo-dies thence, and bury them, perceiving a clear light amongst the Monuments, and hearing the fighs of some Mourner, in a curiofity that is incident to humane nature, he was defirous to know who was there, and what they did: He thereupon descends into the Monument, where beholding a most beautiful woman, at first he stood immoveable; soon after espying the dead body that lay there, confidering her tears, and those injuries she had done to her face with her nails, judging of the matter as it was, that the woman was fuch as was not able to bear the death of her Husband; he went and fetcht his Supper into the Monument, and began to exhort the Mourner, that she would not persist in a vain grief, or diffend her heart with unpro-fitable lighs: he represented that the same sate waited upon all; that all must come at last to that long home: and fpake fuch other things, as ferve to appeale fuch hearts as are exasperated with grief. But she wounded with an unknown consolation, rent her breasts with greater vehe-mence, and pulling off her hair, she laid it upon the breaft of her deceafed Husband, that lay before her. Notwithstanding all which the Souldier left not the place, but with the same exhortation, attempted to bring the woman to taste of some food. At last the Maid (corrupted 'tis likely by the odour of the Wine ) reached out her conquered hand, to receive the humanity of him that invited her; and having refreshed her felf with meat and drink, she began to attempt upon the obstinacy of her Miftres: What, said she, is this like to advantage you, if you shall perish by famine, if you shall bury your self alive, if you shall render up your uncondemned breath, before fuch time as the

Think

Chap. 31.

able avarice.

his opportunity flew him.

Think you the Ghosts, or ashes of the dead, Regard what tears their Supervivours (hed?

Will you restore him to life again, in despight of all the destinies that oppose it; or will you rather deferting a feminine errour enjoy the comforts of life as long as you may be permitted that yery body that lies extended before you ought to put you in mind, that you should indeavour to live. No man is unwilling to hear when he is intreated to live. And therefore the woman dry with feveral dayes abstinence, suffered her obstinacy to be prevailed upon, and had before done. But you know what it is that | felf, and fo dved. for the most part is wont to tempt humane saticty; with the same blandishments where naticty; with the lame blandifilments where with the Souldier had prevailed with the Matron to live, with the fame he attempts her chaftity alfo. The young man feemed to this chafte one neither unhanfome nor uncloquent; and the Maid too feeking to get him into her favour, repeated ever and anon,

And wilt thou fight with pleafing Loves, nor care Within what folicary fields we are?

To cut fhort, the woman abstained not as to that part of the body, the victorious Souldier overcame in both; they therefore lay together, not only that night but the next, and a third after, the entrance of the Monument being closed that it might be supposed that the most chast woman had expired upon the Corpse of her Husband. But the Souldier delighted with the beauty of the woman, and also with the privacy, bought what he was able; and at the entrance of the night brought it to the Monument : the Parents therefore of one of the Thieves lately crucified, perceiving how flightly the bodys were guarded, took down their Son from the Crois, and committed him to the earth. But the Souldier in the morning perceiving that one of the Crosses was without its Carcale, and fearing the punishment of his neghat opened the Monument of King David, and lect; told the woman what had hapned, and carried thence three thousand talents of Silver; withall that he would not expect the fentence, but would pronounce upon his floth, with his cer friends (left the defign should take air) went with all that he would not expect the lentence, but would pronounce upon his floth, with his own Sword, befeeching her to alford him a place, and to make a fatal repository, for her place, and to make a fatal repository, for her silver, as Hircanus had before done, yet he silver had before done here. Friend as well as for her Husband. The woman of the found there much furniture, and feveral utenfaid she, the gods will not suffer, that at the sils of Gold, all which he caused to be carried fame time, I should behold the funerals of two men, the dearest unto me of all other; I had rather part with the dead than flaughter the li- of the two Kings David and Solomon lay emving; and having faid this, she commands the body of her dead Husband to be taken out of his Courtiers were fruck dead; and as it is constituted to the courti body of her dead ransolate to the case of the state of the score of th and delivers him to be faitned to the Crofs that was empty. The Souldier made use of the wit of the wife woman; and the next day it was the wonder of the people, which way the dead Thief was again got upon his Cross.

cel. Rhad. 12. Portius Latro, an excellent Oratour, of which after did not end without the blood of let. Antiq. whom Seneca fays, that he was too much in evel more persons than one. 1.11.6.13 ry thing, and constant in nothing, for he nei1. Marcin Crassin, the Roman, at the beginning Plat.in.vi1. Marcin Crassin, the Roman Administration of the Roman Administration of

other fide, when he was rifen from it, he yielded up himself as intirely to pastime, jesting and merriment. When he was got into the Mountains and Woods, he contended with the best and hardiest of all them that were born in those places, for patience in Labour, and Pains and diligence in Hunting; and fell into such desires of living in that manner, that he had much ado to perfwade himfelf back to his former course of life. But being once returned, he gave up himfelf with fuch eagerness to his studies, as if he had never departed from them. This man afterwards fell into the disease of a double Quartan, which was fo tedious to him, that not able filled her felf with meat as greedily as her Maid to endure it, he laid violent hands upon him-

# CHAP. XXXI.

Of the Covetous and Greedy disposition of some Men.

He great and learned Hippocrates, wished Caus. hol. a consultation of all the Physicians in the Court, tom. World, that they might advise together upon the means how to cure Covetoufnels: it is now above two thousand years ago, ince he had this defire; after him a thousand and a thousand Philosophers have employed their endeayour to cure this infatiable Dropfy. All of them have lost their labour therein, the evil rather encreases, than decimes under the multitude of remedies. There have been a number in former ages fick or it; and this wide Hospital of the World is still as full of such Patients as ever it was. We read of

1. Herod, the Ascalonite, after his vast expen- Zonar. Ann. ces, that he grew to fuch a Coverous humour, tom. 1. fol. that having heard how Hircanis his predecessor away; which done, he paffed on to the more inward Cells and Repositories, where the bodies balmed; endeavouring to enter there, two of ments) went his way. After this deed of his, it was observed that his affairs succeeded not with his wonted prosperity; and in his family there was a kind of continual Civil War,

Brajon face. There knew now to leave his fundes, nor when he tiar. 1.4. he had, how to get to them again: when he 6-7.9.278. once fet himfelf to writing, he remained at it night and day; and followed it without any intermiffion, till fuch time as he fainted; and on the

Fall-work of Arthur Bulkley, the covetous Bifhop of Ran-p84-Barks gor, in the reign of King Henry the eighth, had facrilegiously fold the five fair Bells of his Cathedral, to be transported beyond the Seas, and went down himself to see them shipped; they suddenly sunk down with the Vessel in the Haven, and the Bilhop fell instantly blind, and so continued

violated the Dormitories of the dead.

throat, upbraiding by that action his unquench-

and iteal the Oats from his own Horses: on a time

the Mafter of his Horse going into the Stable in

the dark, and finding him there, taking him for

a Thief, beat him foundly; he was also so hard to his Servants, that his Chamberlain watching

4. Nitoeris, Queen of Balylon, built her Sepulchre over the most eminent Gate in that Ci-

ty; and caused to be ingraven upon her Tomb, What King foever that comes after me, and

shall want mony, let him open this Sepulchre and take thence so much as he pleases, but let

him not open it unclis he want, for he shall not find it or his advantage. Davius long after sinding this inscription brake open the Sepulchre,

but instead of Treasure he only found this Inscri-

ption within; Unless thou wert a wicked man,

and basely covetous, thou wouldst never have

charles mir. 3. Cardinal Angelot was so basely covetous, that 6.33.4.113. by a private way he used to go into the Stable,

to the day of his death.

6. One reports this Pasquin of Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, for his coverousness, L. 10. Cent. 17.8.57.

Here lies his Grace in cold clay clad, Who dy'd for want of what he had.

the Universal Tradition concerning which was,
That the opening of it should be the destruction of Spain: Rodericus laugh'd at it, and supposing that Treasure was hid in it, caused it to be broke open; no Treasure was found, but there was a great Chest, and in it a linner cloath, wherein was depainted feveral strangefaces, and uncouth habits in a Military posture; also there was an Inscription in Latin to this purpose, That Spain should be destroyed by such a Nation as that; and the Prediction was in some fort verified: for Count Julianus having his daughter rayished by the King, in Revenge thereof he called in the Moors from Africa, who slew the King and

ruinated the Country.

8. Perfes, the laft King of Macedon, a little before he was taken, was deferted by all his Souldiers, faving only a few Crams, whom he retained with the hope of mighty promifes, having before hand put into their hands fome Veftohim.

fels of Gold, as a pledge of his just meaning; by means of these men he was brought into a safe

zwin. Their gave to every Citizen Com to find him three he took back his Veffels, and refused to give wit 3th it months; and yet before his Parthian expedition, p. 616.
His Apol. being deficous to know what all he had was worth, p. 352.
In months, and yet before his Parthian expedition, being deficious to know what all he had was worth, found that it amounted to leven thousand and one hundred talents, but even this would not content him; but theriting after the Parthian on Army against them; by

Non-Remediat the ninth was so very desirous

The Covetous and greedy Disposition of some men.

9. Pope Benedict the ninth was fo very defirous Fulg. 1. 9. off by Surinas the Parthias General, who allo Godd, that he fold the very Popedom it fell to 64.9-11991 Gregory the fixth for money, and 'tis very probable that he would have fold himself, his liberty and life too, in case he could have found a purchaser that would part with good store of

> 10. In the Siege of Caffilium, where Hami-Val. May, bal had reduced them within to a grievous Fa 17. 6.10. mine, there was a Souldier that had taken a p. 206. Mouse, and fold it to another for two hundred pence, rather than he would cat it himself to allwage his cruel hunger: but the event was both to the buyer and feller as each did delerve, for the feller was confumed with I amine, and fo enjoyed not his money; the buyer though he paid dear for his Morfel, yet faved his life

> 11. Quintus Cuffus being in Spain, M. Silius, V.d. Maxi and A. Culpurnius, were purposed to flay him: 6.9.6.4. as they went about it they were feized upon with P. 256. their Daggers in their hands, the whole matter was confelled by them; but such was the extreme covetousness of Cassim, that he let them both go, having agreed with one for fitty, and the other for fixty thousand Sefterces. It is scarce to be doubted but that this man would willingly have fold his own Throat to them in case he had had another.

> 12. Ptolomaus, King of Cypaus, by fordid Val. Max. means had heaped up much Treasure, and faw 1.9.6.4. that for the fake of his Riches he must perish; P. 256. he therefore embarked himfelf, together with all his Treasure, in a Ship, and put to Sea, that he might bore the bottom of his Vessel, die as himself pleased, and withal disappoint the ex-pectation of his enemies that gaped for the prey: but alas, the covetous wretch could not

13. Velpafian the Emperour practifed fuch kind Sutton.l.10 of Traffick as even a private man would fhame 6.16.9312 to do,taking up Commodities at a cheap, that he 11.26. Apol. might vend them at a dearer rate. He spared p. 357. not to fell Honours to such as such for them; or Pardons to fuch as were accurded, whether they proved guilty or guiltles. He made choice of the most ravenous polling Officers he could any where find out, advanced them to the highest Places, that thereby being grown Rich, he might condemn their persons, and consiscate their Estates. These men he was commonly faid to use as Spunges, because he both mossened them when dry, and squeezed them when wer. When some of his special Friends for his honour intended to erect to him a femptaous Statue worth a Million of Sefterces, Fos vero inquit mihi argentum date, he defired rather to receive from them the value thereof in ready Coin, as being less troublesom to them, and more acceptable

14. C. Caligula was the Succession of Tiberius, Sueton. La. as well in Vice as the Empire; fome with threats 6.42.9.190. place, where promising to pay them in money, he forced to name him their heir, and if they re-

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nat. Apol. covered after the making of their Wills, he 1.4.5.5.9.4. dispatched them by poylon, holding it ridiculous that they should live long after their Wills were made. For the bringing in of money he fet up Stews both of Boyes and Women in the Palace it felf, and fent some through the Streets to invite persons thither, for the increasing of the Emperours Revenues; and having by this, and fuch like wretched means, amassed huge heaps of

Treasure (to satiate his appetite being inslamed with a longing desire of touching money) he would fometimes walk upon heaps of Gold, and fometimes as the pieces lay fpread abroad in a large Room, he would rowle himself over them ftark naked. Most transcendent and excessive covetouffices, which blinded fo great a Prince, and cast him into such an extremity of baseness, as to become a publick Pander and Poyloner for

the love of money.

15. Galba being Proconful in Spain under Sueton. 1.7. Nero, the Tarraconians fent him for a Present a 2.12.p.277. Nero, the Tarracoman tent find to a Prefett a His. Apol. Crown of Gold, affirming that it weighed fifweighed, found it to want three pounds, which Fulg. Ex. he exacted from them (laying a fide all shame) as if it had been a true debt: And to shew he was no Changling, after his coming to the Empire, he gave with his own hands to a certain Musician that pleased him (out of his own Purfe) twenty Sefterces, about three hillings English money; and to his Steward at making up of his Books of Account, a reward from his

16. Lewis the eleventh in fear of his father

hundred.

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vol. 2 1. 5. Charles the feventh, abode in Burgundy, where he contracted a familiarity with one Conon an Herbman: fucceeding his father in the Kingdom, Conon took his Journey to Paris to present the King with some Turnips, which he had observed him to eat heartily of when he sometimes came from Hunting: in the way hunger constrained him to eat them all up, fave only one of an un-unial bignets, and this he prefented the King with. The King delighted with the simplicity of the man, commanded him a thousand Crowns; and the Turnip wrapt up in Silk to be referved amongst his Treasures: a covetous Courtier had observed this, and having already in his mind devoured a greater summ, bought a very hand-some Horse, and made a Present of him to the King, who chearfully accepted the gift, and gave order that the Tupnip should be brought him; when unwrapt, and that it was seen what it was,

the Courtier complained he was deluded :

No, faid the King, here is no delusion, thou hast that which cost me a thousand Crowns

for a Horse that is scarcely to be valued at an

#### CHAP, XXXII.

Of the Tributes and Taxes some Princes have imposed upon their Subjects.

Have read of *Henry* the fecond, King of *England*, that he never laid any Tax or Tribute on his Subjects in all his Reign, and yet when he died he left nine hundred thousand pounds in his Treasury: a mighty and vast summ. if we consider the time wherein this was. There are waies it feems for Princes to be Rich, without fullying their Consciences with heavy and unheard of Oppressions of their Subjects: some indeed of the following imposts were but a moderate sheering of the Sheep; but others were the sleaing off skin and all, and the Princes tyranically the resize of themselves the house nically iporting of themselves with the bitter Oppression, and woful miseries of their over-

of Musicovia, commanded from his Subjects, a Cont.tom. Tribute of Sweat, and of Nightingales in the 2. Max.12. midst of Winter.

2. Sylla raifed out of the leffer Asia alone, Appian, twenty thousand Talents yearly; yet Brunss and bell civil. Cassim went further, forcing them to pay the 6 5.p. 104. Tribute of ten years within the space of two, 1. 4.6.5, and Antonius in one, by which computation they p. 355. paid in one year two hundred thousand Talents.

a mighty fumm.

3. There was heretofore amongst the Grecians Pur. Grig. a Tribute called *Chryfargurum*, by which every dt Ruph. Beggar, every Whore, every divorced woman, (33.6.5.6.9) every fervant or freed-man paid fomething to the Treasury: fomething was exacted from every Male for Dung, for Cattel, for Dogs; both in City and Country every man and woman paid a Silver penny for their heads; for every Horse, Ox, and Mule as much as was demanded; but for every As or Dog six half-pence: for which Tribute, when there was great lamentation in the City, feeing it was exacted without mercy, Anastasius Dicorus the Emperour abolish'd it, and burnt the Tables (wherein the Tribute was described ) in the Cirque, in the presence of all the people.

4. Caius Manlius, the Conful, by a new ex- Liv. 1.7. ample, propounded a Law in his Camp at Su- p. 126. trium, by which throughout all the Tribes all that Sation in were manumitted should pay the twentieth part Naron. 10. of what they were worth; and because that by this Law a great in come and addition was to be made to their impoverished Treasure, the fathers of the Senate were agreed it should pass; this Law was abrogated by Nero in the beginning of his Reign, that he might thereby be the more

gracious with the people. 5. Basiliue the younger, Emperour of the East, Petr. Gree. ordained a Tribute wherein that which could de Repub. not be paid by the poor, was to be exacted up. 1.3.6.5. on the Rich: the Tribute was called anning your, p. 55. Allelengyon; this kind of Tribute was taken away by Romanus Argyrus the Emperour, and had been before that by Constantine, but that death prevented him.

of the Emperour Fl. Vespatianus laid an Im. Hale. Appl. position upon Urine, and being by his son Titus 1. 4. 6. 5. put p. 357.

Tributes and Taxes imposed by several Princes. pur. Greg. put in mind of the baseness of it, he took a piece !

of money received upon that account, and reaching it to his fons Nostrils, demanded of him, whether he felt any other favour from it than from any other kind of money, adding withal, Bonus odor Lucri ex re qualibet, The finell of gain is good and pleafant from whencefoever it arifeth; the like Tribute upon Urine, the Citizens of Capua, by which he allo got an

infamous note upon himfelf. sation in California Configuration of Tributes, he gathered e-40-2189, them at first by Publicans: but perceiving the configuration of the profits of their Passure, and the tenth of the profits of their Passure, and the tenth of the profits of their Passure, and the tenth of the profits of their Passure, and the tenth of the profits of their Passure, and the tenth of the profits of their Passure, and the tenth of the profits of their Passure, and the tenth of the profits of their Passure, and the tenth of the profits of their Passure, and the tenth of the profits of their Passure, and the tenth of the profits of their Passure, and the tenth of the profits of their Passure, and the tenth of the profits of the Possure of the Roman Lips, defined the profits of the Provinces of the Roman Lips, defined the profits of the Roman Lips, defined the Roman Lips, define gain on their fide was much, he afterwards gakind of thing but what was Affelled at fomething. For all manner of eatable things throughout the whole City, he had a certain rate upon them; for all manner of Law-fuits and Judgements, wherefoever commenced or decided, out of the gets of common Profitutes, he received as much as they carned by once lying with a man; it was also annexed to the Chapter of 14. Alexander Severus, who was accounted the Law, That not only Strumpers, but all such as kept such houses of baseness, should be liable

1. 2. 6. 6.

year 1594. whereas before there were fundry forts of Tributes imposed, this was at that time added, That every Family should contribute fo much to the prefent Tax, as it did ufually expend in victuals in one day.

9. The Lampfaceni at fuch time as they wanted

Petr. Greg. money, took this course in the Collection of it,

They imposed a further rate than usual upon all vendible things, fo that what was the former price of the Commodities, that the feller did referve to himfelf, and what was over and above, was paid to the Publick.

Herodian. Lamprid.

10. The Emperour Commodus upon his birth. day, demanded of each of the Senators Wives, and from each of their Children two Crowns; and this Tribute he called his First-fruits; and of all the Senators, that were inthe rest of the Ciall the senators, that were inthereft of the Cities and Provinces, he exacted five Drachma's a of all these, with the Tributes imposed upon man; when notwithstanding all this, money them; as also a stated account of great and still failed, he feigned a necessity of his passing over into Africa to fettle the Affairs thereof, that to he might have an occasion of Collecting so fects, Presidents, Prelates, Monks, and Nuns, much as might bear the charge of his Expences.

11. Ifaacius Comnenus, Emperour of the East had a new and extraordinary way of Taxing 3.6.4. and it was on this manner, Upon every Street 133.4.1 and it was oftens mainty, Chimneys, or Tunnels, he imposed one Crown in Gold, two in Silver, one Sheep, fix strikes of Barley, fix meafures of Wine, fix measures of Brann, and thirty Hens; upon one that had twenty, the eighth part of a Crown in Gold, a Crown in Silver, half a Lamb, four measures of Barley, four measures of Wine, and twenty Hens; upon a Street that had ten, he fixed as his Tribute, five pieces of Silver, a young Lamb, two meafures of Barley, and ten Hens.

12. Margareta, the Queen of Denmark and Petr. Gree-12. Margareta, the Queen of Denmark and the Repub.
Norway, upon the overthrow of Albertus by the de Repub. Swedes, being advanced to the Kingdom, ex- p. 524 hausted the Suernes and Goths by intolerable exactions and imposts, she demanded a certain fumm of money for every Tail of the greater Cattle, a Floren for every Hearth or fire, and a mark of Stockholme value from every Marriage : was exacted by Ferdinand, King of Naples, upon | befides divers other heavy Taxes that were levyed every Week or Month upon them.

13. Almost all the Provinces of the Roman Lips. de bear to exact the Tributes of nine or ten years thered them by Centurions, and Pretorian Tri-bunes; nor was there any fort of men, nor any and Arms were taken up for their liberty, every Citizen was commanded to pay down the five and twentieth part of all their Goods. And more than this, all that were Senators paid for every Tile of their house six Asses, an immense contribution above the reach of our fenses, as he had the fortieth part of the fumm about well as of our Estates. But Oftavianus Cesar which they contended; and if any man was (probably with some reference to his name) exright, he was fure to be punished; he had the eighth part out of the daily gains of Porters; and other Tyrants have done, left I

14. Alexander Severus, who was accounted Alexander amongst the best of the Emperours, was yet Alexander Severe this way, for he imposed a Tribute upon 14.61.09. als Rept flucturonics of batelets, induced to have the test of this Tribute; may that even wedded persons all Taylours, Boat-men, or Barge-men, Appleshould pay for their use of marriage.

8. In the last Wars in Lorrain, and in the Cellers, Wain-wrights, Silver-smiths and Goldfmiths, and other Arts and Handicrafts, for the adorning of those Baths which he had Founded. And, faith Herodian, deceasing in the eighteenth year of his Reign, he left to his Children and Succeffours fuch a fumm of money as none before him had done; and so great an Army as no force could be able to refift.

pence; every man, who by reason of tickness or nge, defired an exemption from the War, was fined at the fame fumni: nor were the Churches or Church-men themselves freed of Contribution in this kind. This Prince had with him an account of all Farms, Stipends, Fields, Meadows, finall Cattel, and number of fervants: not only fo, but he had the very houshold-stuff of all Prewritten down and Registred.

16. King Arbelftan imposed, as a Tribute on Bil. Chrone the Prince of North-Wales, to pay three hundred p. 16. Wolves yearly, which continued three years: and in the fourth there was not one Wolf to be found, whereby the Province was cleared of infinite trouble and danger, the great abundance of

them had formerly occasioned.

17. Ludovicus Sfortia fent F. Marchefius to the Rad. orat. Genoans to demand of them a mighty Tribute: Extemp.
The Genoans received the Emballadour with all pars 2.6.12. manner of civility, they led him into a Garden, P. 233,284. and there shewed him the herb Basil (it is the Emblem of an afflicted Common-wealth) they defired him to take fome of that weak Herb and finell to it, he did fo, and told them that it finelt

15. The Tribute called Canizeffeura and F.t. zuin then nolehe, was by the inflitution of Charles the Great: val. 3. 1. 6. Every measure of Bread-corn paid yearly five P. 812.

Magiri.

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deal graciously and mercifully with us, he will oblige us to all chearfulness and readiness in his fervice, but if he shall proceed to grind and oppress us, he will then find the bitter and troublelome effects of it. 18. The Plane Tree was first brought over bift.1.12. the Ionian Sea, into the Island Diomedia to beauc.i.p. 358. tilie the Tomb of Diomedes; from thence tranflated into Sicily; and so at length brought into Half, and planted as a singular, rare, and special Tree; but now it is carryed as far as Terwin and Tourney in France, where it is counted an appurtenance to the very foil that payeth Tribute; infomuch as people that will but walk and re-

press and rub it betwixt his fingers, and so smell

to it: he did fo, And now, faith he, it flinks: In like manner, faid the Genoans, if the Prince

pay a Tribute and Custom thereupon to the people of Rome.

19. Dionyfus the elder exacted a vast fumm of money of the Syracufans, and when he faw that they lamented, pretended poverty, and defired to be freed of it, he then appointed a new Impost or Tax to be laid upon them: and this he caused to be collected twice or thrice. At last when he had commanded the fame should be paid. people laugh'd, and as they walked together calt out sharp words and jests upon him, he gave order that the Tribute should be demanded no more, for, faith he, fince they begin to contemn us, it is a fign that they have no money at all

Magiri.

20. Licinius, the Prefect of Gallia, proceeded fo far in his avaricious design, that whereas the Gauls were to pay their Tribute every Month, he ordained that there should be fourteen Months accounted to the year; December he faid was indeed the Tenth Month, but after that he would have two other to fucceed (which he called the Augusti) for the eleventh and twelfth Months, for these interposed Months he required the same Tribute to be paid, as in

any other two of the year. 21. Drufus had imposed a Tribute upon the Frisons, a small one and agreeable to their poverty; it was that for Military uses they should pay a certain number of Ox Hides, not determining either the measure or strength of them. Olennius was afterwards made Governour of that people, and he chose out certain Bulls Hides, according to the measure and strength of which their Tribute should be accepted: if otherwise, not. This was hard to other Nations, but especially to the Germans, who had Forests indeed of mighty Beafts that were wild, but had few Herds of them at home: and therefore they first delivered up their Oxen themselves; afterwards their Lands; and at last not able to pay their Tribute, they gave up their own bodies, those of their Wives and Servants to be Slaves in lieu of it. Hercupon began first complaints, and then indignation; and because they were not able to remedy these things by a just War, they feized upon those Souldiers that were appointed to collect the Tribute, and hung them upon Gibbets.

22. Antigonus laid heavy Impositions upon the Nations of Asia, and when one told him that Alexander did not use to do so, he said it was true indeed, for Alexander did only Mow Asia, in remainder, after his own decease without

very fweet: they then wished him that he would press and rub it betwixt his fingers, and so finel wor was the name of a Tribute that was imposed Polyman upon the Aftrologers, and such as were figure- p. 2213. fetters, and by that appellation they used to re-proach such as consulted the Mathematicians and Calculators of Nativities.

23. Every three years the Athiopians were Plin. nat. wont to pay by way of Tribute unto the Kings hist. 12. of Persia, as Herodottus saith, two hundred Billets (4.9. 360. of the Timber of the Ebony Tree, together with Gold and Ivory, the yearly Tribute of which last was twenty great and Mally Elephants

24. Manfolus, King of Caria, had fundry fubtil Petr. Gug. and injurious waies whereby he used to extort de Repub. money from his Subjects; he feigned that another King demanded Tribute of him which he tenance to the very foil that payeth informuch as people that will but walk and reinformuch as people that will but walk and refresh themselves under the shadow of it, must
be supplied by the purses of his people; he got
have a Tribute and Cultom thereupon to the
a great summ from the Myllacenses, pretending that their Mother City was to be invaded by the enemy, and whereas it wanted a Wall he had not wherewith to build one. By Condalus his Lieutenant he divers waies drained and exhaufted the people; for fuch Cattel as were given him he left in the hand of the Donours for fome years, and then demanded them, together with all the increase of them within such a time as again; and that he observed thereupon that the they were first given; he sold the Fruits of such Trees at a price as hung over any part of the Kings High-waies; he demanded a Tributary Drachm for the burial of any Souldier that deceafed. And whereas the Lycians rejoyced and delighted in their hair, he feigned an Edict from the King, That they should have it cut off, unless every man should redeem his at a certain rate by him at pleafure imposed.

# CHAP. XXXIII.

Of Cheats; and the extraordinary boldness of some in their Thefts.

THe Emperour Aurelius Alexander (faith Lampridius) was fo perfect a hater of all Thieves, that if he chanced but to see any of them, he had his finger ready to pull out one of their eyes; and not only fo, but it feems that fo great was his Antipathy towards all that laboured under that kind of Infamy, that at the cafual fight of any fuch, with the very commotion of his mind, he would vomit up choler, and fuch a fudden burning would come into his face that he could not speak for the prefent fo much as one single word. Great sure is that filthiness which excited a loathing in so gallant and great a man; but the Histories of these bold and fubtil practitioners will not (I hope) prove altogether fo naufeous.

1. Richard Smyth Of Shirford in Warwickshire, Dugdale's naving but one only daughter called Margaret, Antiquaring and doubting of issue Male, treated with Sir John wickly, b. 88. Littleton Of Frankley in Worcestershire, for a mar- 1.38. riage betwixt his faid daughter and William Littleton, third fon to the faid Sir John: In confideration whereof he agreed to fettle all his Lands

fore-specified fraud) doth enjoy a foot of them, so 'tis no less observable, that the Son and Heir of George by the same Margaret, to wit Stephen Littleton Of Holbeach in Worcester Shire was attended with a very hard fate, being one of the Gunpowder Conspirators in 3 Jac. for which he lost

for their charity to recover, who quickly grew well and wanton. He is toying, tempting, taking, such fire and flax quickly make a flame; brought forth, and put upon him; the Seller said

other issue upon the said William and Margaret | The Sisters lose their chastity, and without ta-And Wife in the way, are ready to make Mothers. The Young Man if fick, returns to Earl Godwin in health, leaving the healthful Nuns fick behind him. The fame hereof fills the Country of the Park Country of and the Heirs of their two bodies lawfully begotten, but for lack of fuch iffue, to return to his own right Heirs. And having writings drawn accordingly, trufted the faid Sir John Littleton to get them engrofied, which being effected, and a day appointed for fealing, Mr. Smith try, flies to Court, is complained of by Earl Godwin to the King: Officers are fent to enquire, they return it to be true; the Nuns are turned out, their house and lands forfeited, both beflowed on Earl Godwin: furprized weakness being put out, and defigning wickedness placed in the room thereof.

3. At another time the faid Earl had a mind Fall. char. to the rich mannour of Boseham in Sussex, and bist. 1. 2. bishop, he said Da mihi Basium, that is, give me a bus or kiss, an usual favour from such a Prelate: The Archbishop returns, Do tibi Basium, killing him there with an holy Kifs (perchance) as given, but a crafty one as taken, for Godwin prefently poalts to Boscham, and takes possession thereof, and though here was neither real intention in him who passed it away, nor valuable confideration to him, but a meer circumvention; yet fuch was Godwins power, and the Archbithops poorness of Spirit, that he quietly enjoyed it. These rich and ancient Mannors of Berkley and Boscham, (Earl Godwins brace of

4. Maccus, a famous Cheat, came into the Eraf colling Shop of a Shoomaker at Leyden and faluted him, in Conviv. he, how well would a pair of double fole Shoos faid the Shoomaker. Well faith Maccus I will try, and thereupon began to run; the Shoomaker when the Shoomaker munediately followed crying ftop thief, ftop thief, at which the Citizens came out of their Houses; but Maccus laughing, Let no man, said he, hinder our race, for we run for a Cup of Ale; whereupon all fet themselves quiet spectators of the course, till Maccus had run quite away; and the poor Shoomaker returned fweating and out of breath, and declared how he had been dealt with.

5. At Answerp not long fince, there was a Eral collo-Priest, who had received a pretty round sum in Covids. Silver, which he had put into a great Purse that Silver, which he had put into a great Purse that 314 hung upon his Girdle; a certain Cheat had ob-ferved it, who came, and faluting of him civilly, tells him, that he was appointed by the Parish Fall. Char.

2. Earle Godwin cast a covetous eye on the bish to 2. fair Numery of Berkley in Gloncestersbire, and thus contrived it for himself: he left there a that he might be the better fitted, in as much as he was of thevery same pitch and habit of the contribution.

Magiri. p. 2214.

ble entertainment; and some of Sir John's friends to bear him company, in whose prefence the writings were brought forth and begun to be read; but before they came to the uses, stept in Sir John Littletons Keeper in a fweat, and told them that there were a brace of Bucks at Lare in the Park, which carryed a Glass in their Tayls for Mr. Smiths Dogs to lock in (for he loved for Mr. Smiths Dogs to look in (for he loved courling well and had his Grey-hounds there) but if they made not hafte, those Market people which passed through the Park would undoubtedly rouse them. Whereupon Sir John Littleton carnestly moved Mr. Smith to seal the Writings without further reading, protesting the way according to the house the best force. they were according to the draughts he had feen, and without any alteration. Which bold affeverations putting him out of all suspicion of sinister dealing, caused him forthwith to seal them, and go into the Park. Hereupon the two children (for they were not above nine years old a piece) were married together, and years old a piece) were married together, and berkey and Boleham, (Earl Godwins brace of lived in the House with Sir John; but about six years after the young man dyed by a fall from his Horse; and Mr. Smith resolved to take his Daughter away: Sir John designing to marry her Complete Good Son with God to deli again to George his fecond Son, refused to deliver her, till which Mr. Smith never suspected any thing in the deed formerly fo fealed as hath been faid, but then upon the difference betwirt him and Sir John, it appeared that for want of iffuc, by the before specified William and Margaret the Lands were to devolve unto the right Heinrof the said William, which was Gilbert Littleton his low well would a pair of double soles shoos eldest Brother, contrary to the plain agreement at first made. What success attended all this take in short: From Gilbert these Lands descending the true, doth its never so fall out, that such as as being one of the Confirmacy with Essex, in the forty second of Eliz. and dyed in Prison.

After which Mariel his Widdow, pecitioned what would you then do? I would follow him. as being one of the Conspiracy with Esex, in the forty second of Eliz. and dyed in Prison. After which Muriel his Widdow, pertitioned King James for a restitution of his Lands, and obtained it; but doubting further troubles by futes with Mr. Smith, fold them away to Serjeant Hele a great Lawyer, who confidering the first foundation of Littletons Title, that they might be the better defended, disposed of them to his five sons; but such is the sate that follows these possessions, that for want of a publick adversary, these Brothers are now at suit among them-felves for them. And as none of the line of Gilbert Littleton to whom they descended (by the

came over to Frankley, where he found very no-

ed the Prieft, now before and then behind, faid it was too short before; that's not the fault of the Surplice, faid the Shop-keeper, but is occaflored by the diffention of the Purfe: the Priest therefore laid down his Purfe, that they might view it again, but no fooner had he turned his back but the Cheat catched up the Purse, and away he ran with it; the Priest followed in the Surplice as he was, the Shop-keeper purfued the Prieft, the Prieft called ftop the Thief, the Shop-keeper faid ftop the Prieft, the Cheat faid ftop the Priest for he is mad; the people casily be-lieved no less, when they saw him running in publick, and so habited, so that while one was a hindrance to the other, the Cheat got off clear with the purse and mony of the poor Pricst.

camer oper 6. In the reign of King Francis the first of that specificant name, King of France, a notable Thief, apparatus relled like a Gentleman, as he was diving into a great pouch, which John Cardinal of Lorrain a great pouch, which followed Cardinal of Lorran had by his fide, was effyed by the King being at Mats and Itanding right over against the Cardinal; the Thief perceiving himself disovered, held up his finger to the King, making a fign he should say nothing, and he should see good to the Charles of the cardinals of the control of the c him, to make the Cardinal go to his Pouch, who wearied himfelf with laughter, he would gladly that the Cardinal flould have again what was taken from him, as indeed he made account that the meaning of the taker was. But whereas the King thought he was an honest Gentleman, and of some account, in that he had shewed him-feit to resolute, and held his countenance so well; experience shewed that he was a most cunning Thief, that meant not to jest, but making as if he jested was in good carnest. Then the Cardinal turned all the laughter against the King, who uting his wonted Oath, twore by the faith of a Gentleman, that it was the first time that ever a Thief had made him his Companion.

came.oper. 7. The Emperour Charles the fifth, command-Jubeil cent. ing a remove; while every man was busied in 1.4.64.1. putting up his stuff, there entred a good Fellow into the Hall, where the Emperour then was, being meanly accompanied, and ready to take Horfe; this Thief (for fo he was) having made great reverence, presently went about the ta-king down of the Hangings; making great haste, as if he had much buliness to do; and though it was not his profession, yet he went about it fo nimbly, that he whose charge it was to take them down, coming to do it, found that some body had eafed him of that labour, and which was worfe, of carrying them away too.

8. Great was the boldness of an *Italian* Thief

fubrif, cent. who in the time of Pope Paul the third, played this prank. A certain Cardinal having made a great feaft in his houfe; and the Silver Veffels beginning. ing locked up in a Trunk, that stood in a Parlour next the Hall where the Feast had been; while many were fitting and waiting in this room Torch carried before him, bearing the counte-

it fitted exactly; the cheat when he had furvey- which they having done, he made it to be taken up by certain Porters that followed him in, and went clean away with it. And this was done while the Steward and all the Servants of the House were at Supper.

o. The Emperour Charles the fifth, had a little Lonicationa. Watch, of admirable and rare Workmanship; P. 523. in a great croud he was robbed of it, by a Courtier that attended upon him; but the Watch it felf betrayed the Thief, for it struck the hour of the day in his pocket: at the found of which, the poor man furprized and affrighted, cast himfelf on his knees before the Emperour imploring his pardon, which the Emperour eafily granted, faying that the fear of ignominy had been far more to him than the hope of gain could ever be.

10. When the Emperour makes his entrance camer.oper. into the Imperial Ciries, the custome is that the substitution Deputies of the said Ciries (in congratulation of his coming) present him with certain gifts: These gifts are most commonly great Cups of Gold, or other Veffels curioufly wrought, and of great value, filled fometimes with pieces of Gold, stamped with the Impress of the Cities that have the priviledge to Coin mony. In one of the chiefelt Cities of Germany fuch prefents befront. The King glad of fuch merriment towards, the chiefelt Cities of Germany fuch prefents belief to the Cardinal, took occasion in talking with in the prefence of some of his greatest favourites, they were left in his Chamber, and placed milling what he had put therein, begins to wonder; but the King who had feen the Play, was merry on the other fide: after the King had even after the King had even Pattimes, and Shews were made to delight the Emperour with: all the Courtiers were fo intent to look upon these, that they had filled all the Windows of the Emperours Chamber. One of the Emperours greatest Familiars thinking his Lord and Master would be as busie in beholding the sports as the rest, pretending in kindness to leave his place to one that stood by him, a greater man than himself, he withdrew himself back into the Chamber by the Cupboard, and seeing all was clear, puts his hand into the Cup that was given, and takes out an handful of Gold, and puts it into his Pocket, affuring himfelf that no man faw him. But the Emperour who feemed as if he thought of nothing but the Shews, took heed to something else; for he wore on his finger a Ring fet with a certain Stone, which would shew all that was done behind him; wherefore casting his eye upon it, he looked where one would not think he did. The Pastimes ended the Courtiers stood in the Chamber waiting what the Emperour would fay, when he called him that had fingered part of the Prefent, bidding him to put his hand in the Cup, and to take out as much as he could of that which was in it. The Thief not knowing whereunto it tended, and confounded with the fting of a guilty Confcience, took but a very few of the pieces, which having done, the Emperour willed him to tell them, while the reft waited very attentively. tentively, not knowing what this Ceremony tended to; and thinking those pieces should be diffributed amongst them all. The Emperour smiling said to the Thief, Drawme now out those other pieces which thou didst put up into thy Pocket a while fince, that I may fee whether for their Malters, there came a man in, with a thou didft gripe more then, or now. The poor Torch carried before him, bearing the counte-foul confounded with that word, begins to frame nance of the Steward, and having a Jacket on, who prayed those that sate on the Trunk to rise excuses and prayers; in the end he emptied his Pocket upon the Table, and tells before them all up from it, because he was to use the same; the pieces of Gold he had put up; the number

of which being far greater than those he took | a rich recompence, which he at that time receiof thy Journy, and be gone, and take heed thou lived. never come any more in my fight; and thus was the Courtier banished the Court with shame

enough. 11. A certain Candiot called Stamat, being at Jubeil. cent. Venice, when the treasure was shewed in kind-1. c. 64. p. ness to the Duke of Ferrara, entred into the 291, 292, neis to the Duke of Ferrara, entred into the subtle, biff. Chapel fo boldly, that he was taken for one of Venet. de- the Dukes domestical fervants; and wondring cad. 3.1.6. at fo much wealth, instead of contenting him-Zuin. Thes. felf with the fight, intended to purloin thence a vol. 3. i. i. part at least for himself. St. Markes Church gilded well nigh all over with pure Gold, is built at the bottom round about, within and without with pieces or tables of Marble. This Grecian Thief with marvellous cunning, devised to take out finely by night one of thole tables or stones of Marble, against that place of the Church, where the Altar stands, called the Childrens Altar, thereby to make himself an entrance into the where the Altar itands, called the Childrens Altar, thereby to make himfelf an entrance into the treafury; and having laboured a night, because in that time the Wall could not be wrought through, he laid the Stone handsomly into its place again, and fitted it to well, that no man could perceive any shew of opening it at all. could perceive any shew of opening it at all. As for the Stones and Rubbish which he took out of the wall, he carried it away fo nimbly, and fo cleanly, and all before day, that he was never diffeovered. Having wrought thus many nights, he got at length to the Treasure, and began to carry away much riches of divers kinds. He had a God-father in the City, a Gentleman of the fame file of Candy, called Zacharias Grio, an honest man and of a good Conscience: Stamat come to him, to be employed by Religious perhonest man and of a good Conscience: Stamat taking him one day aside, and near to the Altar, and drawing a promife from him that he should keep fecret that which he should impart to man (though loth to part with his mony) told him, discovered from the beginning to the end all that he had done, and then carries him to on the next Brabantius should meet him in the Riches he had stollen. The Gentleman being vertuous, stood amazed at the fight; and quaking at the horror of the offence, began to reel, and was fcarce able to ftand. Whereupon Stamat as a desperate Villain was about to kill him in the place; and as his will of doing it encrea-fed, Grio mistrusting him, stayed the blow by faying, That the extream joy which he conceiyed in feeing so many precious things, whereof he never thought to have had any part, had made him as it were besides himself. Stamat contented with that excuse, let him alone, and as a gift gave Grio a Precious Stone, of exceeding great value, and is the same that is now worn in the fore part of the Dukes Crown. Grio pretended some weighty matter to dispatch; having obtained access to the Duke, he revealeth all the matter, faying withal, that there needed expedition, otherwise Stamat might rowse himself, look about him, disguise himself and be gone. To gain the more credit to his words, he drew forth of his bosome that Precious Stone that had been given him: Which seen, fome that were present were immediately fent away to the House, where they laid hold on Stamat, and all that he had stollen, which amounted to the value of two millions of Gold, nothing thereof being as yet removed. So he was hanged betwixt two Pillars, and the Informer besides

the fecond time, the Emperour faid unto him, ved, had a yearly pension assigned him out Take all these pieces to thee to defray the charges of the publick treasury, for ib long as he

12. Anno Dom. 1560. when Hadrianus Turne- wieri oper. bas read in Paris Lectures upon Aristophanes, he lib. deira, openly averred, That heretofore in that City, P.140,1413 he had feen a crafty fellow, called Petrus Braban tius, who as often as he pleafed would fpeak from his Belly, with his mouth indeed open, but his lips unmoved, and that this way he put divers cheats upon feveral persons; Amongst others this was well known: There was a Merchant of Lions, who was lately dead, that had attained to a great effate by unjust arts, as all men believed. Brabanius comes to Cornuus, the only Son and Heir of this Merchant, as he walked in a Portico, behind the Church-yard, and tells him that he was fent to inform him, of what was to be done by him, that it was more requifite for him to think of the foul and reputation of his Father, than his death. Upon the justice, what tortures he endured in Purgatory, fons, for the redemption of fuch persons that were captive at Constantinople. Cornutus a good him that he would advise upon it that day, that his House, where he shews him the inestimable same place. In the mean time he suspected there might be some fraud in the place, because shady. dark, and apt enough for echoes or other de-lusions. The next day therefore he takes him into an open plain place, where no bush nor bryar was; where notwithstanding he heard the same song, with this addition, that he should deliver Brahaming six thousand Franks, and purchase three Masses daily to be said for him, or elfe the miferable foul of his Father could not be freed. Cornutus bound by Conscience, Duty and Religion (though loth) yet delivered him the mony, without witness of the receipt or payment of it; and having dismissed him, and hearing no more of his Father, he was fomewhat more pleasant than usual. Those that sate at Table with him, wondred at it: at last he forth he goes and haftens to the Palace, where told them what had befallen him; and thereupon was fo derided by all, that at once he should be cheated of brain and mony, that for meer grief, within some few days after he died.

CHAP.

#### Men of huge Ambition and thirst after Soveraighty. Chap. 35.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Of persons of base birth, who assumed the names of Illustrious Persons.

Hey fay there is a Pool in Comagena that fends forth a mud, that burns in fuch manner, as that it is no way to be quenchner, as that it is no way to be quench-defined a quantity of earth be cast upon it; and Virgit hath it of the Bees (those little Birds) that when they swarm, and have furiously com-menced a civil war amongst themselves, cast a handful of dust upon them, and they return to their wonted quietness.

Hi motus animorum atque hac certamina tanta Pulveris exigni jactu compressa quiescunt.

Their sierce resolves, and bloody battles cease When dust is thrown; and they return to peace.

The mud and dregs of men are fometimes fo inflamed with a pallionate defire after greatness, that they cannot reft till they are forced to their old obfcurity, or laid down in the duft of

1. Andrifeus was of so mean a condition in Macedonia, that he had no other way to fuftain himfelf, but by his daily labour; yet this man himfelf, but by his daily labour; yet this man finddainly feigned himfelf to be Philip, the Son of King Perfen, and the feature of his face was fomewhat like his. He faid it, and others believed it, or at leaft pretended they did; effectially the Macedonians and Thracians, out of weather the state of th riness of the Roman Government, which with the novelty and rigour of it displeased them. He had therefore speedily gathered mighty forces, with which he overthrew a Roman Prætor; at last he was overcome by Metelin, led in cliains to Rome, and there triumphed over.

2. Lambert Symmel, pretended himself to be Richard Duke of Tork, the second Son of Edward the fourth, and thereupon came to claim the English Crown; after a terrible battle fought in his quarrel, he was taken alive, and by order of King Hemy the feventh, put first into his Kitchin to turn the Spits, and was afterwards and the state of the state advanced to be his Falconer, in which office he

lived and dyed.

3. Amurath the fecond, having newly afcended the Throne of his Father Mahomet; at The take biffs ed the Throne of his Father Mahomet; at Thef.

p. 255, p. 265, p. 26, p. 26, p. 26, p. 26, p. 200.

Liphmonit.

1. 2. 6. 5.

p. 200.

some and perfon of Muffapha, the Son of Bajazet, who was flain many years before, in the great battle at Mount Stella againft Tamerlain.

This counterfeit Muffapha, animated by the Greek Princes, fet fo good a Countenance upon the matter, with fuch a Grace and Majefty, that not only the Country neonle. but men of great not only the Country people, but men of great place and calling repaired to him as their Natural Prince and Soveraign; fo that in a short time he was honoured as a King in all parts of the Turkish Kingdom in Europe. Amurath to repress this growing mischief, sent Bajazet Basia with a strong Army into Europe, where he was for state or his Army, and for safety of his life for sken or his Army, and for safety of his life compelled to yield up himself to Mustapha. Fought with Demerius, and not only overcame,

Much trouble he afterwards created to Anurath, at last being entrapped by the policy of Eivaces Baffa, he iled when none purfued, being taken, he was brought bound to Amurath, then at Adrianople, by whose order he was hanged from the battlements of one of the highest Towers in the City, and there left to the

4. Herophilus a Farrier, by challenging C. Ma. Val. Max. rius (who had been feven times Conful) to be 1.9.6.15. his Grandfather, gained fuch a reputation to p. 274. himself, that divers of the Colonies of the Veterane Souldiers, divers good Towns, and almost all the Colledges made choice of him for their Patron. So that C. Cafar, having newly oppref-fed Cni. Pompeius the younger in Spain, and ad-mitting the people into his Gardens, this man was faluted in the next Cloyfters, by almost as great a Company, and unles Cofar had interpoled, the Republick had had a wound imprined upon it by so base a hand; but Cofar banished him from the fight of Italy, yet after his death he returned, and then entred into a Conspiracy of killing all the Senators, upon which account by their command he was executed in Prison.

5. In the reign of Angultu Casin, there was Pal. Mix. one who pretended, that he was born of his p. 275. Sifter Octavia, and that by reason of the extream weakness of his body, he (to whom he was set forth) kept him as his own Sex. forth) kept him as his own Son, and fent away his own Son in his room; but while he was thus carried with the full fayls of impudence to an act of the highest boldness, he was by Augustus adjudged to tug at an Oar in one of the pub-

6. In the reign of Tiberius, there was one Cle. Lipl. Exponents, who was indeed the servant of Agrippa in large Postburnus, the Grandellid of Augustus by Julia, Pur. Grg. and whom he had banished into the Isle Planasia, de Repub. 1. but foon after by fraud and fame became Pofthu- 7.6.18. mus himself. For hearing of the death of Au. P. 295. fire finitely. For hearing of the teach of Antagenetics, he with great courage went to bring forth his Master (by stealth) out of the slie, and so to recommend him to the Germane or other Arnies: but fayling flowly, and finding that Agrip-pa was already flain, he took his name upon him, came into Etruvia, where he fuffered his Hair and Beard to grow, then gave out what he was, fometimes shewed himself in private, then went he to Oftia, and thence into the City, where he was applauded in divers Companies. At last Tiberius having notice thereof, by the help of Sallyfing Crippus, at a convenient time, caufed him to be fuddenly apprehended, his mouth stopped, and brought to the Palace; where Tiberius asking him how he came to be Agrippa; How came you, faid he, to be Cefur? He was secretly made away, having expressed great constancy in his torments, for he would not discover one of those that were in the Conspiracy

7. Demetrius Soter, who reigned in Syria, be- Justin.bist. ing for a certain and just cause offended with 135.9.268. them of Antioch, made War upon them; they life 1.2.5. fearing the worst, fly to new remedies, set up a 5.9.190. base person, whom they salute for Alexander the Pur. Grig. Son of Antiochus, and encourage him to feek af- de Repub. I. ter his Fathers Kingdom of Syria; what through 7. 6. 18. p. the hatred of Demetrins, and the defire of novelty, this new Alexander was generally followed

but flew him upon the place. By this means he became the peaceable polleflor of all Syria for nine years and ten months, when giving up himfelf to all kinds of debauchery, he was fet upon by the young son of *Demerius* (now grown up) overthrown and slain: the end of this *Scenick* and imaginary King.

Lipf. mon. 8. In Germany, Anno 1284. in the Reign of 12.2.5.5. Rudolphus of Hapfburg the then Emperour, there arose one who gave out himself to be the old Emperour Frederick (who had been dead more than twenty two years before. ) The Emperor Rudolphus at that time laid Siege to Colmaria, but not a little moved that this Impostour had got together a great Force, and that divers of the Nobles and Cities in the Lower Germanytook part with him, he defilted from his Siege, came down the Rhine, as one that made halt to pay his obeyfance to the old Emperour: but having once feized upon him, and demanded, Who? Whence? and for what reason he had done such things? he caused him to be burnt in the Town of Witzlar.

11:f. Ex. 9. In the fame Germany, Anno 1348. there polit. 1. 2. was a notable Impostour about Voldemarus Mar-Ludovicus Bavarus of his Marquifate of Brandenburgh. To this purpole, he kept privately about him a Miller, whom he instructed with all another min a winter, who mentificated with all requisite art and substity, and gave out that he was the Marques; divers Castles and Towns were hereupon yielded up to him; the Bavarians and their Assistants were overthrown by him in one great Battel, wherein Rudolphus Count Palatine of the Rhine, with seventy nine Knights were taken Prisoners; three years did this Miller bear up, till at last he was taken, and adjudged to the last the seventh and the seventh and the seventh and the seventh and the seventh as the seventh and the seventh to the flames, to the Infamy of his Abettours.

11)f. Ex. 10. Balwine the eighth, was Earl of Flanders polit. 1.2. and Hannonia, afterwards Emperour of Constan-6. 5. p. 195. tinople, flain in a Battel against the Bulgarians. Twenty years after his death, Bernardus Rainsus a Campanian, gave himself out to be the Empegravity of his Countenance, the remembrance of former men and things, the exact knowledge of his Pedegree, deceived even the most cautious than Rotomagensis; and by the accession of Carand circumspect; much trouble he created, till dinal Profer Colonna was then made Pope. at laft cited before Lewis the eighth, King of France, and not able to answer such questions as were by him propounded, he was reputed and was called for the Election of a new King, the P. 2231 fent away as an Impoltour; after which, taken in Burgundy, he was fent to Jeanna, Countess of Flanders, and by her order frangled. 11. The like to this fell out in Spain, when Al-

phonfis was King of Arragon; a youth of about phonjus was king of Arragur, a youth of about eleven years of age, and under the Government of his mother, there rose up one who gave out of himself, That he was that old Alphonsus, twenty eight years past reported to be slain at Fraga; to colour his absence all that while, he said, How that out of a wearine sof humane affairs, he went into Asia, and the Holy Land, where he had fought in the Wars for God and Religion, that having now expiated his fins, he was returned to his Subjects. The matter took with many, and he had undoubtedly raifed fome confiderable ftirs there, but that being taken at Augusta, he there hang'd himself.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of the huge Ambition of some men, and their thirst after Soveraignty.

Eliogabalus sometimes took his Courtiers, cash boly and commanded them to be ty'd and countom. 1. trussed fast to a great Wheel, and then 1.2. p. 574 turned and rolled them up and down in the water, taking infinite pleasure to see them sometimes aloft, fometime below, fometime to tast the fweetness of the air, and sometime to be deeply plunged in the water, where of necessity they drank more than enough. Ambitious men daily act the fame play, but they personate it tragically; and therefore it was well advised by one of the Kings of France, when his Chancellour shewed him his own lively Essigies upon a piece of Arras, flanding upon the uppermost part of Fortunes Wheel: You would do well, polit. 1. was a notable impoltour about Volacemarus Mar-6.5 p. 194 quess of Brandenburgh; the Marquess had been abroad and milling, whether loft or dead for thirty one years; when Rudolphus, Duke of Saxony, confidered which way he might deprive the Marquess of the Marq though for never fo little a time, and at what rate l'oever.

1. At the Election of the Pope, the great Hift of the compassion on me; Aneas answered him only thus, Poor Worm thou mistakest in recommending thy felf to me. His Ambition was moreover confpicuous in the prayers he went mumbling about, yet so as his Neighbours might understand him, lifting up his eyes and his voice to Heaven, and joining his hands, he cried out, Deus propitius esto mihi peccatori, God be merciful unto me a finner. The scrutiny being published it appeared that Aneas had three voices more

Great Cham of Tartary was also there by his Embassadours, who in his name told them, That he was a Potent Prince able of his own Subjects to lead many Myriads of Horse into the Field, for either the defence or inlargement of *Poland*. That he was also frugal and temperate; and fetting afide all delicate dishes his manner was to affwage his hunger with only Horses slesh. In the next place as to matters of Religion (concerning which he heard they were in dispute) their Pope should be his Pope, and their Luther his Luther. No marvel if this Embassy was re-ceived with laughter, when they beheld a man ready to part at once with Religion and all things Sacred, for the very defire he had after

Rule. 3. After the Noble exploits of Sertorius in Plut. in Spain, had put those on his part almost in equal Sectories hopes with their enemies, Perpenna too much re- P. 582.

only appred to the power of Sectorius: to that Army and amongst the Captains; and the Confpiracy being ripe he invited Sertorius, with other his Officers (Confederate with him) to Immediately the Spaniards revolted from Perpenna, and by their Embassadours yielded themmisfortune in such manner as became a General, for having the Papers of Sertorius in his hands, and all Sertorius his Papers, not looking upon any of them himself, nor suffering any other, and then caused Perpenna to be dispatched, that he might free the City of a mighty fear; and this was the end of the foolish Ambition of Per-

Pezel. Mell.

4. Alexander was at the Siege of Tyrus, when a fecond time there came to him Embassadours 7.33,338. from Davius, declaring that their Mafter would clerk mir. give him ten thousand Talents if he would set at liberty his Mother, Wife, and Children, that were taken by him; moreover if he would marconditions and put an end to the War. Alexshould be worthy of himself, which was this, That they should tell their Master that he stood in no need of his money, neither would he accept of a part for the whole; that all his money and Country was his own; that he could marry the daughter of Darius if he pleased, and could do it without his confent; that if he would experience the humanity of Alexander, he should ipcedily come in to him. After this, he fent other Embassadours with these offers, Thanks for his civilities to his captive Relations, the greater part of his Kingdom, his daughter for his Wife, and thirty thousand Talents for the rest of the Captives; to which he replyed that he would do what he desired, if he would content himself with the second place, and not pretend to equality with him, but as the World would not endure two Suns, neither could the earth endure two Soveraign Emperours, without permutation of the state of all things; that therefore he should either yield up himself to day, or prepare for War to morrow.

5. Solon, the Athenian Law-giver, faid it of one of his prime Citizens called Pififraum, That if he could but pluck out of his head the worm of Ambition, and heal him of his greedy defire to Rule, that then there could not be a man of

more vertue than he.

clarks mir. 6. Richard, Duke of Gloncester, afterwards 6.864.373 King of England, by the name of Richard the third, stopped at nothing how impious or villainous soever, to remove all obstructions be-

relying upon the Nobility of his Descent ambiti-only alvired to the power of Sertorius: to that murthered King Henry the fixth in the Tower, purpose he sowed the seeds of dissention in the and his son Prince Edward at Tewksbury; he caused his own brother George, Duke of Clarence, to be drown'd in a Butt of Malmsey; he was fulpected to have made away Edward the fourth, fupper, and there caused him to be murdered. his brother and King, by poyson; he beheaded Rivers, Vaughan, Grey, and the Lord Haftings, as the known impediments of his Usurpation; filves to Pompey and Metellus. Perpenna foon and the Duke of Buckingham his old friend, when showed he was a man that knew neither how to he saw he declined his service in the murder of command nor to obey; he was speedily broken his Nephews, which yet he got performed upon and taken by Pompey; nor did he bear his lalt the bodies of those two innocent Princes: But the just judgement of God overtook him for the spilling of all this innocent blood. His only son he promited to *Pompey* to flew him Letters from confular perions, and under the hands of the chiefest men in the City, whereby *Sertorius* was in the day, and his sleeps disturbed and broken was taken away by death; his own conscience was so disquieted, that he was in continual fears in the day, and his sleeps disturbed and broken invited into Italy: Pompey burnt the Letters, with frightful Visions and Dreams. At last he was flain in Bofworth Field, his Carkafs was found naked amongst the slain, filthily polluted with blood and dirt, truffed upon an Horse behind a Purfivant at Arms, his head and arms hanging down on the one fide of the Horfe, and his leggs on the other, like a Calf, and fo he was interred at Leicester, with as base a Funeral as he formerly bestowed upon his Nephews in the Tower.

7. Cafar Borgia, the fon of Pope Alexander, clarks mir. was a most ambitious man, he caused his bro- 6.86.9.377. ther Candianus, then General over the Popes Forces, to be murdered in the Streets, and his ner in Dowry all the Landthat lay betwixt Enther and the Landthat lay betwixt Enther acting of his Priefly Robes, and Cardiphrates and the Hellefton. The Contents of this Embafflage were disculted in Alexanders Council, when Parmenio faid. That for his part worth, when Parmenio faid, That for his part, were he will be bound fall to him many desperate Ruffians, in Alexanders stead, he would accept of those for the execution of his horrible devices. Having thus strengthened himself, he became a terrour to all the Nobility of Rome; he first drave ander on the other fide aniwered, That were he rour to all the Nobility of Rome; he first drave Parmenio he would do so too, but whereas he out the honourable Family of the Columnii; and was Alexander, he would return fuch answer as then by execrable treachery poysoned or killed the chief Personages of the great Houses of the Urfini and Cajetani, feizing upon their Lands and Estates. He strangled at once four Noble men of the Camertes; drave Guido Feltrius out of Urbin; took the City of Faventia from After Manfredus, whom he first beastly abused and then strangled. In his thoughts he had now made himself Master of all Latium, when he was cast down when he least feared. Being at fupper with his Father, prepared on purpose for the death of certain rich Cardinals, by the mistake of a Servant, he and his father were empoysoned by deadly Wine prepared for the

# CHAP. XXXVI.

Of the great defire of Glory in some No= ble and other ignoble Perfons.

Liny confidering with himself the Nature of the Element of fire, how rapacious and devouring a thing it is, and quickly confumes what soever it laics hold on, what store of it is in the World; how 'tis in every House, under every foot in Pobbles and Flints; above

# Chap. 36 Delice of Gloty very great in some Roble Persons and others. 427

with this ardent delire of Glory, how far a man that man parts with and denudes himself of; I

1.2.p. 113. of the Worlds feventh wonder, it was built by King Ptolomy Philadelphus, but Softratus, who was employed therein as the chief Architect, engraved upon it this Inscription, Softratus of Gnydos, the son of Desiphanes, to the Gods Protectors, for the safety of Sailers; this Writing he covered with Plaister, and upon the Plaister he inscribed the Name and Title of the King he knew that would foon waste away, and then his own name written in Marble,he hoped would (as he had defired) be celebrated to Eternity.

Guaz de ci- 2. We read of one who published a Book of vili conver. his, the Title whereof was, Of the Contempt 1.2. P. 329. of Glory; in this his work he endeavoured to shew by many and notable arguments, that it was a vanity unworthy of a man to hunt for popular applause by any of his performances. Yet this very person was afterwards convinced of the same errour he had so severely reproved

in others, in as much as he had fet his name in the Frontispiece of his Book.

zain. Third.

3. Cierro accounted it fo great a matter to vol. 1. 1. 2. speak cloquently, and laboured therein with that hists.

2. Speak cloquently, and laboured therein with that auxiety, that being to plead a Cause before the Guaze de Centumviri, when the day was come before he civ. conver. was prepared fo fully as he desired, and that his tiv. conver.

1. 2, p. 330.

Servant Eros brought him word that the Tryal

1. 8. a 15.

Was put off to the next day, he was fo over-joyed,
that he gave him his freedom, who had brought
him fo acceptable tidings. So far alfo was he
from diffembling this his thirft after Glory, that
in a long Epiftle he openly and earneftly entreated Luceius a Roman Citizen, that he would gratifie him in these three things, First, That he would write the Conspiracy of Catiline, diftinctly from all Foreign and external Wars, and thereby procure to him an immortal name. Secondly, That he would more studiously adorn that than any other part of his Works, and that in some things he would rather consult his love, than what the truth it felf would bear. And lastly, That he would do this with the greatest expedition, that he himself, while yet living, might enjoy some part of his Glory.

Gusz, ibid. 4. When Alexander the Great had demolished 1-2.p. 331. the Walls of Thebes, Phryne, that beautiful and rich Curtesan, went to the Thebans and prof-fered to rebuild them at her own Charges, pro-vided that to the eternal memory of her Name, fhe might be permitted to engrave upon them these words, Alexander overthrew Thebes, and Phryne did in this manner restore it.

Mont. vsr. 5. Thales the Mlessam, was a man of great to pass the nights without sleep, and to leave to pass the nights without sleep, and to leave off his usual compotations; and when they that were amazed at this change of his life, asked nomy: when he had found out what proportion the Suns greatness did bear to the greatness of ades, said he, will not suffer me to sleep. Being that Circle which he finisheth in his annual course,

us in fiery Meteors, and beneath us in subterra-nean pallages, begins to marvel that all the experiment of histo a rich man of Priese, that World was not confumed with fire: When I was a curious enquirer into fuch matters, who consider that almost every soul is wrapt about admiring the comprehensive wit of Thales, together with the excellency of the Invention, bad is liable to be transported thereby: and that as him ask what reward he would: I, faid Thaless Tacitus hath well observed, it is the last Garment ask no other reward than this, That at no time you challenge the Glory of this Invention to your cannot sufficiently wonder that it hath done no self; but that if you are delirous at any time to more mischief in the World, and that it naturally burnt, though destructively in some, yet so harmlesly in others, as some of the following of men do not despite a long of men do not despite to bear it patiently if able (who are not wife) to bear it patiently if any with impudence and injustice challenge to themselves any praise worthy observation of

6. Eroftratus, a young man, feeing he could not Solizud o. Erofratura young man, teeng ne could not solitand make himfelf famous by any vertuous or praife 6,43,9,38,4 worthy action, refolved to perpetuate the me-Val. Max. mory of himfelf by performing fomething of 18.6 14, the higheft infamy: having fettled his mind up. for the higheft infamy: having fettled his mind up. for the fettled h at Ephesus on fire, which for the stately Fabrick Din. mem. of it was worthily reputed amongst the wonders 1.5.p. 346. of the World; he confessed it was for this only end, that he might be discoursed of in after times: which occasioned the Ephesians by a severe Decree to prohibit so much as the mention of his name, that the memorial of him might be utterly abolished : which had accordingly been, but that Theopompus an Historian of great clo-quence did make mention of him in his writings.

7. In the Reign of Henry the feventh, there Bal. Chrone 7. In the Keign of Henry the feventh, there Bale Chroni, was a commotion begun in Cornwall about the page 3350: payment of a Subfidy lately granted; the Ring-Poly Virg. leaders in this Insurrection were Thomas Flamock, Din. 1.5. and Machael Joseph, a Smith: for which they were Spieds biffs from after hang'd, drawn and quartered. It is p. 754. memorable with what comfort Joseph the Black-smith cheared up himself at his going to Execution faving. That we has hoped by this that his tion, faying, That yet he hoped by this that his Name and Memory should be everlasting. So dear even to vulgar Spirits is perpetuity of name, though joined with Infamy, what is it then to noble Spirits when it is joined with glory?

8. Platerus speaks of a Student in Physick that plater. obfi came to Basil on purpose to Commence Doctor, 1.3,9,862.

Anno 1598. and falling grievously sick, towards the close of his life, he had an earnest desire that he might die a Doctor: to gratifie him therefore he was privately and in his bed created Doctor of Physick, with which he was well fa-

9. Themistocles was exceedingly enflamed with Plue, in the love of Glory, and the ambition of per- Themift. forming great matters: being yet but young, \$113,114. he importuned with most earnest entreaties, \$\frac{\psi\_0 \lambda}{a.c.}\$. the importuned with most earnest entreaties, \$\frac{\psi\_0 \lambda}{a.c.}\$. \$\frac{\psi\_ that he himself would learn, but that divers per- 42.6. 17. fons might enquire for his house, and by this \$\frac{p}{2}.404\$ means discourse of him and it. When the Bat- 1.8. 6.14. tel at Marathon was fought, and the famous ex- p. 1001. ploits of Miliades were celebrated; he was oblerved to be thoughtful for the most part, and were amazed at this change of his life, asked him the reason of it: The Trophies of Militim that Circle which he finisheth in his annual course, chosen Admiral by the people, he referred the and how by the Rules of Geometry this might be dispatch of all kind of affairs that were brought

# 428 Defire of Glory very great in some Poble Persons and others. Book IV.

Ship, that so at one and the same time, being builed in fo many matters, and called upon by fo many feveral men, he might be looked upon as a person of great Authority. And when chiefly by his means Xerxes had received that notable defeat at Sea, Themistocles was present at the Olympick Games next after, where the Spectators not regarding those that strove for the Matteries, faftened their eyes upon him all the day; and (as admiring his vertue) flewed him to flrangers with great applaufe; he (tickled with Glory) turning to his Friends, told them he had now received the fruits of all his labours for Greece. The fame man being once asked in the Theatre, whose voice it was that pleased him best? His (faid he) that sings most in my praise.

Jov. Elog. 10. Gabrinius Fundulus, the Tyrant of Cre-Dia. 1. 5. mona, when he was to lofe his head at Millaine for all his horrible crimes, and was exhorted by fome to repent himfelf of his Villanies, and hope in God for pardon, he frowningly replyed, That he did not in the leaft repent himfelf of what he had done in the right of War: but it was an especial grief to him, that he had not executed one act, which once he had conceived in his mind to do, which was, That he had once determined to throw down head-long the Empefrom the top of an high Tower (whereinto they were invited) into the Market-place below. And now at the closing up of his life, when he was not able to boast of the fact, yet he boafted of the will and purpose he had to do it, and griev'd he had loft the opportunity of doing a famous exploit as he thought it.

11. C. Julius Cafar coming to Gades in Spain, and beholding there in the Temple of Hercules the Statue of Alexander the Great, he fighed, detesting his own sloth, who (as he faid ) had done nothing worthy of memory in fuch an Age wherein Alexander had fubjected the World unto himself. He therefore earnestly desired a speedy dismission from that Province which had fallen to him as Questor, that he might seek out occasions for great Enterprizes as soon as

Liff. mon.

2.405.

12. Pericles was cited to the Assembly by the angry Athenians, for that he had fpent fo much Treasure upon publick Works and Ornaments in the City: he mildly replied, Doth it therefore repent you, O Citizens? I shall then make you this Proposition, Let my name be inscribed upon each of these Works, and I will defray the expences therein at my own cost and charge. At this all the Assembly cryed out, That he should go on in the name of the gods, and that he should not deful from expences upon that account : behold an honourable contest for Glory betwixt him and the people.

made any new Work, or repaired anythat was old, even upon the most inconsiderable things he caused his name to be inscribed, insomuch that thereupon some in a scoffing manner termed him the Wall Flower, or Pellitory on the

14. Alexander the Great took Califthenes along 1.2. 6.14. with him (a man famous for wisdom and elo-

before him, to that day wherein he was to take | the glory of his Name. He also cherished Asi. Fulg. Ex. ftotle upon the same account, and gave him a 1.8. c. 15. most liberal and magnificent allowance of eighty p. 1059. Talents, towards the compleating of that one Book of his Hiltory of Animals, hoping his Name would thereby be perpetuated. When he came to Sigeum, and beheld there the Tomb of Achilles, he figh'd and cry'd out, O fortunate young man, who hadft a Homer to Trumpet out thy fame. So also meeting with a Mellenger, who by his gefture and countenance feemed to have fome joyful matter to relate, What good News hast thou, faid he? is Homer alive again? By that faying, expressing his ardent desire to have had the most excellent Writer to have been the describer of his Acts, and the publisher of

> 15. Commodus that blemish of the Empire, Lon. Thestr. abroad, fo that he called the City of Carthage Fulg. Ex. after his own name Commodiana. He took off l. 8. c. 15. Nero's head from the Coloffus, and fet his own p. 11c6. upon it instead of the other. He also caused fome Months to be called after him. But we find that fortune hath still opposed them that have fought Glory in an oblique line: For though in brave persons, such as Alexander, Julius, Augustus, their names do yet continue in Cities and Months; Yet not so to Nero, Caligula, Commodus, and others their like: For soon after their death all those things were extinguished, from whence they hoped for an eternity.

16. Paulanias, one of near attendance upon Val. Max. the person of Philip King of Macedon, on a time 1.8.6.14. asked Hermocles which way a man might fudden. P. 249-ly become famous? Who replied, If he did kill some Illustrious Person, for by this means it would come to pass, that the glory of that man should redound to himself: hereupon he slew Philip: and indeed he obtained what he fought, for he rendred himfelf as well known to posterity by his Parricide as *Philip* did by his vertue.

17. There went a fame of a certain *Indian*, Zuin Then.

that he had fuch a peculiar skill in shooting, that vol. 2. 1.5 he could at pleasure pass his Arrows through a P. 394. Ring fet up at a convenient distance; this man Refol. p.47 was brought Prisoner and presented to Alexander Fulg. Ex. the Great, who defired him to give him an in-18 8.0.15ftance of his Artin that kind. The *Indian* re-10108,
fused, whereat *Alexander* was so incensed, that he commanded he should be led away and slain; while he was leading on to the place of his intended punishment, he told the Souldiers, That he had for fome time difaccustomed himself from shooting, and that fearing (through want of exercise) that he should not perform what he defired, he had therefore refused the Emperours command. This was told again unto Alexander, who thereupon not only commanded he should be fet at liberty, but also gave him many gifts, admiring the greatness of his Spirit, that 13. Trajams the Emperour, did openly and had rather die, than lose he had formerly gained. had rather die, than lose any of that reputation

18. Nero the Emperour was possessed with a Sueton.l. defire (though an inconfiderate one) of eter- 6.55.0.268. nity, and perpetual fame, and thereupon abolishing the old names of many things and places, he gave them others from his own name. The Month April he would have called Neroneus; and he had determined to have named Rome it felf Neropolis, or Nero's City.

quence) on purpose to write the History of his Exploits; and by his writings to spread abroad eager but various disposition, he covered the bijk town.

The intolerable Wide and haughtinels of force Berlons. Chap. 37.

fice, feigning Continence, Courtesse, and Clemency, and on the other side dissembling and concealing as he could that burning defire that he had after Glory. He envyed great Wits, both living and dead, he endeavoured to extenuate the glory of *Homer*; and gave order to celebrate the memory of *Antimachus* in his stead, whereas many had not so much asheard of his name before. He persecuted even such Handicrasts men as excelled in any particular thing, many of which he depressed and crushed, and many of them he caused to be slain: For whereas he himfelf was defirous to be accounted fuperexcellent in all things, he hated all others that had made themselves remarkable in any thing. Having bought peace of divers Kings by private prefents, he boafted that he had done more fitting Itill, than others by their Forces and Arms.

p. 1104.

20. Pompey the Great pursued the Pirates in the Piratek War into Creet, where when he found they were opposed by Metellus the Pretor in that Island, inflamed with an over desire of Glory, he defended them against Merellus with his own Forces, that he might have no Roman copartner with him in the Piratick Victory.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of the intolerable Pride and haughtine & of Some Persons.

He Pride of the Jefuites is as generally Fallers bol. as justly taxed, who being the youngest State, l. I. 6. 15. P.45. of all other Orders, and therefore by Canon to go laft, will never go in Procession with other Orders, because they will not come behind them. An unworthy tumour of the foul this vice is, and fuch a misbecoming blifter, that feldom or never is observed to rise upon those minds that are truly noble and generous; at least not till they are intoxicated and put besides themfelves by an over-liberal draught, out of the luicious cup of fortunes. Continued prosperity and affluence of all things, has indeed unhinged the fouls of many that were otherwise brave men, and made them do things that fignified they had no fentiments of mortality left within them: fo that Memento ie effe hominem, might feem no more than what is necessary, to some that are mentioned in the following Examples.

cauf. holy 1. Dominicus Sylvius, Duke of Venice, mar-3.Max. 15. plunged into fenfuality with fo much profusion. planged mito lentiative with londer produced that the could not endure to lodge, but in fabr. cent. 2. Chambers full of delicious perfumes of the East; 638-0.164. The would not wall her felf but in the dews of Sabell. 1. 4. Heaven, which must be preserved for her with dec. I. much skill; her Garments were fo pompous, Li4. p 364. that nothing remained but to feek for new fuffes in Heaven, for fhe had exhaulted the Treasures of Earth; her Viands so dainty that all the mouths of Kings tasted none so exquisite; nor would she touch her meat but with Golden Forks and precious stones. God to punish this cursed day (for honours sake) placed the first dish on Pride and superfluity, cast her on a bed, and as- the Table himself, while the new King was sate failed her with a malady to hideous, to flinking down : Whereupon the Arch-biflop of Tork

impetuousness of his mind with a kind of Arti-fice, feigning Continence. Courtess, and Cle-enforced to abandon her; none stayed about her but a poor old woman, throughly accustomed to stench and death: the delicate Seniora was infected with her own perfumes in fuch manner, that from all her body there began to drop a most stinking humour, and a kind of matter so filthy to behold, and so novsom to the finell, that every man plainly perceived that her diffolute and excessive daintiness had caused this insection

> 2. Tigranes, King of Armenia, had ever in his Plut. In Court divers Kings that waited upon him, four of Luculle, which alwaies attended upon his Person, as his p. 505. Foot-men; and when he rode abroad they ran by his Stirrup in their Shirts; when he fat in the Chair of State, they stood about him holding their hands together, with countenances that shewed the greatest bondage and subjection imaginable, shewing thereby that they religned all their liberty, and offered their bodies to him, as their Lord and Mafter, and were perfons more

ready to fuffer than to do any thing.

3. Sefoftris, King of Ægypt, though other—Lips. mone wife a Prince of great vertues, was yet of a most 1.2.6.14. intolerable Pride: For he caused sour of his Radigh's Captive Kings, instead of Horses, to draw his hish world, Chariot, when he was disposed to be seen, and have a 184 to ride in Triumph. One of these four, at such \$.5. p.430. time as Sefoftris was carried out to take the air, cast his head continually back upon the two formost Wheels next him, which Sefestris observing, asked him What he found worthy of his admiration in that motion. To whom the Captive King answered, That in those he beiseld the mutability of all worldly things, for that both the lowest part of the Wheel was suddenly carried above, and became the highest; and the uppermost part was as fuddenly turned downwards, and under all. Which when Sefostris had judicioully weighed it helped to prick the blifter of his Pride, and he difmissed those Kings, and all other from the like fervitude in the future.

4. Aldred, Arch-bilhop of York, had a cer- Bak. Chrone tain fuit to William the Conquerour, and having P. 40. a repulse therein, the Arch-bishop in great difcontent, offered to depart : The King standing in awe of his displeasure, stayed him, fell down at his feet, defired pardon, and promifed to grant his fuit. The King all this while being down at the Arch-bishops feet, the Noble-men that were present, put him in mind that he should cause the King to arise: Nay, faith the Prelate, let him alone, let him find what it is to

5. Anibal was fo exalted with the Victory he Lon. Theate had got at Cannas, that alterwards he admitted P. 637. not any of his Citizens of Carthage into his Camp; nor gave answer to any but by an Interprecer. Also when Maherbal said at his Tent door, That he had found out a way whereby in a few daies (if he pleased) he might sup in the Capitol, he despised him. So hard is it for felicity and moderation to keep company toge-

6. King Henry the fecond of England, Anno Polyd Vive. Dom. 1170. caused his son Prince Henry at seven- 1.13, p. 212. teen years of age to be Crowned King, that he Speeds history might in his own life-time participate in the Go. P. 478. vernment with him: And on his Coronation

anger St. Peter.

faid pleasantly to him, Be merry my best Son, for there is not another Prince in the whole World that hath such a Servitor at his Table. To whom the young King fcornfully answered, Why do you wonder at this? my Father doth not he being a King only by the Mothers side,

Oneen to my Mother.

7. Frederick, the first, Sirnamed Barbarossa, in prosecution of Pope Alexander the third, had lent his son Othe to pursue him with seventy sive land, rich and abounding in all wealth, the only bift of the and Otho was made Prifoner and carried to Venice by Cian the Venetian Admiral. Whereupon Freof the greatest States in Europe.

Polydor Virgil faith of him, Juvene nihil acutius,

of our Lord 1201. those of the Kings. In the Senate he used a samong tall the Hans Towns. Seat of Gold to fit in; he also permitted divine seat of Gold to fit in; he also permitted divine honours to be given to him: Nay, he was arrived to that excels of pride, that he would have whatever he spake to be received as Law; nor proud and arrogant, that in a short space after he would have whatever he spake to be received as Law; nor proud and arrogant, that in a short space after he would he give the least respect unto any that came to him. Through this infolency he fell into an inexpiable hatred, and was flain in the Senate-house with twenty three wounds, in the and large Possession in Land, which when Soling 22.

of insolency and Pride, scorning Philip, he would have Jupiter Ammon for his Father; despising fembling at once the Son, the Citizen, and the Earth?

11. Pallas the Freed-man of Claudius the Em- Tacit. Ann. perour was arrived to that excets of Pride, that Himmon's within doors (to beget a kind of veneration in 1.2. c. 16. those of his Family) he used no other way to p. 365. express what he would have done but with a think that he doth more than becomes him: for nod of his head, or some sign of his hand: or if things required any further explication than ferveth me who have a King to my Father, and a fuch figns would admit of, he informed them of

fent his fon Otho to purise that with teverity he for all Merchandizes, whither Ships came Mubilinath Constitution. The Pope had faved himleft at Venice, and Otho was made Prifoner and carried to Venice from all parts. The Inhabitants thereof (through h. 1. p. 30. ease) knew not what to do nor desire, but derick grew more mild, and accepted conditions of Peace prescribed by Alexander, as that centious, not only in their apparel, but also in \*\*Baftifcum ambulabic.\*\* The Emperour moved which made her proud and infolent; the did with this differece, answers, Non tibi fed Petro: fraight out a Ship for Damziek, giving the Ma-The Pope replyed, Et mibi & Petro. This hap- there have to return her in exchange of her Merpened at Venice, Anno 1171. in the presence of chandize the rarest stuffe he could find. The. the Embassadours of the Kings and Princes, and Master of the Ship finding no better Commodity than good Wheat, fraighted his Ship there-Dilt. difa Simon Thurway, born in Cornwall, bred in magic our English Universities, until he went over unto our English Universities, until he went over unto discourant this foollish and glorious widow, that P. Paris, where he became so eminent a Logician, P. Paris, where he became so eminent a Logician, that all his Auditors were his Admirers. Most that all his Auditors were his Admirers. Most that all his Auditors were his Admiters. More than the sea on the Lar-board: his firm his memory, and fluent his expression, and lar-board: his firm his memory, and fluent his expression, and lar-board: his firm his memory, and all the Wheat poured the which was done, and all the Wheat poured the sea of the Lar-board: his first his fi p. 110. prophanely he advanced Ariffolic above Mofes, into the Sea. But the whole Town, yea all the and himself above both: But his Pride had a Province did smart for this one womans errour, great and sudden fall, losing at the same instant for presently in the same place whereas the Maboth language and memory, becoming com-pleatly day &, without Reason or Speech. grew a great Bar of Sand, wherewith the Haven was so stopped as no great Ship could enter; fene nibil obtustus, whilst others add, That he and at this day the smallest Vessels that will made an inarticulate found, like unto lowing. Anchor there must be very careful, lest they This great Judgement besell him about the year strike against this Flat or Sand-bank, the which ever fince hath been called Urawelandt, that is 1.6.7.1/1.4.1.

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1.6.7. him for perpetuity. He greedily accepted of ness could not endure to be braved by them: the Title of Imperatour, given him by the Senate. He challenged to himself the Title of the poorest of the Province, although it be at Pater Patria; he placed his own Statua amongst this day one that hath the greatest Priviledges

lost his wits.

fifty fixth year of his age.

10. The felicity and vertue of Alexander the a place where was hung up a Map of the World, Lor. The felicity and vertue of Alexander the a place third to find out Attica in that Map: which when he had done, Now, faid he, find have Jupiter Ammon for his Father; despising me out your own Lands; and when he replied, the Macedonian habit, he put on the Persian; and that they were not at all set down: How is it this time in little and the set of t thinking it little to be no more than a man, he would needs be adored as a god. Thus dif- of the Possession of that which is no part of the

proud Spirit of his, he would take upon him divers Titles and additions to his name, he called himself Abrodiatus, that is, fine, delicate and fumptuous; he went cloathed in Purple, with his Chaplets of Gold, his Staff headed with Gold, and his Shooe-buckles of the fame; he called himself the Prince of Painters, and boafted That the Art by him was made perfect and accomplified; he gave out, That in a right Line he was descended from Apollo. Having drawn the Picture of Hercules according to his full proportion, he gave out That Hercules had often appeared to him in his fleep, on purpose that he might Paint him lively as he was: In this vein of pride and vanity, he was put down, in the Judgement of all present, by Timanthes a Painter in Samos, who shewed a Picture of Ajax that excelled the like that was made by the hand of Parrhasius.

15. Parrhasus was an excellent Painter; but

ever shewed more insolence than he. In this

plin.l. 35. 15. Parrhasus was an excellent rather, one of the post with grew io proud thereupon, that no man he in this

Bilb. God. 16. Hugo, the Popes Legate, coming into wis, p. 50. England, a Convocation was immuned at West-chitwins minster, where Richard Arch-bishop of Canterbubist-collect. ry being sat at the right-hand of the Legate, Roger Arch-bishop of York coming in, would needs have displaced him, which when the other would not suffer, he sat down in his lap: all wonder at this insolence, and the fervants of Canterbury draw him by violence out of his ill chosen place, threw him down, tore his Robes, trod upon him, and used him very dispitefully: he and faid he was rightly ferved.

of his fufficiency, that when one craved his advice, to whom he should commit his son to be instructed? his answer was, To me, for, faid he, if I did but imagine any person that excel-led my felf, I would read Philosophy under

Plat.in vit. 18. Metellus, the Roman General, having 5011, 9.579. once by chance overcome Sertorius in a Battel, clark's mir. he was so proud of his Victory, that he would needs be called Imperatour; would have the people fet up Altars, and do Sacrifice to him in every City where he came; he wore Garby fecret Engines, carrying Trophies of Gold, and Crowns and Garlands; and laftly, had a number of delicate young and beautiful Boyes and Girles following, with Songs of Triumph that were composed in praise of him.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of the Infolence of some men in Profpes rity, and their abject baseness in Ada versity.

Ucen Mand, the wife of King Henry the first, hath this commendation left her.

Profera non latam fecere, nec aspera tristem; Aspera Risus ei; prospera terror erant. Non decor effecit fragilem, nec sceptra superbam, Sola potens humilis, sola pudica decens.

When prosprous, not o'rejoy'd; when crost, not fud; Things slowishing made her fear, adverse made glads Sober, though fair; lowly, though in Throne plac'd; Great; and yet humble; beautiful, yet chast.

People of the disposition of this Princess, are as rare as black Swans, and few but degenerate into Pride or baseness, according as the scene of their fortune turns and changes to black or white.

1. Lepidus was one of that Triumvirate that orof. bifl. divided the Roman Empire amongst them; 1.6,6,18 coming out of Africa, he met with Ottavianus p. 267. Cafar in Sicily, who had newly been beaten by Sextus Pompeius; here Lepidus puffed up with in this dulty pickle goes and complains to the King, who was at first angry, but when he was informed of the whole truth, he laughed at it, gions of Souldiers, with terrour and threats de-manded the chief place of command; he gave 17. Chryspppus was an ingenious and acute the spoil of Message to his own Souldiers; and person, but withal so listed up and so conceited when Casar repaired to him, he rejected him when Cafar repaired to him, he rejected him once and again, and caused same Darts to be thrown at him, which Cafar wrapping his Gar-ment about his left hand difficultly bare off: fpeedily therefore he fet Spurs to his Horfe, and returned to his own Camp, disposed his Souldiers into Military posture, and led them immediately against those of Lepidus: some were flain, and many Legions of the adverse part were perswaded to come over to Casars part. Here Lepidus finding whereunto his former infolency and vanity began now to tend, casting off his Generals Coat, and having put on the halands of Flowers on his head; fitting at Ban-quets in a Triumphal Robe, he had Images of Victory to go up and down the Room, moved who gave him his Life and Goods, but condemned him to perpetual banishment.

2. The Duke of Buckingham, that great Facoust of K. vorite, fent a Noble Centleman to Bacon, then James, by Atturney General, with this Message, That he A.W.p. 131, knew him to be a man of excellent parts, and 132, 66. as the times were fit to ferve his Mafter in the Keepers place: but he also knew him of a base ungrateful disposition, and an arrant knave, apt in his prosperity to ruine any that had raised him from adversity: yet for all this he did so much study his Masters service, that he had obtained the seals for him, but with this assurance, should he ever requite him, as he had done fome others, he would cast him down as much below form as he had now raifed him high above any honour he could ever have expected. Bacon patiently hearing this Message, replyed, I am glad my Noble Lord deals to friendly and freely with me: But, faith he, can my

15. Parrhafins

Lord know thele abilities in me, and can be think \ when I have attained the highest preferment my profession is capable of, I shall so much fail in my judgement and understanding, as to lose those abilities, and by my miscarriage to so noble a Patron, cast my felf headlong from the top of that honour to the very bottom of contempt and forn? Surely my Lord cannot think fomeanly of me. Now Bacon was invested in his Office, and within ten daies after the King goes to Scotland: Bacon instantly begins to believe himself King; lies in the Kings Lodgings; give Audience in the great Banquetting-houle; makes all other Councellours attend his motions with the same state the King used to come out, to give Audience to Embassadours. When any other Councellours fat with him about the Kings affairs, he would (if they fat near him) bid them know their diftance: upon which Secretary Winhood rose, went away, and would never fit more, but dispatched one to the King, to defire him to make haft back, for his Seat was already Ufurped. If Bucking ham had fent him any Letter, he would not you have the opening, or reading it in publick, though it was faid, it required speedy dispatch, nor would youchfafe him any answer: In this posture he lived until he heard the King was returning, and began to believe the Play was almost at an end, and therefore did reinvest himself with his old rags of baseness, which were so tattered and poor, at the Kings coming to Windfor, that heattended two daies at Buckingham's Chamber, being not admitted to any better place than the Room where Trencher-fcrapers and Lacquies attended, there fitting upon an old wooden Cheft, with his Purse and Seal lying by him on that Cheft. After two daies he had admittance, and at his first entrance he fell down flat on his face at the Dukes foot, killing it, and vowing never to rife till he had his pardon; then was he again reconciled; and fince that time fo very a flave to the Duke, and all that Family, that he durft not deny the command of the meanest of the kindred, nor oppose any thing.
3. Tigranes, King of Armenia, when Lucullus

divers Kings who attended upon his greatness,

whom he used in a proud and insolent manner:

and when he faw the Forces of Lucullus upon the

march towards him, he faid, If these men come

as Emballadours, they are very many, if as Enemies, they are very few. Yet this man who bare himself so high in time of his prosperity,

when he faw his Horse-men give way, was him-felf one of the first that sled out of the Field,

casting away the very Diadem from his head into

the plain field, left any thing about him might retard the fwift-ness of his slight, deploring with tears his own fate, and that of his sons; and af-

thereby refigning his Kingdom to his pleafure.

came against him, had in his Army twenty thoufand Bow-men and Slingers, fifty five thousand Clark's mire Horse-men, whereof seventeen thousand were men at Arms, Armed Cap-a-pee, and one hundred and fifty thousand Armed Foot-men, of Pioneers, Carpenters, &c. thirty five thousand that marched in the Reer. He was so puffed up with the fight of his huge Army, that he vaunted amongst his familiars, that nothing grieved him but that he should fight with Lucullus alone, and not with the whole force of the Romans; he had

Plut. in

4. Ferfens, the last King of the Macedonians, Plut. in as he had many vices, and was above measure P. A. 171. covetous, fo he was also so puffed up with the P. 269. pride of the Forces of his Kingdom, that he carried himfelf with infolence enough divers waies; he feemed to contemn all the power of the Romans; he stirred up Genius, King of the Illyrians, against them for the reward of three hundred Talents; then provoked him to kill the Roman Embassadour; and at last, when he saw he had far enough engaged him, refused to pay him the money. This man was, at latt, over-come by and tell into the hands of Paulus Emyline, and then he discovered as much baseness in his Advertity, as he had done arrogance in his prosperity. For when he came near the Conful, the Conful arose to him as to a great Person. who was fallen into advertity by the frowns of fortune, and went to meet him with his friends, and with tears in his eyes: Then it was that Perfew in an abject posture cast himself at the seet of the Conful, embraced his knees, and spake words, and made Prayers fo far from a man of any Spirit, that the Conful could no longer endure them, but looking upon him with a ftern and fevere countenance, he told him, He was an unworthy enemy of the Romans, and one that by the meanness of his Spirit had cast a dishonour upon his Victory.

Thomas Woolfey, Cardinal, when he went p.532,547. his last Embassy into France, had in his retinue nine hundred Horse of Nobles, Gentry, and others: he rode like a Cardinal very fumptuously on his Mule, with his spare Mule and spare Horse trapped in Crimson Velvet upon Velvet, and his Stirrups gilt. Before him he had his two great Crosses of Silver, his two great Pillars of Silver, the Kings Broad Scal of England, and his Cardinals Hat, and a Gentleman carrying his Valence of fine Scarlet all over richly embroydered with Gold, wherein was his Cloak; and his Harbingers before in every place to prepare lodging for his Train: As he was great in power, fo no lefs in pride and infolence; he told Edward, Duke of Buckingham, that he would fit on his skirts, for spilling a little water on his Shooe; and did afterwards procure his head to be cut off; he prefumed to carry the Great Seal of England with him beyond the Seas; Great seat of England with him beyond the seas; he demolished forty Monasteries to promote his own Buildings. And dared in Conference to fay familiarly, Ego & Rex mew, I and my King. But when once he was declined in his fayour with the King, and commanded to retire, he was upon the way at Putney met by Mr. Norrice, who had some comfortable words to deliver him from the King, and a Ring of Gold in token of his good will to him: The Cardinal at hearing of this, quickly lighted from his Mule alone, as though he had been the youngest of his men, and incontinent kneeled down in the dirt upon both his knees, holding up his hands for joy of the Kings comfortable Message. Mr. Norrice, faid he, confidering the joyful news you have brought me, I could do no less than rejoyce, every word pierced to my heart, that the fudden joy furmounted my memory, having no regard or respect to the place, but I thought it my duty that in the same place where I received this comfort, to laud and praise God on my knees, and ter all this, in great humility he laid down his | most humbly to render to my Soveraign Lord my Crown or his Diadem at the foot of Pompey, hearty thanks for the fame. Talking thus upon his knees to Mr. Norrice, he would have pulled

off a Velvet night-cap, which he wore under the banks of the River Niles, with a deep figh his scarlet Cap, but he could not undo the knot under his chin, wherefore with violence herent the Laces of his Cap, and pulled his faid Cap from his Head, and kneeled bare-headed, when Mr. Norrice gave him the Ring: he faid, If I were Lord of the Realm, one half were too finall a reward for your pains and good news; but defired him to accept alittle Chain of Gold, with a Gross of Gold, wherein was a piece of the Holy Crofs, which he ware about his Neck next his body, and faid he valued at more than a thousand pounds.

#### CHAP. XXXIX.

Of the Vain-glorious Boasting of some

Hen Alcibiades (then but young) was boalting himfelf of his Riches and Lands, Socrates took him into a room, and shewed him the Map of the World; Now, faid he, where is the Country of Attica? When Alcibiades had pointed to it, Lay me then, faid he, your finger upon your own Lands there. When the other told him they were not there described; and what, said Socrates, do you boast your self of that, which is no part of the Earth? He that hath most hath nothing to boast of, and great boafts (for the most part) as they betray great folly, fo they end in as great derition.

1. Oromazes had an inchanted Egg, in which court, tom. this impostor boasted that he had enclosed all the 2. p. 465. happiness in the world; but when it was broken, there was found nothing in it but wind.

clark livis 2. Mr. John Carter, Vicar of Bramford in Suf-fitis end. folk, an excellent Scholar, and a modelf perfon, not divin, being at Diener at Ipswich in one of the Magifirstes Houses, where divers other Ministers were also at the Table; one amongst the reft, ( who was old enough, and had learned enough to have taught him more humility) was very full of talk, pragget man of my parts and skill, &c. and made a challenge, faying, Here are many learned men, if any of you will propound any queftion in Divinity or Philosophy, I will dispute with him, resolve his doubts, and

fatisfie him fully. All at the Table (except himself) were filent for a while; then Mr. Carter when he faw that no other would speak to him, calling him by his name, I will, faid he, go no further than my Trencher to puzle you; here is a Sole, now tell me the reason, why this fish that hath alwayes lived in the falt water, should come out fresh? To this the forward Gentleman could fay nothing, and fo was laugh-

ed at, and shamed out of his vanity.

3. Ptolomeus Philadelphus was a wife Prince, Athendelp. 3. Ptolomens Philadelphis was a wife Prince 1. 12. c. 9. and learned amongst the best of the Egyptians but was fo infatuated by unfeafonable and high luxury, that he grew to that degree of fottishness, as to boast that he alone had found out he wished he was one of them.

4. Eunomius the Heretick, boasted that he rall, bol. knew the Nature of God; at which time not- flat. 1. 2.c. withstanding St. Basil puzled him in twenty 4.2.57. one questions about the body of an Ant.

5. Paracelfus boafted that he could make a Full. bol. man immortal, and yet himfelf dyed at fourty flat. 26.3. feven years of age.

6. Pompey the Great (at fuch time as the news clark, mir. of Cafars passing Rubicon came to Rome) boast-6.102. g. ed that if he should but once stamp with his 471. foot upon the carth of Haly, forthwith armed troops of Horfe and Foot would leap out thence; yet was he put to a shameful slight, by that enemy he so much despised.

7. Sigifmund, King of Hungary, beholding the Receives greatness of his Army which he led against Ba-Tark high. jazet the first, hearing of the coming of the Turks P. 205. Jazzt the nert, nearing of the coming of the Imag army, in his great jollity proudly faid, What need we fear the Tink, who need not at all to fear the falling of the Heavens, which if they should fall, yet were we able to hold them up from falling upon us with the very points of our Spears and Halberds; yet this Infolent was then yanquifhed, and enforced to fly not unlike another Xerxes, being driven to pass the Daminimize in a fingle and little Boat; this was at the Battle of Nicopolis, Anno 1396.

8. Abel by bribes bestowed in the Court of Pib. Sport. Rome, from Archdean of St. Andrews, got himfelf to be preferred Bishop there, and was con- 2.p. 44 fecrated by Pope Innocent the fourth; at his return he carried himfelf with great infolence. They write of him, that in a vain-glorious humour one day, he did with a little Ciralk, draw this line upon the Gate of the Church,

Hec mihi funt tria, Lex, Cmon, Philosophia;

Bragging of his knowledge and skill in those Professions; and that going to Church the next day, he found another line drawn beneath the former, which faid,

Te levant absquetria, Frans, Favor, Vanasophia.

this did fo gall him, that taking his Bed, he dyto have taught him more humility) was very full of talk, bragged much of his parts and ten months and two dayes, having fate Bifliop only ten months and two dayes; this was about Anno 1238.

#### CHAP. XL.

Of the Unadvised Rashness and Temeria ty of some persons.

Uch men as expose themselves to great perils upon light causes, were compared by Augustus, to them who fish with a Golden Hook, where all their gains would not recompence their one lofs. An heady and unconfult-ing precipitancy in affairs of importance is the immortality, and that he should never dye. Not mother of all mischief; and when men rush uplong after being newly recovered of a harp fit of the Gout, and looking out of his Window, of what is like to be the event, little is to upon the Egyptians that dined and sported on be expected from such inconsiderate hastiirreparable loffes.

cauf. hol. p. 342.

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1. Bishop Audas, an ardent man, and unable court, tom. to adapt his zeal to the occasion of the times, 1.Max. 1. would needs countenance the humour of the blind multitude, and went out in the midst of the day, to destroy a Pyreum, which was a Temple wherein the *Persians* kept fire to adore it. A great sedition was raised, which soon came to the notice of King Ildegerdes; Audas is fent for, to give an account of this act, he defendeth himself with much courage and little success for the Christians benefit: The King con-demns him upon pain of death to reedific the Temple he had demolifhed, which he refusing to do, was presently sacrificed to the fury of the *Pagans*; a violent perfection followed, which almost proceeded to the subversion of the foundations of the Christian Religion in *Persia*. Men were every where seen to be sleyed and roalted, pierced with Bodkins and Arrows, thereby becoming spectacles of pity and terror to all that beheld them.

Lips worth. 2. The Emperour Theodosius the younger, 1.2. c. 2. P. used to sign Petitions very rashly, without so much as reading of them, reposing his considence caif hot.

Court, tom, in the recommendation, and supposed fidelity

1.1.5.p. of others. His Sifter Pulcheria perceiving it,

1.4.5 found out this honest fraud to amend it; She Zoran. An- framed a Petition, and tenders it to him, wherenal. tom. 3. in the defired that his Empress Eudoxia thould P. 123. in the detred that his Emples Linear Perceives the Perceive timel, be given to her as her flave; he receives the Perceive tition and forthwith fluories it. She therefore kept Eudoxia with her for fome time; the Emperor wonders at it, and fends for his Wife, his Sifter refuses to fend her, and returns that the was here by all the right in the world: She produces her Petition with the Emperors hand to it, at the fight of which he was confounded; She was restored back to him, and it is probable he afterwards learned to read before he figned Petitions.

1'al. Mir. 3. Annibal Tryling from Petilia to Africa, 1.9.48. was brought into the narrow Sea betwixt Sicily and Italy; he not believing there was fo finall a dilance betwirt those two, caused his Pilot to be forthwith flain, as one who had treacheroully miffed him in his course; afterwards having more diligently considered the truth of the matter, he then acquitted him, when nothing further than the honour of a Sepulture could

be allowed to his innocence. schute, obf.

4. Lewis of Bavaria the Emperour, had made medic. b. 1. a league, and joyned his forces with the Cities near the Khine, against those, who in the difference tion of the Princes wasted Germany. While he was here, the Empress, Mary of Braham, being at Wer'd, wrote two Letters, lealed with one Seal, but yet with different Wax; that with the black Wax was for the Emperor her Lord, that with the Red for Henry Ruchon, a Commander in the Army, but through the miltake of him that brought them, that with the red Wax was delivered to the Emperor, who having read it, fulpecting fome love delign, though causelesly, discimbled the thing, and leaving the Army at the Rhine, by as great journeys as he could, night and day he hasted to his Wife, whom (unheard) he condemned for Adultery, and caused to lose her head; as conscious with her he stabbed H.lica with a Penknife, and caused the chief of the Ladies of honour, to be cast headlong from a Tower, Anno 1256. Soon af- make him fad. He gave him his liberty; but

ness, besides an unprofitable repentance, after | ter this unadvised cruelty, he had a fearful vi-

ter this unadvifed cruelty, he had a fearful vition in the night, through the fear of which he
was turned all grey in a nights space.
5. Otho the Emperour, when Vitellius came Patric. de
against him, was advised by all his to protract Reg. 1.6-tit.
the light and to delay a while, seeing that the
14-p. 387.
enemy was equally presed and cumbred with
want of provisions, and the strainess of the
places through which they marched. Otho resuffing to listen to this wholesome advice, with
an inconsiderate rathness. Dut all upon the trial an inconsiderate rathness, put all upon the trial of a Battle, and fo losing at once both his Army and the Empire, he laid violent hands upon himself, and was buried at Brixellum without Funeral Pompe, or fo much as a Monument over him.

6. The Athenians were rash even to madness Val. Max. it self, who at one time condemned to death p. 262. ten of their chief Commanders, returning from a glorious Victory, for that they had not inter-red the dead bodies of their Souldiers, which they were hindred from doing, by the rage and tempestuousness of the Sea: Thus they punished Necessity, when they should have honoured

## CHAP. XLI.

Of such persons as were discontented in their happiest Fortunes.

T is a fiction of the Poets concerning Phaethen, that notwithstanding he was mounted up into Heaven, yet even there he wept for anger and despight, that none would give him the rule and government of those Horses that drew the Chariot of the Sun his Father. There is nothing more in it than this, than to let us know that the heart of man widens according to the measure we endeavour to fill it; and that very rarely there is a fortune fo con-fiderable in the world, but labours of fome such defect or other, as makes us either wish beyond it, or fick and weary of it.

1. Abner, an Eastern King, as foon as his  $\nu_{aug.Flor}$ . Son was born, gave order for his confinement fall.  $\nu_{aug.Flor}$  to a flately and spacious Cattle, where he should 127. be delicately brought up, and carefully kept from having any knowledge of humane calami-ties; he gave special command that no diftref-fed person should be admitted into his presence, nothing fad, nothing lamentable, nothing unfortunate, no poor man, no old man, none weeping, nor disconsolate was to come near his Palace: Youthfulness, pleasures and joy were alwayes in his presence, nothing else was to be seen, nothing else was discoursed of in his company. But alas in process of time, the Prince pany. But alas in process of time, the Pilmer longed; this made him fad in the very midft of his joyes, and what should he long for, but not to be so cumbred with delights. The grief of pleasures made him request his Father to loose the bonds of his micrable felicity; this success of the longer time of the father. of the Son croffed the intentions of the Father, who was forced to give over his device to keep him from fadness, left by continuing it, he should

way all objects of forrow; the blind, the maimed, the deformed, and the old must not come near him. But what diligence is fufficient to conceal the miseries of mortality? The Prince in his recreations meets with an old man, blind and leprous, the fight aftonishes him, he startles, trembles and faints, like those that fwound at the apparition of a Spirit, enquires of his sol-lowers what that thing might be? And being inwardly perswaded that it was some fruit of humane life; he difliked pleafures, condemned mirth, and delpifed life, he rejected his Kingdom and Royal dignity, and bad adue to all the blandishments of fortune at once.

Sutton. 1.4. 3. Caius Caligula used often to complain of the 631.9.184. State of his times, that his raign was not made remarkable with any publick calamities; how that of Augustus was memorable for the slaughter of the Legions under Quintilius Varis; that of Tiberius by the ruine and fall of the Theatre at Fidena, but his should be buryed in oblivion, through the prosperous course of all things: and therefore he often wished the slaughter of his Armics, Famine, Pestilence, Fires, or some opening of the Earth, or the likemight fall out in his

Turk. hift.

3. Bajazet the first, after he had lost the City of Sebastia, and therein Orthobules his eldest Son; as he marched with his great Army against Tamerlane, he heard a country Shepheard merrily repoing himfelf with his homely Pipe, as he I tanier, he heard a country shepheard nierri-tanied, no that he ich his kannely Pipe, as he fate upon the fide of a Mountain, feeding his poor Flock. The King stood still a great while fifthing unto him, to the great admiration of his Nobility about him; at latterching a deep figh, Hadrian the fixth, who thought nothing sell out Nobility about him; at laft fetching a deep sigh, he brake forth into these words, O happy Shepheard, which hadst neither Orthobules nor Sebaftiato lole: bewraying therein his own dif-content, and yet withal thewing that worldly happiness conditeth not so much in possessing of

4. Sidonius Apollinaris relateth, how one 2 6.8 p means at the top of honour, was the very first day much wearied, and fetching a deep sigh, faid thus, Felicem te Damocle, qui non longiue uno prandio regni necessitatem toltrassi; O Damocles, how happy do I esteem thee sor having been a King but the space of a Dinner; I have been one a whole day, and can bear it no longer.
5. Flavius Vespasianus the Emperour, upon the

day of his Triumph was so over-wearied with 36.p. 252. the flowness and tediousness of the pompous Shew as it passed on, that he brake forth into of a Triumph, as if it was either due to, or fo much as hoped for by any of my Ancestors.

6. Ottavius Angustus did twice think of re-

6.28. p.69. figning the Empire, and reftoring the Republick to its liberty; first after the overthrow of M. Antonius, as being mindful that it was objected against him by him, that he alone was the person that impeded it. Again, he had the same purpose, being wearied out and discontented with the tædium of his continual and daily ficknesses: Insomuch that sending for the Magiftrates and Senate to his House, he put into their hands the account of the Empire. But afterwards confidering that he could not live

charged his attendants to remove out of his of improvidence, to leave the Supream Power in the hands of many, he perfilted in his resolution to retain it himfelf.

7. C. Murius having lived to feventy years Plut in of age, and who was the first who amongst mor. tals was created Conful the feventh time, having 432,433. also the possession of such riches and treasures, Reg. 1. 5-1. as were fufficient for many Kings, did yet la- 350 ment and complain of his hard hap, that he then and companied in the many neglection in the floud dye untimely, poor, and in want of those things which he did defire. Alexander the Plate de Great, hearing Anaxarchus the Philosopher disc trang. Anis coursing, and shewing that according to the sense mi, p. 147. of his Master Democratus, there were infinite of his Matter Democratus; there were minute and innumerable Worlds; he (fighing) faid, Alas, what a miferable man am I, that have not fuldued fo much as one of all these? whereupon satyr, 9. faith Juvenal,

Unus Pellao Juveni non sufficit Orbis, Aftuat infalix angusto limite Mundi.

For one Pellaan Youth the World's too fmall, As one pent up, he cannot breath at all.

8. Pope Adrian the fixth, perceiving that the Prid. intro. Lutherans began to fpread, and the Turks to ap- to high in-proach, was fo discontented, and so heart-broken with these and some other things, that he grew 145. quite weary of the honour, whereunto he had attained, so that he fell sick and died in the semore unhappily to him in this world, than that he was advanced to the Papacy.

9. Pope Pius the fifth, when advanced to the clarks mir. Papacy led but an uneasie life therein, 3s to 688,9388. mappiness consistent not so much in possessing of much subject to danger, as enjoying in a little ty; for he was heard to complain thus of himself, contentment devoid of fears. Cum essem. Religiossi, sperabam bene de salute anima mea, Cardinalis satius extimus, Pontifex creatus pene despero; When I was a Monk, I had some good hope of my Salvation; when I was made Cardinal, I had lefs; but being now raifed to the Popedom, I almost despair of it.

10. Dionysius, the elder of that name, was not Plut.moral. contented and fatisfied in his mind, that he was tib.de than the most mighty and puissant Tyrant of his time: anim. ? But because he was not a better Poet than Phi- 154. loxenus, nor able to discourse and dispute so learn. edly as *Plato* the Philosopher, as an argument of his great indignation and discontent, he cast the one into a Dungeon within the Stone-quarthese words, I am, said he, deservedly punish- ries, where Malesactors, Felons and Slaves were ed, who old as I am, must needs be desirous put to punishment, and confined the other as a Caytiff, and fent him away into the lile of Ægina.

11. Agamemnon, the General of all the Gre- Plut. lib.de cian Forces against Troy, thought it an intole Transairarable burden to be a King, and the Commander P. 147. of fo great a People, infomuch that we find him complaining in fuch language as this,

> You fee the Son of Atreus here, King Agamemnon hight;
> Whom Jupiter clogs more with care Than any Mortal Wight.

afterwards confidering that he could not live private without danger, and that it was a piece than ordinary irksomness in the midst of all Roy-titlentia.

Kkk 2 alty, p. 343.

fay, That if men did but sufficiently comprehend how laborious and troublesome a thing it was, but to write and read fo many Epistles, as the variety and greatness of a Princes affairs would require, they would not fo much as stoop to take up a Royal Diadem, though they should find it lying in the High-way.

## CHAP. XLII.

Of Litigious men, and bloody Quarrels upon flight occasions.

TATHen a matter of difference was faller out betwixt two perfons, who were notorioully known to be men of a turbulent and contentious nature, it was brought before King Philip, that he might determine thereof according to his pleasure; who is said thereof according to his pleature; who is laid to have palled this Sentence, You, faid he (to one of them) I command immediately to run out of Macedon; and you (faid he to the other) fee that you make all imaginable hafte after him. A good riddance of fuch Salamanders as delight merly apoltatized after the departure of Mellishing.

nations) traversed the longest suit that ever I nations) traversed the longest suit that evaluations traversed the longest suit that evaluation of the suit in England. For a suit was commenced between the leris of Sir Thomas Talbot feeming submission) that his meekness made many Malesactors. The great quarrel they had with him (it seems) was only his being too possessions lying in this County not far from Woton Under-edge; which fuit began in the end of the reign of King Edward the fourth, was depending until the beginning of King James, when (and was it not high time) it was finally

compounded. camer. oper. 2. There was in Padua an ancient House callfabrif cent. ed de Limino, two Brothers of this Family being in the Country on a Summers day, went abroad after Supper, talking of divers things together. As they were flanding and gazing upon the Stars that twinkled in the Firmament (being then very clear) one of them began (in merriment) to fay to the other, Would I had as many Oxen as I fee Stars in that Skie; The other as wide as the Firmament : and therewith (turning towards his Brother) where then, faid

alty; for we read of him that he was wont to | carried them into the House, where both soon after gave up the Ghost.

3. An extraordinary accident hath of late camer.oper. happened (faith Justinianus) in the Confines of subcist cent. Tufcany. John Cardinal de Medices, Son to Cof- 1.6.92.p. mo Duke of Florence, a young Prince of Great 430. estimation, got on Horseback to ride on hunting, accompanied with two of his Brethren. fernand and Cartia, attended with some others; their Dogs having followed a Hare a long time in the Plains, at last killed her; The Brothers thereupon began to debate about the first hold, each of them attributing the honour thereof to his Dog: one speech drew on another, and from bare words they fell at last to taunts; the Cardinal not enduring to be fet light by, and being of a haughty nature, gave his Brother Car-tia (who exportulated with him) a box on the Ear; Cartia carried away with his choler, drew his Sword and gave fuch a thrust into his brother Cardinals thigh, that he prefently dyed. A Servant of the Cardinals (in revenge of his Mafter) gave Cartia a fore wound; to that with the Venison, they carried home to Duke Cosmo one of his Sons dead; and for Carria, his wound was also such, as within a while after he dyed

to live in the fire of contention, who commence [111] a Valiant and Pious Prince, but murdered ent. 7. p. quarrels upon trivial accounts, and withall know by two Villains; who being demanded the cause 83. no time wherein to end them.

c.mb. Bit.

1. Glouceftershire did breed a Plaintiff and DeFallayorth. fendant, which betwixt them (with many alterfelves, but they did it because his goodness had done the Kingdom hurt; that fuch was his prone-

5. The Chancellour of Theodoricus Arch-bi- Lonic. Thea. 5. The Chancellour of Theodoricus Arci-Di-Louise. floop of Magdeburg, was attending upon the 1957. Duke of Saxony, and was fate down with him at his Table in the City of Berlin; when the Citizens brake in upon them, drew out the Chancellour by a multitude of Littors into the Market place of the City, and there sever his head from his Shoulders, with the Sword of the publick Executioner; and all this for no other caule, but that a few dayes before going to the Bath, he met a Matron, courteoully faluted her, and jefting, asked her if the would go into the Bath with him; which when she had refused, he laughing dismissed her; but this was ground presently returns, And would I had a Pasture sufficient for the mad multitude, to proceed to fuch extremities upon.

6. In the reign of Claudius Cafar, Cumanus be- Fulgof. 1.9. he, wouldst thou feed thine Oxen? marry in the Pesident in Jewry; the Jews came up 6.79-1245- from all parts to Jerufalem for the celebration of fuffer thee said the other? I would, said he, the Passover; there were then certain Cohorts p. 519. whether thou wouldst or not: What, faid he, of the Roman Souldiers, that lay about the Temwhether thou would or not: What, and he, in despight of my teeth? yea said the other, ple as a guard, whereof one discovered his pri-whatsoever thou couldst do to the contrary.

Hercupon their sport turned to outragious case himself of his Urine; but the Jews suppo-Hercupon their fport turned to outragious eafe himself of his Urine; but the Jews suppowords, and at last to fury, in the end they drew their Swords, and sell to it so hotly, that in the turn of a hand, they ran one the other on, were fo incenfed against the Souldiers, that through the body, fo that one fell one and the they immediately fell upon them with Clubs and other the other way, both weltring in their Stones; the Souldiers on the other fide defend-blood. The people in the House hearing the cd themselves with their arms, till at last, the buftle, ran in to them, but came too late; they | Jews oppressed with their own multitudes, and

Zuin. Thea.

Chap. 43.

7.Fabius Ambustus had two Daughters, the elder vol. 1. l. 1. he married to Servius Sulpitius then Conful, the 194. Fire Hole to Licinius Stolo, a gallant man, but of the Rit. Hop. Plebeian order. It fell out that the younger Fapart. 1.6-7. bia fitting at her Sifters House upon a visit to P.57. her, in the interim came the Lictors, and smote upon the door of the Conful, as the manner was when the Conful came home. The younger, Fabia, was affrighted at the noise, as being ignorant of the custom, for which reason she was mocked at, and derided by her Sifter, as one ignorant of the City affairs. This contempt of her was afterwards an occasion of great troubles in Rome. For the Father (vehemently importuned by his young Daughter) ceased not (though contrary to the Law and the mind of the greater part of the Senate) till he had made his Son Stole Conful, though a Plebeian; and extorted a Decree (through his practife with the people) that from thenceforth Plebeians might be Confuls.

Fitz-Hob. 8. In the reign of King Edward the fixth, Rd. & Pol. there were two Sifters in Law, the one was prof. 67. Queen Katharine Farre, late Wife to King Hen-The righth, and then muryed to the Lord Thomas Seymour, Admiral of England; the other was the Dutchels of Somnorfet, Wife to the Lord Protector of England, Brother to the Admiral of England, Brother to the Admiral of miral. There two Ladies falling at variance for precedence (which either of them challenged, the one as Queen Dowager, the other as Wife to the Protector, who then governed the King and all the Realme) drew their Husbands into the quarrel, and so incensed the one of them against the other, that the Protector procured the death of the Admiral his Brother. Whereupon also followed his own destruction shortly after. For being deprived of the affiftance and support of his Brother, he was easily overthrown by the Duke of Northumberland, who caused him to be convicted of Felony, and

Fitz-Harb. 9. A famous and permicious raction in Ralad Pol. began, by the occasion of a quarrel betwirt two part. 1. 6.7. Boys; whereof the one gave the other a box on the Ear, in revenge whereof the Father of the Boy that was ftricken, cut off the hand of the other that gave the blow, whose Father making thereupon the quarrel his own, sought the revenge of the injury done to his Son, and began the Faction of the Neri and Bianchi, that fpread it felf through traty, and was the occasion of spilling much Christian blood.

10. A poor diffressed wretch, upon some bu-1.2. p. 1725 fines, bettowed a long and tedious Pilgrimage from Cabul in India, to Alharaff in Hircania; where (e're he knew how the fuccess would be) he refted his weary limbs upon a Field Carpet, choosing to refresh himself rather upon the cool Grass, than be tormented by those merciless vermine of Gnats and Muskettos within the Town; but poor man he fell à male in pejus, from ill to worse; for lying asleep upon the way of his body to some strangers and Barbarians, at fuch time as Sha Abbas the Persian Monarch and being in fear of Barbers, he taught his fet forth to hunt, and many Nobles with him, Daughters to shave him; and when they were his pampered Jade winded and flartled at him; the King examines not the cause, but sent an eternal Arrow of sleep into the poor mans heart, hair and Beard with the white silmes of Wall-

the wounds they received, were enforced to jefting as *Iphicrates* did, when he flew his fleepy give over the conflict, but not before there were Sentinel, I did the man no wrong, I found him twenty thousand persons of them slain upon the fleeping, and alleep I left him: The Courtiers also to applaud his Justice, made the poor man their common mark, killing him an hundred times over, if fo many lives could have been forfeited.

11. Anno 1568. the King of Sian had a white Littlight Elephant, which when the King of Pegu under-worge, i. 1. stood, he had an opinion of I know not what 6.17. p. 30. holiness that was in the Elephant, and accordingly prayed unto it. He fent his Ambalfadors to the King of Sian, offering him whatfoever he would defire if he would fend the Elephant unto him, but the King of Sian would not part with him, either for love, mony, or any other confideration. Whereupon he of Pegu was fo moved to wrath, that with all the power he could make he invaded the other of Sian. Many hundred thousand men were brought into the field, and a bloody Battle was fought, wherein the King of Sian was overthrown, his white Elephant taken, and he himfelt made tributary to the Monarch of Pegu.

12. A needy Souldier under Abbas King of Herb. Trav. Persia, draws up a Catalogue of his good ier- 12. p. 172. vices, and closing it in his pressing wants, humbly intreats the favour, and some stipend from his god of war, for fuch and fuch his exploits. The poor man for his fawciness, with many terrible baltinadoes on the foles of his feet, was almost drubbed to death. Belides Abbas enquires who it was that wrote it: the Clerk made his apology; but the King quarrelled at his feuryy writing, and that he should never write world

makes his hand to be cut off.

#### CHAP. XLIII.

Of such as have been too fearful of death, and over defirous of Life.

Weak mind complains before it is overtaken with evil, and as Birds are af-frighted with the noise of the Sling, to the infirm foul anticipates its troubles by its own fearful apprehensions, and falls under them before they are yet arrived. But what greater madness is there, than to be tormented with futurities, and not fo much to referve our felves to miseries against they come, as to invite and haften them towards us of our own accord? The best remedy against this tottering state of the foul, is a good and clear Conscience; which if a man want, he will tremble in the midit of all his armed guards.

1. What a miserable life Tyrants have by Lonic: Thede reason of their continual fears of death, we 1.356. have exemplified in Dionysus the Syracusan, who finished his thirty eight years Rule on this man-ner; Removing his Friends he gave the custody

438 nut kernels. Whereas he had two Wives, Ari-Stomache and Doris, he came not to them in the night before the place was throughly fearched; and though he had drawn a large and deep Moat about the Room, and had made a palspeak to the people out of the common Rostrum | done behind him.

or Pulpit for that purpose, he used to make Orations to them from the top of a Tower. When and Cloak to a Boy whom he loved; and when one of his familiar Friends had jeftingly faid, You now put your life into his hands, and that the Boy finiled, he commanded them both to be flain, one for shewing the way how he might be killed, and the other for approving it with a finile. At last overcome in Battle by the Carthaginians, he perished by the treason of his

2. Heraclides Ponticus writes of one Artemon, tà Pericl. a very skilful Engineer, but withal faith of him, p. 167. Fulgol. 1.5. that he was of a very timerous disposition, and foliably afraid of his own shadow; so that for the most part of his time, ne never muse 22 am. These of his House. That he had always two of his House. There he had always two of his house 12 among Tayper over wol.1. h.i.p. men by him, that held a Brazen Target over his head, for fear lest any thing should fall upon him; and if upon any occasion he was forced to go from home, he would be carryed in a Litter hanging near to the ground, for fear of

201. 2. P.

falling.

Ballor.Chro. 3. The Cardinal of Winchester Henry Beaufort (commonly called the Rich Cardinal) who procured the death of the good Duke of Gloucefter, in the reign of King Henry the fixth, was foon after ftruck with an incurable difease, and understanding by his Physicians that he could not nothing? Must 1 dye that have so great Riches? If the whole Realm of England would fave my life, I am able either by policy to get it, or by riches to buy it: But the king of Terrors is not to be bribed by the Gold of Ophir; it is a Offices and Lands for him and his Friends. Politicians with common dust; and how loth berty of speech cast into a Den, by a Tyrant vol. 1. 1. 1. dyed of that disease, as little lamented as de-

4. C. Mecanas, the great Friend and Favouvol.1.l.1.p. rite of Augustus, was so fost and effeminate a person, that he was commonly called Malcinus. He was fo much afraid of death, that (faith Seneca) he had often in his mouth, All things are to be endured fo long as life is continued, of which those Verses are to be read,

> Debilem facito manu, Debilem pede coxa, Tuber adstrue gibberum, Lubricos quate dentes, Vita dum superest bene est.

Make me lame on either hand, And of neither foot to stand, Raise a bunch upon my back, And make all my teeth to shake; Nothing comes amiss to me So that life remaining be.

5. The Emperour *Domitian* was in fuch fear <sup>Sutton. 1.</sup> of receiving death by the hands of his Followers, 1<sup>2. c.</sup> 14. and in fuch a ftrong fufficion of treafon against <sup>p.</sup> 338. him, that he caused the Walls of the Galleries wherein he used to walk, to be set and garnishfage by a woodon Bridge, himself drew it up after him when he went in. Not daring to the light thereof, he might see all that was

6. Lewis the eleventh, King of France, Wilch and the found himself fick, sent for one Fryer Robert out Coming. the sum 16.6.12,p. tions to them from the top of a 1 ower. When he played at Ball, he uled to give his Sword he played at Ball, he uled to give his Sword and Clook to a Boy whom he loved; and when was a Hermit, and famous for his fanctity, and Liftmont. while in his last sickness this holy man lay at 1. 1. c. 3. Pless, the King sent continually to him, saying p. 23. that if he pleased he could prolong his life. He to be serves that if he pleased he could prolong his life. He gen. history had reposed his whole confidence in Monsieur 415. James Cothier his Phylician, to whom he gave monthly ten thousand Crowns, in hope he would prolong his life. Never man (faith Comines) feared death more than he, nor fought fo many wayes to avoid it as he did: Moreover (as he adds ) in all his life time he had given commandment to all his Servants (as well to my felf as others) that when we should see him in the most part of his time, he never firred out of his House. That he had always two of his House. That he had always two of his him felf, and dispose of his Conscience, men by him, that held a Brazen Target over not sounding in his car this dreadful word Death, knowing that he should not be able patiently to hear that cruel fentence. His Physician afore-faid used him so roughly, that a man could not have given his Servant so sharp language, as he usually gave the King; and yet the King so much seared him, that he durst not command him out of his Presence: For notwithstanding that he complained to divers of him, yet durft he pot change him as he did all his other fervants, because this Physician said once thus boldly to him, I know that one day you will command me away, as you do all your other Servants, but you shall not live eight days after it, live, murmuring and repining thereat (as Do-for John Baker his Chaplain and Privy-councel-lor writes) he fell into fuch speeches as these, they, will not death be hired? Will many do the King in such fear, that ever after he slattered him, and bestowed such gifts upon him, that

foever he was to depart, yet go he must, for he was there nourished and kept as a hurtful beast, P. 78. with great torment and ignominy; his hands were cut off, and his face disfigured with wounds: In this wretched case, when some of his Friends gave him advice, by voluntary abstinence to put an end to his miseries, by the end of his days; he replied, that while a man lives, all things are to be hoped for by him.

8. Cn. Carbo, in his third Confulfhip, being by Val. Max. Pompeys order, fent into Sicily to be punished, 1.9. a.13. begged of the Souldiers, with great humility, p. 271. and with tears in his eyes, that they would permit him to attend the necessity of nature before he dyed, and this only that he might for a small space, protract his stay in a miserable life: He delayed the time so long, till such sime as his head was severed from his body, as he sate in a

9. D. Junius Brutus bought a finall and un- Val. Max. happy moment of his life, with great infamy; ibid. for Antonius having fent Furius to kill him, when vol. 1. 1. 1. he was taken, he not only did withdraw his p. 38. Neck from the Sword, but being also exhorted to lay it down with more constancy, he swore

but some wretched delay to my fate.

10. A certain King of Hangary, being on a time very fad, his Brother a jolly Courtier, would needs know of him what ailed him: Oh, Brother, said he, I have been a great sinner against God, and I fear to dye, and to appear before his Tribunal. These are (faid his Brother) melancholy thoughts, and withal made a jest of them. The King replyed nothing for the present; but the custome of the Country was, that if the Executioner came and founded a Trumpet before any mans door, he was prefently to be led to execution: The King in the dead time of the night, fends the Headsman to found his Trumpet before his Brothers door; who hearing it, and feeing the messenger of death, springs in pale and trembling into his Brothers preience, befeeching him to tell him wherein he had offended. Oh, Brother, reply-ed the King, you have never offended me; but is the fight of my Executioner fo dreadful? and shall not I that have greatly and grievously of-fended God, fear that of his, that must carry me before his Judgement-Seat?

Chap. 43.

Lacet. in 11. Theophraftus the Philosopher is faid at his vite philosopher death to have accused nature, that she had in-Jr. p. 123 dulged a long life to Stags and Crows, to whom cier. Tule it was of no advantage, but had given to man yaid. 3.p. a fhort one, to whom yet the length of it was you. 1. h. of great concern, for thereby the life of man would be more excellent, being perfected with all Arts, and adorned with all kind of Learning; he complained therefore, that as foon as he had begun to perceive these things, he was forced to expire, yet he lived to the eighty fifth year of

his age.

Hoodale. 12. Mycerinus, the Son of Cleops King of Egypt, p.139,140. fet open the Temples of the Gods, which his Father Cleops, and Uncle Ceptrenes had caused to be that up; he gave liberty to the people who were before oppreffed, and reduced to extremity of calamity. He was also a lover and doer of Justice above all the Kings of his time, and was exceedingly beloved of his people. But from the and lightning he would wink close with both Oracle of the City Buti, there was this prediction fent him, that he should live but fix years and dye in the feventh. He refented this meffage ill, and fent back to the Oracle reproaches and complaints; expostulating, that whereas his Father and his Uncle had been unmindful of the gods, and great opprellors of men, yet had they enjoyed a long life; but he having lived in great piety and justice, must flut up his days to fpeedily. The Oracle returned, that therefore he dyed, because he did not that which he thould have done; for Egyp flould have been afflicted one hundred and filty years, which the two former Kings well understood, but himself and Carriages, impatient of delay, he was from had not. When Mycerinus heard this, and that he hand to hand, and over mens heads conveyed on was thus condemned; he caused divers lamps to be made, which when night came on he lighted ; by these he carowsed and indulged his genius this course he intermitted not night nor day, but wandred through the Fenns and Woods, and fuch places where the most convenient and pleafurable reception was; and this he did for this purpose, that he might deceive the Oracle; and that whereas it had pronounced he should live but fix years, he intended this way to lengthen them out to twelve.

clark, mir. 13. Antigorus observing one of his Souldiers 679.9-354, to be a very valiant man, and ready to adventure

he would in these words, As I live I will give | upon any desperate piece of service, and yet withal taking notice that he looked very pale and Ican, would needs know of him what he ailed? And finding that he had upon him a fecret and dangerous difease, he caused all possible means to be used for his recovery; which when it was effected, the King perceived him to be less forward in fervice, than formerly; and demanding the reafon of it, he ingenuously confessed that now he felt the sweets of life, and therefore was loth to lose it.

14. The most renowned of the Grecian Gene- cal. Rhod. rals, Themistocles, having passed the hundred and 4.Let. 1. fais, Themstocies, naving patied the hundred and 4.1.0.1. feventh year of his age, and finding fluch sens. 30. 2. p. ble decayes growing upon him, as made him see 1329. he was hastning to his end; he grieved that he must now depart, when as he said it was but now chiefly that he began to grow wife.

15. The Emperour Hadrianus a little before spartian. his death, made this complaint, and forrowful c25,0.104.

Soliloquy,

Animula vagula, blandula, Hospes comesque corporis, Qua nunc abibis in loca, Palidula, rigida, nudula, Nec ut soles dabis focos?

p. 706. Camer.oper. Subcif. cent . 1. c. 97. p. 452.

16. Titus Vespasianus the Emperour, going to- Sutton. I. wards the territories of the Sabines, at his first 11. 6. 10. lodging and baiting place, was feifed with a P-324,329. Fevor; whereupon removing thence in his Litter, it is faid that putting by the Curtains of the Window, he looked up to the Heavens, com-plaining heavily that his life should be taken from him, who had not deferved to dve fo foon. For in all his life he had not done one action, whereof he thought he had reason to repent, unless it were one only; what that one was, neither did he himself declare at that time, nor is it otherwise known: he dycd about the forty fecond year of his age.

17. C. Caligula, the Emperour, was fo exceed- Sutton. 1.4. ing afraid of death, that at the least thunder 651 P. 1956 eyes, cover his whole head; but if it were greater and any thing extraordinary, he would run under his Bed. He fled fuddenly by night from Messina in Sicily, as affrighted with the finoak and rumbling noise of Mount Atna. Beyond the River Rhine, he rode in a German Chariot between the Straights, and the Army marched in thick fquadrons together; and when one on this occasion had faid, here will be no fmall hurliburly, in case any enemy should now appear; he was so affrighted that he mounted the other fide of the water. Soon after hearing of the revolt of the Germans, he provided to fly, and prepared Ships for his flight, relting himfelf upon this only comfort, that he should yet have Provinces beyond Sea, in case the Conquerors should pass the Alpes, or possess themselves of the City of Rome.

18. Amestis the Wife of the great Monarch Plut. de fin Xerxes, burved quick in the ground twelve per- pullit.p. fons, and offered them to Pluto for the prolong- 268. ing of her own life.

CHAP.

# CHAP. XLIV.

Of the groß Flatteries of Some men.

S the Heliotrope is alwayes turning it felf according to the course of the Sun, but fluts and clofes up its leaves, as foon as that great Luminary hath forfaken the Horizon: So the Flatterer is alwayes fawning up on the Prosperous, till their fortune begins to frown upon them; in this not unlike to other from upon them; in this not unlike to other forts of Vermine, that are observed to defert falling Houses, and the Carcates of the dying. Hope and fear have been the occasions that tome perfons (otherwise of great worth) have sometimes declined to so low a degree of basencs, as to beltow their Encomiums upon them who have merited the feverest of their reproofs. Even Seneca himfelf was a broad flatterer of Nero, which may make us the lefs to wonder at that which, 1. Tacitus faith of Salvius Otho, that he did

lett. latte (adorare vulgus, projecere ofenla, & omnia fervili-12. p. 498. ter pro imperio) adore the people, featter his kif-11.11. 11/1. 15 and falutes, and crouch unto any fervile expreflions, to advance his ambitious deligns in the

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attainment of the Empire. 2. The like unworthy Arts Menelaus objects to his Brother Agamemnon, in the Tragedian,

Paripid. lybig. in Aulid. p. 86. Bib. Keynold. Treat. on the Pal-(1075.6.17.

You know how you the Rule o're Grecians got, In shew declining what in truth you fought; How low, how plausible you apprehended The hands of meanest men; how then you bende To all you met; how your Gates open flew, To all younce; how your Cates open jews, And José large welcome to the pop lar crew: What fiveerned words you gave, co'n unto those Who aid decline, and hate to see you gloze. How thus with seprentise and guileful Arts, Ton servey'd and wound your self into the hearts. O'll' vulgar, and thus bought the poor, which now Mikes you forget, how then you us'd to bow.

Nibil. 3. Tiridaes, King of Armenia, when he was click in overcome by Corbub (and brought prifoner to 6537/211) Acro at Kome) failing down on his knees, he faid, I amplichew to the great Lord Arfaes, Brocher to the two great Kings Vologefus and Pacorus, and yet thy Servant, and I am come to worthing thee no otherwise than I worthing my God the Sun. Tends I will be firsh an one as thon God the Sun: Truly I will be fuch an one as thou fhale please to make me, for thou art my fate and fortune. Which Flattery fo pleafed Nero, that he reftored him to his Kingdom, and gave him befides an hundred thouland pieces of

4. Publiss Affrantiss a notable Flatterer at Rome, hearing that Calignat the Emperour was fick, went to him, and professed that he would will highly dye, so that the Emperour might recover.

The Emperour told him that he did not believe him, whereupon he confirmed it with an Oath. Calignal thortly after recovering, forced him to be as good as his word, and to undergo that in earnest, which he had only spoken out of base and raffe Flattery; for he cauled him to be flain, and as he faid, left he should be for fworn.

5. Camulus King of England and Denmark, Folyd.Ving. was told by a Court Paralite, that all things in tight his Realme were at his beck and will, and tight monit. his Realime were at his beck and will, and 1.2. 6.14, that his pleafure once known, none durft op- p. 24.1, pose it. The King therefore appointed his Endenchman the Sands, when p. 23, the Sea began to flow; and in the presence of bifl. that his Courters he said unto it, Thou art part of cent. 11. p. my Dominion, and the ground on which I sit 140. is mine, neither was there ever any that durft his part of cent. difobey my command, that went away with in-punity, wherefore I charge thee that thou come not upon my Land, neither that thou prefume to wet the Clothes or Body of me thy Lord. But the Sea (according to its usual course) slowing more and more, wet his Feet. Whereupon the King rifing up, faid, Let all the Inhabitants of the world know, that vain and frivolous is the power of Kings; and that none is worthy the name of a King, but he to whole command the Heaven, Earth and Sea, by the bond of an everlafting Law are fubject and obedient. After this it is faid, that the King would never more wear his Crown.

never more wear his Crown.

6. Danneles was the Flatterer of Dionysius the Cien. Inst.
Tyrant of Synacuse, crying up his Riches and L. 1. P. 94.
Majety, and the like, affirming that no man preadments, was ever more happy than himself; Wilt thou bill. tom. 2.
then, faid the Tyrant, taste and make tryal of P. 45. my fortune? Damocles faid he was very defirous of it. He caused him therefore to be placed upon a Bed of Gold, the most exquisite delights to be prefented to him, the Table cover-ed with the most exquisite and far fetched dain-ties. And now when Damoeles thought himself very fortunate in the midst of all this preparation, he pointed him to a bright and drawn Sword that hanged from the top of the Room; directly over his head was the point of it, and threefore not daring to put his hand to any of the Diffies, befought the Tyraut that he might the Dines, belonging the Tytant that the might have liberty to depart. By this he convicted this Flatterer, and showed him that they were not happy, that lived in perpetual dangers and

which was formerly called the Tower of Stridens, 11.

he fet forth publick shews in honour of Cesur, camr.optr.

to which resorted a multitude of the Nobles, subesticent, and great Persons throughout the Realm. Up. 3 c. 18. p.

on the second day of this solemnity in the morning, Agrippa entred the Theatre, cloathed in a tom. 19. p. 48.

Garment all of Silver, framed with a wonder- zuin.vol.1. ful Art, which glanced upon by the Beams of l. 1. f. 96. tul Art, which glanced upon by the Beams of the rifing Sun, and fending forth a kind of divine fulgor, begat a kind of veneration and honour in the beholders. Whereupon there were a fort of pernicious Flatterers that faluted him as a god, humbly befeeching him that he would be propitious to them, faying that heretofore they had revered him as a man, but now they did confrest hat they use forestime. now they did confess that there was fomething in him more excellent than humane nature. This prophane kind of Flattery, he neither rejected nor reproved them for; soon after he beheld an Owl fitting upon a Rope ( which before had been to him a prefage of good, and of which it had been predicted, that when he faw the like fight again, it should be to him the fign of evil fortune ) at which he was exceedingly perplexed: immediately he was taken with extream

torments in his belly, and preffures at his heart; up-on which he faid to his Friends. Behold I that am your God (as you faid) am now ready to depart this life, and he who you faid was immortal is now haled away by death. While he was fpeaking these things, spent with pain, he was carried into his Palace, where (having wrestled with his intolerable pains for five dayes) he departed this life, aged fifty four, and having reigned feven years, four under Caius, and three under

Plut.in De-

Chap. 45.

8. The Athenians were the first that gave to Demetrius and Antigonus the title of Kings; they caused them to be set down in their publick records for Saviour Gods. They put down their ancient Magistracy of the Archones, from whom they denominated the year, and yearly elected a Priest to these Saviours, whose name they prefixed to their decrees and contracts. In the place where Demetrius difmounted from his Chariot, they erected an Altar, which they dedicated to Demetrius the difmounter. They added two Tribes to the reft, which they called Demetria and Antigonis. Above all that of Stratocles is to be remembred, who was a known defiguer of the grandest flattery; this man was author of a decree, that those who by the people were publickly fent unto Demetrius and Antigorus should not be called Embassadors, but Theo roi, or Speakers to the gods.

9. Valerius Maximus in the dedication of his book of memorable examples to Tiberius the Emperour, thus flatteringly bespeaks him; Thee, O Cosar, do I invoke in this my undertaking, who art the most certain fasety of our Country, in whose hands is the power of Sea and Land by an equal confent of gods and men, and by whose celestial providence, all those virtues of which I am to fpeak are benignely cherified, and the vices feverely punified. For if the ancient Oratours did happily take their Exordiums from the great and best Jupiter, if the most excellent Poets did use to commence their Writings by the invocation of fome one or other deity; by how much the more justice ought my meanness to have recourse unto your savour; seeing that all other divinity is collected by opinion, but yours by present evidence appears equal unto your Grandfathers and Fathers Star; by the admirable brightness of which there is an accession of a glorious splendour to our Ceremonics. For as for all other gods we have indeed received them, but the Cofars are made and acknowledged by our

Plus. de 10. Tiberius Cefur coming into the Senate, adstat. & one of them stood up and faid, that it was sit the words of free men should be free also, and h194;195 that nothing which was profitable should be diffembled or concealed. All men were attentive to an Oration with such a Preface, there was a deep silence and Tiberius himself listned, when the Flatterer proceeds thus; Hear, O Cafar, what it is that we are displeased with in thee, whereof yet no man dare openly make mention; you neglect your felf and have no regard to your own person, you wast your body with continual cares and travails for our fakes, taking no rest or repose either day or night.

CHAP. XLV.

Of such as have been found guilty of that which they have reprehended, or distiked in others.

Mongst others who came to be spectators of the Olympick games, there was an old man of Athens, he passed to and fro, but no man afforded him a feat room; when he came where the Spartan Amto reverence age) role up and gave him place amongst them: Well, said the old man, the Grecians know well enough what they ought to do, but the Spartans alone are they who do

to do, but the Spartam alone are they who do it. The following examples afford too many too near allied to the Greetam in this.

1. The Marryed Clergy of England would Enterchoton to thear of being divorced from their Wives 3, p. 66. the Bifliops therefore were fain to call in the aid Fells. Char. of the Pope. John de Crema an Italian Cardinal, jolly with his youthful blood, and gal. pijh. Godw. Jan. campage came over into Empland with his b. 83. lane equipage came over into England with his p. 83. bigness and bravery to bluster the Clergy out of their Wives. He made a most gaudy Oration in the commendation of Virginity (as one who in his own perfor knew well how to value fuch a Jewel by the loss thereof) most true it is that the fame night at *London* he was caught in Bed with an Harlot.

2. Didymus the Grammarian, wrote fo much as Zuin. Thes. no man more; it fell out that upon a time zol. 1. h. when he objected against a story, endeavour p. 36. ing to make the vanity thereof appear, as a thing utterly fellow one of his own beats. thing utterly falle, one of his own books was brought to him, and the page laid open before him, where he had related it as a truth.

truth.

3. M. Crassiu, gaping after the Paribian Cal. Rood. riches, was leading against them a gallant Arthuran and palling through Galatia, he found P. 541.

Metaran the King thereof, though in extremity of old age, building a New City, wondering hereat, he thus played upon the King; What is this, said he, that I see? the twelith hour is just upon the stroke with thee, and yet thou art about to creck a new City. Deivarus similar replied. Nor is it over early yet thou art about to erect a new City. Determining replyed, Nor is it over early day with my Lord General, as it should seem, and yet he is upon an expedition into Parthia. Crass was then in the fixieth year of his age, and by his countenance seemed to be older than indeed he was.

4. Seneca that wrote so excellently of moral xiphil. in vertue, and the commendation thereof, yet vita Nov. himself allowed his Scholar Nero to commit h.79; incest with his own Mother Agrippina; and hybrid against Tyranny, himself was Tutor to a Tyrant: when he reproved others for frequenting the Emperours Court, him-felf was fcarce ever out of it; and when he reproached Flatterers, himfelf practifed it in a fhameful manner, towards the Empress and the Freed-men: whilest he inveighed against riches and rich men, he heaped together infinite riches

by usury and unjust dealings; and whilest he condemned luxury in others, himself had five hundred costly Chairs made of Cedar, the feet of them Ivory, and all other Furniture of his House answerable thereunto.

p. 1023.

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5. Pericles the Athenian might do what he pleased in his Country, and therefore made a Law that no mans natural or illegitimate Son, flould be reputed amongst the number of the Cirizens, or be admitted to their priviledges; it fell out afterwards that all his own Sons lawfully begotten dyed, but he had a baftard who was yet alive, him he would have to enjoy the freedom of the City, and fo was the first violator of that law which himself had

Fulgof, Ex. 6. In the reign of Theodofus the Elder, Gil-lo, 3, 7, 6. 6. When the Prefect of Africa, who upon the death of the Emperour, feiled upon that Province for his own, and fought to bring Maf-filzeres his Brother into fociety with him in his difloyalty; but he flying the Country, the Tyrant flew his Wife and Children; whereupon he was fent for by Arcadius and Honoriupon ne was tent for by Arcaans and Honorits, who fucceeded in the Empire, to go against Gildo his Brother, for the recovery of that Province. He went, overthrew Gildo in battel, having put him to death, casily regained all that was loft; which he had no fooner done but he fell into the fame treasonable disloyalty, which he had formerly fo much disapproved, and he himself rebelled against the Emperour who had employed him.

Val. Mir.

5. C. Licinius firmamed Hoplomachus, petitioned the Pretor that his Father might be interdicted from having to do with his estate, as being one that prodigally wasted and consumed it. He obtained what he defired, but not long after the old man deing dead, he himfelf riotoutly ipent a valt fum of mony, and all those large lands that were left unto him by his Father.

8. C. Licinius Stolo (by whose means the Ple beims were enabled to fue for the Confulfhip) made a Law that no man should posless more than five hundred Acres of Land; after which he huntelf purchased a thousand, and to disfemble his fault therein, he gave five hundred of them to his Son; whereupon he was accused by M. Popilius Lan.is, and was the first that was

condemned by his own Law. 9. Henry, the Son of Henry the fourth Emperour, in the quarrel of the Pope, role against his own Father, but when ( his Father being dead ) he himfelf was Emperour, he then maintained the same quarrel about investiture of Bishops against the Pope, which his Father beCHAP. XLVI.

Of such persons as could not endure to be told of their Faults.

Iscases are sometimes more happily cured by medicines made up with bitter ingredients, than they are with fuch fweet potions as are more delightful to the palate; but there are a fort of patients fo wilful, that they can be wrought upon by no perswasions to take them down. A just and home reproof (though not very taltfull) where it is well digested, is of excellent use to remove fome maladies from the mind; the worst of it is, that there are but few to be found (especially amongst the great ones) who can endure to be administred to in this kind.

1. Cambyfes King of Persa, on a time desired Ratigh. to be truly informed by Prenasses his beloved historia. favourite what the Persians thought of his confavourite what the Perfans thought of his conditions, who answered That his virtues were p. 175.
followed with abundant praise from all men, pint open
only it was by many observed that he took more p. 321. lib.
than usual delight in the taste of Wine; instamed with this taxation he made this reply, And
the perfans double tongued, who also tell 39, 40.
me that I have in all things excelled my Father
Cyrus? Thou Prevaspes shalt then witness, whether in this report they have done me right, for
if at the first that I where they sous heart with if at the first shot I pierce thy Sons heart with an Arrow, then it is false that both been spoken, but if I miss the mark, I am then pleased that the fame be counted true, and my Subjects bethe tame be counted true, and my snojects be-lieved; he immediately directed an Arrow to-wards the innocent Child, who falling down dead with the ftroke, Cambyfes commanded his body to be opened, and his heart being broach-ed upon the Arrow, this monftrous Tyrant greatly rejoycing flewed it to the Father with this faying inftead of an Epizaph; Now Prexaspes thou mailt resolve thy self that I have not lost my wits with Wine, but the Persians theirs who made fich veneral. make fuch report.

2. Tu King of China had a Colao, who at the Alvarez fe-Royal audience would not fail to tell him free mid hill. ly of his faults; one day whether the King had Chinapara. given more cause, or that the excess was on the p. 120. Colaos part, the Audience being ended the King returned into the Palace very much offended, taying he would cut off the head of that imper-tinent Fellow. The Queen asked him the cause of his displeasure; the King answered, There is an unmannerly Clown that never cealeth to tell me of my faults, and that publickly, I am refolved to fend one to take off his head. The Oueen took no notice of it, but retired to her Apartment, and put on a particular Garment proper only for Feltivals and Vilits, and in this habit she came to the King, who won-dring at it, asked her the cause of this novelty? the answered, Sir, I am come to wish your Majelly much joy; of what replied the King? That you have a Subject, faid the, that feareth not to tell you of your faults to your face, feeing that a Subjects confidence in speaking to boldly must needs be founded upon the opinion he hath

that can endure to hear him.

zuin. Thest. 3. Aratus, the Sycionian, who by his valour val. 2.1.7. freed and restored his Country to its liberty, was

taken away from this life by King Philip with a deadly poylon, and for this only caule, That he had with too great a freedom reprehended the King for his faults.

Chap. 46.

Lord Rown

4. Anno 1358. John, King of Spain, was extremely in love with a young woman his Concuconfiduration, and it was to that degree, that for her 6849.210 fike he committed things remorthy of a King, killed fome Princes of his own blood with his own hands; and at last, he was so besotted with the love of this woman, that he would have all the Cities subject to his Crown to swear fealty unto her, and to do her homage. The Gentlemen of Sevil did much marvel at this Commandment, fo that having confalted together, they appointed twelve Gentlemen to go as their Emballadours to the King, and gave them in charge modefly to reprehend the King, to reprove him of those things which he did, and to aslay by all fubmission and humility, to withdraw him from that humour of having homage done to his Minion, faying, They were bound by Oath to his Queen, and could not transfer their fealty to place. Upon this occasion the Emperour Honoanother till they were abfolved. The Emballadours of Sevil went, and modefly shewed the King of his imperfection: the King gave ear, and for answer (taking his Beard in his hand) he said, By this Beard I certific you that you have not well spoken, and so sent them away. Few daies after the King went to Sevil, and remembring the reprehension which he received from the Embassadours, he caused them all to be maffacred in one night in their own houses.

Speeds hift.

5. Vodine, Bishop of London, scarce not to tell King Vortiger, that for marrying a heathenish Lady, Rowena, daughter to Hengift, he had thought himfelf more than a man. This liberty thereby endangered both his foul and his of speech and reproof of his, Alexander never Crown. The King could not endure this liberty, but his words were so ill digested by him, that they shortly cost the Bishop his life.

Pezel. Mell. 6. Cambyfes, King of Persia, had slain twelve Prest. Matt. 1. Cambyjes, King Of Paris, inc. and extension of principal rank, when King Crefts thus admonished him, Do not, O King, said he, indulge thine age and anger in every thing, refrain your felf, it will be for your advantage to be prudent and provident, and fore-fight is the part of a wife man: but you put men to death upon flight occasions, your Countrymen, and fpare not fo much as young Children: If you the Horse laid aside his sierceness, and carried fpare not fo much as young Unituren; it you him home in fafety.

him home in fafety.

12. Orates, Prefect of Sardio, was reproved Hirod. 1. 3.

12. Orates, Prefect of Sardio, was reproved Hirod. 1. 3. revolt from you. Your father Cyrus laid his strict commands upon me, that as often as occafions should require, I should put you in mind of those things which might conduce to your profit and welfare. Cambyfes fnatched up a Bow, with intention to have shot Grass through, but he ran hastily away: Cambyses thus prevented, commanded his Ministers to put him to death: but they supposing the King would repent himself, and then they should be rewarded for his fafety, kept him privately alive. Long it was not e're Cambyles wanted the Counfel of Crafies, when his tervants told him that he yet lived : Cambyfes rejoyced hereat, but caused them to be put to death, who had disobeyed his Commandment in preferving him whom he had condemned to

7. Sabinus Flavius being one of the Confbira-

of the vertue and greatness of his Princes mind, I tours against Nero, and asked by him, Why he Translitted regarded the Military Oath fo little as to con- hiftsimspire his death? answered him, That he was p. og. faithful to him while he deferved to be loved but he could not but hate him fince he was his Mothers, Brothers, and Wives murderer, a Waggoner, a Minstril, a Stage-player, and an Incendiary of the City: Than which speech, faith the History, nothing could have happened to Nero more vexatious: for though he was prompt to do wickedly; yet was he impatient, and could by no means endure to hear of the Villanies he did.

8. Prolomeus Philadelphus, King of Agypt, Plut. Mov. marryed his own Sifter Arfmoe, at which time tibele liber. one Socades came unto him, and faid, You put educat. your Aglet, Sir, thorow the Oilet that is not p. 13. made for it: For this faying, he was cast into Prison, where he remained a long time in miscry. and in the end there rotted.

9. Telimachia, a Monk, when the people of Zain Thiat. Rome were intentively gazing upon the Sword-vol. 2. 1. 7. Playes, which at that time were exhibited, re- P. 483. proved them for so doing; whereupon the people were fo moved and exafterated against him, that they stoned him to death upon the rius (in whose Reign this fell out) put down for ever all Sword-playing in the Theatre at Sharps, as they were formerly wont to do.

10. Alexander the Great writing to Philot.is, Quint. Cut. one of his brave Captains, and the fon of the ex- clinks wir. cellent Parmenio, fent him word in his Letter, how 6: 110. that the Oracle of Jupiter Hammon had acknow- P. 547. ledged him to be his fon: Philotas wrote back. That he was glad he was received into the number of the gods: but withal that he could not but be fensible of the miserable condition of those men, that should live under one who thought himfelf more than a man. This liberty forgat till fuch time as he had taken away his Life.

11. John, Bishop of Bergamum, a grave and Plat. in devout person did freely reprove a King of the vit. Portif. Lombards for his wickedness: the impious King P. could not endure it, but caused him to be set centers, upon a sierce Horse, which used to cast his riders, and to tear them in pieces. In this manner, he set, home the good Bilhop, expecting soon after to have the news of his death brought to him. But no fooner was the holy Prelate mounted, but

by Mitrobates, that he had not added the life of Zuin.Theat. Samos to the Kings Dominions, being to near vol. 12.1.3. unto him; and over which Polycrates then Ty- p. 2765. rannized: Orates, by a wile, first seized upon Polycrates and Crucified him; and when Cambyses was dead (mindful of this freedom) he flew Mitrobates with his fon Cranape.

> Lll 2 CHAP.

Of the base Ingratitude of some unworthy

Ippocratidas received Letters from a Noble man his friend, wherein he craved his advice, what he should do with a Spartan, who knew of a Conspiracy that was formed against his Life; but covering all in silence, had not given him the least intimation thereof. His Counfel was in this manner, If, faid he, thou haft formerly obliged him with any great benefit, kill him immediately : If not, yet fend him out of the Country, as a man too timerous to be vertuous. Thus the Ancients adjudged ingratitude to be punished with death, and very worthily it deserved to be so at least in the perion of him who follows.

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1. Humphrey Banifter was brought up and exBisids Thint, 1, 2, all this Action is the Duke of Buckingc. 3. p. 237. ham his Master; the Duke being afterwards stons da driven to extremity, by reason of the separation of his Army which he had Mustered against King most trusty friend, not doubting to be kept fecret by him, till he could find an opportunity to cfcape. There was a thousand pound proforth the Duke: and this ungrateful Traytor, his Benefactor into the hands of John Metton, deformed in his limbs, and lame; his youngest ton was drowned in a puddle; and he himfelf arraigned and found guilty of a murder, was faved by his Clergy. As for his thousand pounds, King Richard gave him not a farthing, faying, That he who would be fo untrue to fo good a Master, must needs be false to all other.

2. Two young men of Sparta being fent thence to confult the Oracle of Apollo at Delphos, 6. 460. Plat.p. 288, in their Journey lodged at the house of one Sce-Plat. p. 288. In their Journey longer at the nome of one Sec-61 Pelojid. dafiu in Leuktra, a good man and much given to Fitzb of hofpitality. This Seedafiu had two daughters, Relest Fol beautiful Virgins, upon whom these young men p. 1.6.20. cast wanton eyes, and resolved at their return to Plut. Amat. visit the same house: they did so, found Scedanarat. c.3. fus from home, yet as kind entertainment from his daughters as they could defire; in requital of which, having found an opportunity, they ravished them both: and perceiving that they were all in grief and tears for the injury and dishonour done to them, they added Murder to the Rape, and threw them into a pit, and so de-parted. Not long after Scedafus came home, and missing his daughters, looked up and down for them; at last a little Dog that he had came whining to him, and ran out of doors as it were inviting him to follow him: he did, and the Dog the left-hand of the common way, by which the brought him to the pit into which they were Army was to march.

thrown. He drew out his daughters, and hearing by his Neighbours, that the two young Spartans had been again at his house, he concluded them the murderers. Hereupon he went to Sparta, to complain to the Magistrates of this barbarous cruelty; he first opened his Cause to the Ephori, and then to the Kings: but to both in vain; he therefore complained to the people, but neither did he find any redrefs there: wherefore, with hands lift up to Heaven, he complained to the gods, and then stab'd himself. Nor was it long e're the Spartans were defeated in a great Battel by the Thebans in that very Leuttra; and by the same deprived of the Empire of Greece, which they had many years policified. It is faid, That the foul of Sceediffs appeared unto Pelopidus, one of the chief Captains amongst the Thebans, incouraging him to give them Battel in those very Plains of Leultra, where he and his daughters lay buried, telling him, That their death should be there re-

3. Pope Adrian the fixth having built a fair Clarks mis. Colledge at Lovain, caused this Inscription to a.88,9,388. be written upon the Gates of it, in Letters of Lubercoll. Gold, Trajettum plantavit, Lovanium rigavit, minial. Cafar dedit incrementum (with an unworthy al. p. 305. lulion to that of the Apostle Paul to the Corin-Richard the Ulfurper, fled to this Banister as his thians) Utrecht planted me, there he was born; Lovain watered me, there he was bred up in Learning; and Cafar gave the increase, for the creape. There was a thousand pound pro-pounded as a reward to him that could bring observed this Inteription, and withal his ingratitude, to meet at once with that and his folly, upon the hopes of this fumm, betrayed the Duke | wrote underneath, Hic Deus nibil fecir, Here

God did nothing.

4. When Tamberlain had overcome and taken
Prifoner Bajazet the great Turk, he asked him, 663,7318,
Whether he had ever given God thanks for 319.
making him fo great an Emperour? Bajazet confessed, That he had never so much as thought upon any such thing: To whom Tamberlain re-God fell upon him to his utter ignominy in a vi-fible and ftrange manner; for prefently after his upon any fuch thing: To whom Tambertam re-clideft fon fell mad, and died in a Boars Stye; his eldeft daughter was fuddenly ftricken with a his fecond fon became ftrangely faith he, you being blind of once ye, and I lame of one leg, what worth was there in us, that God should fet us over two such mighty Empires to command so many men far more worthy than our felves?

5. When Xerxes had refolved upon his Expe-Raleighs dition against Greece, he caused his Army to his word, make their Randezvous at Sardis in Lydia; and 13c.6.9.2. when he had Assembled to the number of fe- p. 50. venteen hundred thousand foot, and 88000 lib. de irâ Horse, as he entred the body of Celanas, he was p. 822. by one Pythius, the Lydian, entertained, who throad. 1, out of his Flocks and Herds of Cattle, gave P-395598 food to Xerxes and his whole Army; the Feathended he also presented him with two thousand Talents of Silver, and in Gold four millions, wanting seven thousand of the Persian Darici, which make so many of our Marks. Then Py-thins belought him to spare one of his five sons from his attendance into Greece (because himfelf was old) and had none whom he could fo well trust as his own fon. But Xerxes like a barbarous and ungrateful Tyrant, caufed the body of the young man (for whom his father had

fought exemption) to be fundred into two parts,

commanding that the one half of his Carkais

should be laid on the right, and the other half on

6. That

The bale Ingratitude of some unworthy persons. Chap. 47. 6. That is a remarkable one that is reported | nity, and at thirty daies end difmissed by him.

zon. Annal. by Zonaras and Cedrenus of the Emperour Basilius Macedo, who being hunting (as he much de-lighted in that exercise) a great Stagg turned foriously upon him, and sastened one of the p. 153. Lon.Theat. Hierarch. Brouches of his Horns into the Emperours 1. 8.p. 528. Girdle, and lifting him from his Horse, bare him a distance off to the great danger of his life, which when a Gentleman in the Train ofpyed he drew his fword and cut the Emperours Girdle, by which means he was preferved and had no hurt at all. But observe his reward : The Gentleman for this act was queftioned, and adjudged to have his head flruck off, because he prefumed to expose his drawn-sword fo near the person of the Emperour, and he fuffered according to

Ciceron. p. 885. Val. Max. his fentence.

7. Cicero flying for his life was purfued by Herennius, and Popilius Lena : this latter at the request of M. Celius, he defended with equal care and eloquence, and from a hazardous and doubtful cause sent him home in fatety. This Popi-2. 138. ful caute tent min nome in latery. Lins Lyr.
Lon. Theat. lins afterwards (not provoked by Cicero in word p. 333 or deed ) of his own accord, asked Amonius to Hate. Apol. be fent after Cieero, then proferibed, to kill him. 6-4-6-10. Having obtained licence for this deteftable em-Bulon-Jace ployment, with great joy he speeded to Cajera, this beautiful as and those community that the second of the second to the second of the sec tiar. 1.3. and there commands that person to stretch out 611.p.191. his throat, who was ( not to mention his dignity) the Author of his fafety, and in private to be entertained by him with little less than veneration: There did he with great unconcerned-ness cut off the head of the Roman Eloquence, and the renowned right-hand of peace. With that burden he returned to the City, nor while he was laden with that execrable portage, did it ever come into his thoughts that he carried in his Arms that head which had heretofore plead ed for the fatety of his.

8. Parmenio had served with great fidelity, Q.c.wi. 1.7. 8. Parmenio had ferved with great fidelity, p. 187, 188. Philip the father of Alexander, as well as him felf, for whom he had first opened the way into his part. Asia. He had depressed Arasus the Kings ene. 1.4. 6.2. 8. nemy; he had alwaies, and in all hazards the light of the Kings Vagnurd. he was no less than the had beginned the Kings ene. leading of the Kings Vanguard; he was no less prudent in counsel than fortunate in all attempts; a man beloved of the men of War, and to fay the truth, that had made the purchase for the King of the Empire of the East, and of all the glory and fame he had. After he had loft two of his fons in the Kings Wars, Heilor and Nicanor, and the other lost in torments upon a suspicion of Treason; This great Parmenio, Alexander resolved to deprive of life by the hands of murderers, without fo much as acquainting him with the cause, and would choose out no other to expedite this unworthy business, but the greatest of Parmenio's friends, which was Polydamus, whom he trusted most and loved best, and would alwaies have to stand at his side in every fight. He and Cleander dispatched this great man as he was reading the Kings Letter in his Garden in Media. So fell Parmenio who had performed many notable things without the King, but the King without him did never effect any

thing worthy of praife.

c.el.Rhod.

o. Philip, King of Macedon, had fent one of
1.7. c. 28. his Court to Sea, to dispatch something he had
327. given him in command, but a storm came and
1.07. That. he was shipwrack'd, but saved by one that lived p. 336.
Brillon face there about the Shore in a little Boat wherein he Brylinsface: was taken up: He was brought to his Farm, e.11-p.192 and there entertained with all civility and huma-

and furnished with somewhat to bear his charges. At his return he tells the King of his Wrack and dangers, but nothing of the benefits he had received: The King told him he would not be unmindful of his fidelity and dangers undergone in his behalf. He taking the occasion, told the King he had observed a little Farm on the Snore, and befought him he would befrow that on him as a monument of his escape, and reward of his Service. The King orders Pausanias the Governour to assign him the Farm to be possessed. by him. The poor man being thus turned out, applied himself to the King, told him what humanity he had treated the Courtier with, and what ungrateful injury he had returned him in lieu of it. The King upon hearing of the Caufe, in great anger commanded the Courtier prefently to be feifed, and to be branded in the forehead with thele Letters, Hofpes ingraius, The ungrateful Gueft, reftoring the Farm to its proper owner.

10. When the Enmity brake out betwixt Ce- c.cl.Rbod. far and Pompey; Marcellinus a Senatour (and l. 21. c., g. one of them whom Pompey had raifed) eftranged P. 975. himfelf fo far from his party unto that of Coffars, Indianately that he fpake many things in Senate against Pomper 2337. pey: who thus took him up, Art thou not ashamed Marcellinus to speak evil of him, through whose bounty of a mute thou art become eloquent; and of one half starved, art brought to fuch a plenty as that thou art not able to forbear vomiting? Notably taxing his ingratitude, who had attained to all his Dignity, Authority, and Eloquence, through his fayour, and yet abused

them all against him.

11. Henry Keeble, Lord Major of London 1511. Full worth. besides other Benefactions in his life-time, re- c.11. p-33. builded Aldermary Church, run to very ruines. and bequeathed at his death one thousand pounds for the finishing of it: yet within fixty years after, his bones were unkindly, yea inhumanely cast out of the Vault, wherein they were buried; his Monument plucked down for fome wealthy Person of the present times to be buried therein. Upon which occasion, saith Dr. Fuller, I could not but rub up my old Poetry, which is this,

Fuller to the Church.

Ungrateful Church o'rerun with ruft; Lately bury'd in the Dust, Utterly thou hadst been lost If not preserved by Keeble's cost: Athousand pounds might it not buy Six soot in length for him to lye? But outed of his quict Tomb, For later Corpfe he must make room. Tell me where his dust is cast? Though 't be late, yet now at last All his bones with scorn ejected I will fee them recollected: Who fain my self would Kinsman prove To all that did Gods Temples love.

The Churches Answer.

Alas! my innocence excuse, My Wardens they did me abuse, Whose Avarice his Ashes fold, That goodness might give place to gold. As for his Reliques all the Town They are scatt red up and down.

Seef

Seeft a Church repaired well? There a sprinkling of them fell-Seeft a new Church lately built? Thicker there his Albes filt. Ob, that all the Land throughout Keeble's dult were thrown about : Places feati red with that feed Would a crop of Churches breed.

Land the str.

12. Anno 1565, upon the fifth of February, one Paulus Suor, of the Village of Brefivel, near the City of Bafil, came into the houle of Andrew Hager, a Bookleller, he was then old and lick, and had been the others Godfather at the Font, and performed to him all the good offices that could be expected from a father. Being entred his house, he told him he was come to vilit him, as one that efteemed him as his father. But as foon as the Maid was gone out of the Parlor, that attended upon the lick man, he caught up a hammer, gave him fome blows, and then thruit him through with his knife. As foon as the Maid returned, with the same fury, he did the like to her; and then feifing the Keys, he fearched for the prey intended, he found eight pieces of plate, which afterwards in want of money, he pawned to a Prieft of St. Blafus, who fulpe-Cling the man, fent the place to the Senate at Bail, by which means the Author of the deteltable murder was known, he was fearched after, taken at the Village of Hagenstall, brought prisoner to Basil, where he had his legs and arms broken upon the Wheel, and his head being (while yet alive ) tyed to a part of the Wheel, he was burnt with flaming Torches till in horrible tortures he gave up the Ghoft.

Val. Max. 13. Furius Camillus was the great fafety of 1. 5. 6. 3. Rome, and the fure defence of the Roman power, p. 136. a person whom the Romans had stilled the second title. April Romans for the African Frenchis Control of the African Fr Hay April . Romains for his deferts of them: yet being im-4-7-43+ peached by L. Appleius, a Tribune of the people, as having feeretly embezzelled a part of the was adjudged to banishment, and that at that very time, when he was in tears for the lofs of a fon of admirable hopes, when he was rather to be cherished with comfort than opprest with new miseries : Yet Rome unmindful of the metits of fo great a man, to the Funerals of the fon added the condemnation of the father, and all this for fifteen thousand Alles, which was the poor fumm he was charged with, and bani-

14. Scipio Africanus the elder, did not only 1. 5. 6.3. reftore the Common-wealth fore bruifed and p. 136. torn by the arms of the *Punick* War, but brought Hale, Appl. in a manner the Queen of Africk upon her knees, b. 4, p. 4, and even to deaths door; whole most renowned s.4, p. 4, 34. acts yet the people of Rome rewarded, by forcing him to live in a base obscure Village Limernum in Compania, standing upon a forlorn Lake: neither did he die altogether filent, as being fenfible of the bitterness of this his banishment, but at his parting, gave order, that upon his Sepulther should be Ingraven this Memorandum, In-

Empire, he found one at home ready to spoil him of his life in his bed and fleep: but no man in the Court of Justice that offered to revenge so horrid and execrable a murder.

The bale Ingratitude of some unworthy persons.

16. In latter times, that great and famous clarks mir. Captain Gonfalvo, after he had conquered the 6.74.9.321. Kingdom of Naples, and driven the French beyond the Mountains, and brought all the Italian Princes to stand at the Spaniards devotion, was most ungratefully called home by his Master the King of Spain, where he died obfcurely, and was buried without any folemuity or tears.

17. Miliades, a renowned Captain of the Lon Theat. Athenians, after that glorious Victory at Mara-p. 334. thon, and other great Services, having mifear clusty mir. ried in an Enterprize, whereof the confequence 67329317. was of small value, he was fined fifty Talents, and being notable to pay it, was kept bound in Prison (though fore wounded in the thigh) till his son *Cymon*, to redeem his father, paid the money, and fet him at liberty; but he foon after died of his wounds.

18. Theodatus was adopted, and made part- Lon. Theatr. ner and fuccellour in the Kingdom by Amalafun. P 334-tha, Queen of the Goths, as foon as flewas de. Falg. 1. 5. Prived of her fon Athalaricus; who in reward 63, p. 611. of fo great and noble a favour, fent her to an Island in the Vulfinian Lake, where she was put into Prison, and not long after strangled by his order, putting her to an unworthy death, by whose bounty he had received a Kingdom.

19. Cardinal Charles Caraffa, and Duke John Lipf. monit. his brother, were they that managed all affairs 1. 1. c. 5. under Pope Paul the fourth. He being dead Fins P. 58, 59. the fourth was made Pope, and that chiefly by the favour and diligence of these Caraffa's; and as a reward of their good Service, he made it his first business to over throw them; he sent the Cardinal and his brother Duke, together with Count Alifane, and many others of their Kindred and Clients to Prison in the Castle of St. Angelo: there were they nine months in Pcientine spoils, by a hard and cruel sentence he durance, and expectation of death. At last, by order from the Pope, the Cardinal was hanged; the Duke and Count beheaded, and their dead bodies exposed as a publick spectacle to the people.

20. Anaxagoras was of fingular use to Pericles Plut.in Pethe Athenian, in the Government of the Com. ricle, p. 162. mon-wealth, but being now burdened with old l.2. p. 204. age, and neglected by Pericles, that was intent 205. upon publick affairs, he determined by obsti-nate falting to make an end of himself. When this was told to Pericles, he ran to the Philosophers house, and with prayers and tears fought to withdraw him from his purpofe, entreating him to live for his fake, if he refused to do it for his own. The old man being now ready to expire, O Pericles, faid he, fuch as have need of the Lamp use to pour in oyl, upbraiding him with the neglect of his friend who had been of fuch advantage to him.

21. Belifarius was General of all the Forces Falg. 1. 5. under the Emperour Justinian the first, a man of  $c_{3}$ ,  $\rho_{5}$ ,  $c_{12}$ , rare valour and vertue; he had overthrown the Low. Thati.

Persians, Goths and Vandals; had taken the Kings  $\rho_{5}$ , 336. cher should be Ingraven this tremiorantum, morata paria, nec offa quidem mea habes, Un-grata paria, nec offa quidem mea habes, Un-grateful Country that halt not so much as my of these people in War, and sent them Prilo-ners to his master; he had recovered Sicilia, Pal. Max. 15. Scipio Africanus the younger, was to the Africk, and the greater part of Italy: he had 45.63 former nothing inferiour in vertue, nor his end done all this with a finall number of Souldiers, 137. Hale Apol. lefs unhappy; for after he had utterly razed and lefs cost; he had restored Military Disci-1116. Appl. those two great Cities of Numamia and Carthage, pline by his authority, when long lost; he was 4.9.435. Which had long threatened raine to Rome and its ally'd to Justinian himself; and a man of that

uncorruped fidelity, that though he was offered the Kingdom of *Italy* he refused it. This great man, upon I know not what jealousie and groundless suspicion, was seiz'd upon, his eyes put out, all his house rifled, his estate confiscate, and himself reduced to that miserable state and condition as to go up and down in the common Road with this form of begging, Give a half-penny to poor Belifarius, whom verme raifed, and envy hath overthrown.

Chap. 48.

22. Scipio Nasica deserved as much by the Gown as did either of the Africans by Arms: he refcued the Common-wealth out of the jaws ne releved the Common-wealth out of the jaws Hale Apol of Tiberius Gracebus; was the Prince of the Selate, and adjudged the honestest person in all Rome: yet his vertues being most unjustly undervalued, and difesteemed by his fellow Citizens, under pretence of an Embassage, he retired to Pergamus, and there front the rest of his life, his ungrateful Country not fo much as finding him wanting, or defiring his return.

Val. Mar. 23. P. Lentulus, a most famous man, and a 1. 5. c. 3. dear lover of his Country, when in Mount Aven-19.137. time he had frustrated the wicked attempts of L4.6.16.9. (C. Gracchus, and in a pions fight (wherein he had received many dangerous wounds.) had put to flight the Traytors Army; he bare away this reward of that and other his gallant actions, that he was not suffered to die in that City, the Laws and peace and liberty whereof, he had by his means fettled: So that forced by envy and flander to remove, he obtained of the Senate an Employment abroad, and in his Farewel Oration, prayed the immortal Gods, That he might never return again to fo ungrateful a people: nor did he, but died abroad.

24. Achmetes, the Great Bassa, was by the Turb. bifle confession of all men, the best man of War, and 1.443,444 the most expert Captain amongst the Turks: Bajazet made him the General of his Army against his brother Zemes, where the conduct and valour of the General brought Bajazet the Victory. At his return to Court, this great Captain was invited to a Royal supper, with divers of the principal Basia's, where the Emperour in token they were welcom, and stood in his good grace, caused a garment of pleasing colour to be cast upon every one of his Guelts, and a gilt Bowl full of Gold to be given each of them: but upon Achmetes was cast a Gown of black Velvet: all the rest rose and departed, but Achmetes, who had on him the Mantle of death (amongst the Turky) was commanded to fit still, for the Emperour had to talk with him in private. The Executioners of the Emperous wrath came, stripped and tortured him, hoping that way to gain from him what he never knew of (for Bassa Isaac, his great enemy, had secretly accufed him of an intelligence with Zemes ) but he was delivered by the Janizaries, who would no doubt have flain Bajazet, and rifled the Court at waiting for some better opportunity. It is no his least word of command: but though he fcaped with his life at the prefent, he not long after was thrust through the body as he sat at that great Achmetes, by whom Mahomet the made provision of golden Ducats, all counter-father of this Bajazet had subverted the Empire feit, the best not worth six-pence, and caused of Trapezond, took the great City of Caffa, with all the Country of Taurica Chersonesius, the impregnable City of Croja, Scodra, and all the Kingdom of Epirus, a great part of Dalmatia, and at last Otranto to the terrour of all Italy.

### CHAP. XLVIII.

Of the Perfidiousness and Treachery of fome men, and their just rewards.

Here is nothing under the Sun that is more detestable than a Traytor, who is commonly followed with the execrations and curses of those very men to whom his Treason hath been most useful. All menbeing apt to believe that he who hath once exposed his Faith to fale, stands ready for any Chapman, as foon as any occasion shall present it felf. It is feldom that these perfidious ones do not meet with their just rewards from the hands of their own Patrons: however the vengeance of Heaven (where the justice of men fails) doth visibly fall upon them.

1. Charles, Duke of Burgundy, gave fafe con-ph. decom. duct to the Constable the Earl of St. Paul, and L.4. 6.12. yet notwithstanding after he found that Lewis the P. 133. eleventh, King of France, had taken St. Quin. del. 5. c.e. ins, and that he did folicite him either to lend P. 155,156. him Prifoner to him, or elfe to kill him within eight daies after his taking, according to the agreement heretofore made betwixt them; he basely delivered him up to Lewis, whom he knew to be his mortal enemy, by whom he was beheaded. But the Duke who heretofore was great and mighty, with the greatest Princes in Christendom, who had been very fortunate and fuccefsful in his affairs, from thenceforth never prospered in any thing he undertook: but was betrayed himself, by one whom he trusted most, the Earl of Campobrach; lost his Souldiers, his formerly gained glory, Riches and Jewels, and finally his life, by the Swiffers, after he had lived to fee himself deferted of all, that had entred

into any league with him.

2. The Emperour Charles the fourth, made War upon Philip, Duke of Auftria, and both Camer.operi-Armies were got near together with a resolution 6. 7. p. 60. to fight, but the Emperour perceiving he was far furmounted in force by the enemy, determined to do that by fubtilty which he could not by ftrength. He caused three of the Dukes Captains to be fent for, agrees with them to strike a fear into their Master, that might cause him in all hast to retire. Upon their return, they tell the Duke, That they had been out, and particularly viewed the power of the Emperour, and found it thrice as great as his own, that all would be lost if hedid not speedily retreat; and that he had no long time to deliberate. Then shame for us to leave the place to a stronger than our felves: So *Philip* fled away by night, no man purfuing him. The Traytors step aside to the Supper in the Court, and there slain. This was Emperour to receive their reward, who had great bags of the fame to be delivered to them, and they merrily departed. But when employing their Ducats, they found them to be false. they return to the Emperour, complain of the Treasurer and Master of the Mint. The Emperour looking on them with a frowning counte-

your Treaton: fallework, falle wages, an evil end befall you: They wholly confounded, withdrew themselves suddenly, but whither is not known.

The Beradioulnels and Treachery of fome men.

Controper.

3. The Bohemians having gotten the Victory two. control and flain Prantlans, they fet his Country on fire.

6.50-9.254 and after finding a young fon of his, they put him into the hands of Grefoniflus the Prince, called also Neclas, who pitying the child his Coulin, committed him to the keeping of the Earl Duringue, whose Pessessions lay along by the River Egra, and a person who a-fore-time had been much favoured by Vratiflans. This Earl (thinking to infinuate himself into the favour and good liking of Neclas) as the child was one day sporting himself upon the Ice, came upon him and with one blow of his Scimitar fmote off his head; and speeding presently to Prague, presents it to Needus all bloody, saying, I have this day made your Throne fure to you, for either this Child or you must have died : you may sleep henceforth with fecurity, fince your Competitour to the Crown is disposed of. The Prince retaining his usual gravity, and just indignation at so cruel a Spectacle, faid thus unto him, Treason cannot be mitigated by any good turns: I committed this Child to thee to keep, not to kill: Could neither my command nor the memory of thy friend Uratiflaus, nor the compaffion thou oughtest to have had of this Innocent, turn away thy thoughts from fo mischievous a deed What was thy pretence? to procure me reft? Good reason I should reward thee for thy pains: of three punishments therefore chuse which thou wilt, Kill thy self with a Poynard, hang thy felf with an Halter, or cast thy felf head-long from the Rock of Visgrade. Duringua forced to accept of this Decree, hang'd himself in an Halter upon an Elder tree, not far off: which ever after, fo long as it stood, was called

Duringus his Elder tree. 4. In the War with the Falifei, Camillus had belieged the Faleriani, but they secure in the Fortifications of their City, were so regardless Dis. mem. the treatment of the state of the and the treacherous Mafter of them used to walk with them day by day without the Walls: he did it often; and by degrees trained them fo far ondanger of the Roman Stations, where they were all taken. He bids them lead him to Camillus: he was brought into his Tent, where standing in the middle, I am, faid he, the Mafter of these Boyes, and having a greater respect to thee than to my relation, I am come to deliver thee the City in the pledges of these Children. Camillus heard him, and looking upon it as a ought we so to thirst after Victory, as to purown vertue, and not attain his ends by the treachery of another. Then he commands his Lictours to strip the School-master, and having

nance, faid to them, Knaves as you are, get ye to the Gallows, there to receive the reward of the Traytor back into the City. The Falifeans your Treason: false wages, an evil had before perceived the Treason, and there was an univerfal mourning and out-cry within the City for fo great a Calamity; fo that a concourfe of Noble persons, both men and women, like fo many mad creatures, were running to and fro upon the Walls: when came the Children driving with lashes their Master before them, calling Camillus their Preserver and Father. The Parents, and the rest of the Citizens, were aftonished at what they beheld; and having the jultice of Camillus in great admiration, they called an Assembly, and sent Embassadours to let him know, That (fubdu'd by his vertue) they rendred up themselves and theirs freely into his

5. Agathocles was very profeerous in Africk, Diod. Sicul. had taken all the reft of the Ciries, and fluit up 120.2.574. his enemics in Carthage alone, about which he 686. lay, when he invited Ophellas the Cyrenian to join with him, promiting that the Crown of Africk should be his: Ophellas won with this hope, came to him with great Forces, and was together with his Army chearfully received, and provided for by Agathocles : but foon after a great part of his power being gone forth to Forage, and Ophellus but weak in the Camp, he was fallen upon and flain in the fight, and his whole Army by vast promises won to the Colours of Agathocles. But observe how successful this treachery proved: It was not long e're Agathocles was forced to fly out of Africa; his Army loft, and two of his fons flain by the fary of the mutinous Souldiers; and which is worthy of observation, this was done by the hands of them that came with Ophellas, and in the fame Month, and day of the Month that he had treacherously slain Ophellas, both his friend and his Guest.

6. Ladiflaus Kerezin, a Hungarian, trayte- camer.oper. roufly delivered up Hinla (a ftrong place) to fube cent.2. the Tinks, and when he looked to receive many 6.61, 92.59, and great Prefents for this his notable piece of Hyl. Colu. Service, certain Witnesses were produced against him (by the command of Selymus himself) who deposed, That the said Ladislaus had cruelly handled certain Mafinhans that had been Prifo-ners with him. Whereupon he was delivered to fome friends of theirs, to do with him as they should think good. They inclosed this Traytor stark-naked in a Tun or Hogshead set full of long tharp nails within fide, and rolled it from the top of a high Mountain (full of steepy downfals) wards, that he brought them unawares into the to the very bottom: where being run through danger of the *Roman* Stations, where they were he ended his wretched life.

7. Leo Armenius, Emperour of Constaminople, zonar. An. was flain by fome Confpiratours in the Temple tom. 3. there, and Michael Balbus fet up to fucceed in his p. 146. roont. He also dead, Theophilus his son was adwas no fooner confirmed in his Empire, but he base action, he turned to them about him, War, called together the whole Senate into his Palace, faid he, is a cruel thing, and draws along with and bids those of them that assisted his father in it a multitude of injuries and wrongs: yet to the flaughter of Leo, to separate themselves good men there are certain Laws of War, nor from the rest, which when they had chearfully done, turning to the Prefect over Capital ofchase it at the price of unworthy and impions fences, he commanded him to seife, and carry actions. A great Captain should relye upon his them away; and to execute condigne punishment upon them.

8. When the Emperour Aurelian marched Fulg. 1. 6. against Thyana, and found the Gates of the City Erufon. Fr. tyed his hands behind him, to deliver rods into lifth that against him, he fwore he would make such 1.5.c.6. a flaughter p.354.

in the whole City: The Souldiers enticed with the hope of spoil, did all they were able to take it, which one Heracleon perceiving, and fearing to perish with the rest, betrayed the City into their hands. Aurelian having taken it, canfed all the Dogs in the City to be flain: But gave to all the Citizens a free pardon as to life, except only the treacherous Heracleon, whom he caused to be flain, saying, He would never prove

The Perficiousness and Treachery of some men.

faithful to him, that had been the betrayer of

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his own Country.

camer.oper. 9. Solyman the magnificent employed one in

placeent. 2. the Conquest of the life of Rhodes, promising

cost.p.255. the Traytor to give him for his wife one of his daughters, with a very great Dowry. He after his service done, demanding that which was promised; Solyman caused his daughter to be brought in moit Royal Pomp, afligning him the Marriage of her according to his defert. The Tray- should seise her for him, and he would make her tour could not keep his Countenance he was fo transported with joy. Thou feest, said Solyman, I am a man of my word: but for as much as thou art a Christian, and my daughter, thy Wife that fhall be, is a Mahumetan by birth and profession, Hercupon the Earl posted back to the King, reyou cannot so live in quietness, and I am loth to lating to him that the Maid was fair indeed, but have a Son-in-law that is not a Musulman both within and without; and therefore it is not Yet defired the King that he might marry her, enough that thou abjure Christianity in word, as being her fathers heir, thereby to raise his as many of thy Sect are wont to-do, but thou must fortune. The King consented, and the Maring for said, he con- and uncircumcifed. Having so said, he con- thereby to rane ms fortune. The King consented, and the Maring for said, he con- thereby to rane ms for the con- the said said. manded some that stood by to slea alive the pre- that the King ( much doubting that he had been tended Son-in-law; and that afterwards they abused) meant to try the truth himself: and should lay him upon a bed of Salt, ordaining, thereupon taking occasion of hunting in the Dukes That if any Mahumetan skin came over him Park, came to his house: whose coming Ethelagain, in place of the Christian, that then, and wold suspecting, acquainted his Wife with the not before, his promised Spoule should be wrong he had done both her and the King: and brought unto him to be marryed; the wretched therefore to prevent the Kings displeasure, en-Traytor thus shamefully and cruelly slouted, died in most horrible torments.

10. The Venetians put to death Marinus Faliecomm. oper. rw, their Duke, for having conspired against total part to the state: and whereas the Pictures of their continues and longing to be a Queen, would not be accelfib. ceni. 2. 113, the State: and whereas the Pictures of their Dukes, from the first to him that now liveth, Dukes, from the first to him that now liveth, are represented and drawn, according to the order of their times, in the great Hall of the General Council; yet to the end that the Pi-sture of Falier, a pernicious Prince, might not be seen amongst other of those Illustrious Dukes, the could take him at advantage, he then the grant Chairs the death of the could take him at advantage, he then be feen amongst other of those similarious Dukes, they caused an empty Chair tobe drawn and covered over with a black Veil, as believing that those who carryed themselves disloyally to the Common-wealth, cannot be more severely punished than if their names be covered with a phus, her husband being slain by Cacanus, King of perpetual filence and fecret detestation.

201. Annal. 11. The Suracens were mainetum, forced to 10m, 3. leave the Siege of Confiantinople by Confrantinua, ph. 135, 136. Pogonatue, and a Tempeth lighting also upon 10th, 1.3. their Navy, had reduced them to such terms, 1.154, 1.165. that they belought him for Peace, which was zon. Ann.al. 11. The Saracens were shamefully forced to granted them upon these conditions, That the Truce should continue for thirty years, and that the Arabians or Saracens, as a Tribute, should pay to the Emperours of Constantinople three thousand pieces of Gold, eight Slaves, and as many excellent Horses. But Justinianus the Successour of Pogonatus, forming an Army of thirty thousand choice Youth, breaks the League, and un tertakes an Expedition against these Arabians,

a flaughter that he would not leave a Dog alive | Standard, bare them as an Enfign amongst them, and feeing they could prevail nothing at all with the Emperour by entreaties, they remit all to a Tryal with him in Battel, wherein the Emperour was overthrown with a great flaughter; and compelled to a shameful and dishonourable flight, with a few of his Servants he fearcely escaped. Soon after by a Sedition amongst his Subjects, he was thrust out into Exile, and the principal of those his Counsellours, who had perswaded him to this wickedness, were publickly burnt.

lickly durint.

12. King Edgar hearing of the admirable Ball chron, beauty of Elfrida, the only daughter of Ordga. p. 16, 17, 1943. Duke of Devonshire (Founder of Tavesfock Mon. Angl. 1944). Abby in that County) fent his great Favourite p. 256. Earl Ethelwold (who could well judge of beau-speeds bift. ty) to try the truth thereof: with Commission, p. 388. That if he found her fuch as fame reported, he his Queen. The young Earl upon fight of the Lady was fo surprized, that he began to woocher for himself; and had procured her fathers good will in case he could obtain the Kings consent. nothing answerable to the fame that went of her: therefore to prevent the Kings displeasure, entreated her by all the perswasions he could use, to cloath her felf in such attire as might be least fit to fet her forth. But she considering that now fary to her own injury, but deck'd her felf in her

13. Rhomilda was the Wife of Prince Sigul- Dinoth. phus, her husband being flain by Cacanus, King of 1. 3. p. 214. the Henerians, and she her self besieged by the camer. oper. fame enemy, the yet nevertheless fell so far in subc. cent. 1. love with him, that upon the promife of mar- 1.7. p. 59. riage, she agreed to deliver into his hands, the l. s. c. 6. City of Friol, who burnt it, slew the men, and P. 355. carryed the women and children Captives into Austria. Cacanus took Rhomilda into his bed for one night only, and then delivered her to be abused with the lust of twelve Henetians; and foon after caused her to be impal'd alive upon a fharp Stake.

14. Bassianus Caracalla made an Expedition in- Din 1.2. to the East, against the King of the Parthians, P.163,164. and despairing to subdue him by fine force, he fradulently solicits him to enter with him into a pretending that the Tribute money bare not the League of amity. The other not trusting the stamp of the Romans but Arabians. The Arabi-ans fastening the Tables of their League to a friendship would be but short and unstable, sent Mmm

Chap. 49.

us to be flain, as the betrayer of his friend.

16. Tarpeia, the daughter of Tarpeius, the Warden of the Capitol, agreed to betray it into the hands of the Sabines, upon this condition, That she should p. 27. of the Sabines, upon this condition, 2 minutes, upon live decad, have for her reward that which they carried upon the accad. have for her reward that which they carried upon the post their left arms, meaning the golden Bracelets Zon. Annal. they wore upon them: Being let in by her according to compact, Taim, the Sabine King (though well pleafed with carrying the Place) yet abhorring the manner in which it was done, commanded the Sabines to deliver her all they carried on their left arms: and himfelf in the first place, pulling his Bracelet from his arm, cast that, together with his Shield upon her, and all the rest doing in the same manner; hurton every fide with Gold, and Bucklers, fine was oppressed and overwhelmed at once with the multitude and weight of her rewards, and fo miserably died.

17. A. Vitellius being faluted Emperour by the Souldiers in Germany (against Galbathen Reigning ) having afterwards overcome Otho, amongst his Writings he found a Roll of one hundred and twenty men, who had Petitioned Otho for a reward, as having been present or assisting in the murder of Galba: but though Vuellius was Galba's enemy, yet he thought it unfit, not only that fuch men should receive a reward, but that they should be suffered to live, seeing that they had set the life of their Prince to sale: He therefore caused diligent search to be made for them, and as many as he could lay hands upon he caused to be flain.

13. Guntramus, King of the Burgundians, Fulg. 1.6. when he Warred against Gondoaldus (who 6.5. p. 770. under a falle name, as if he were his Brother, had feifed upon part of Burgundy, and Ufurped the Tirle of a King) contracted with Sagutarius, and Monnialus (two Bithops whom Gondoaldus used as his entire Friends ) about thing but that he would confert to a Marriage lasticing the flaving of Goodardine; which done, he between Arrange lasticing the flaving of Goodardine; which done, he state willingth parken and confert to it.

The day Ministers therein, to be stain, left a villa-nous Example should remain, upon which any man should prefume to betray him, whom he had once owned and acknowledged for his

The Perhoioninels and Areachery of come Pen.

19. The City of Sferigrade defended against Knowles 19. The City of Stetigrade detended against Applied Americals the fecond, was then watered but with one great Well in the midst of the Ciwich July, into which a Trayterous person (who of scandarprovided and naked, and cruelly flew many of them, Arabanus hardly elcaping in the throng and tumult: But he mindful of the injury, and greedy of revenge, flew to Arms against these treacherous True-breakers: and in a jult Battel with them (which lasted three daies) not with who as they were the most valorous of all Epirus, fo were they more superstitious than the for Peace, to reftore the Priloners they had taken, and allotopay him a confiderable fumm of
knew these would starve, die any manner of
knew these would starve, die any manner of money.

Harod. 1. 7.

15. In the Reign of Maximinus there was a death, or yield up the City, rather than drink revolt of the Souldiers, and of the Ofrobeni, revolt of the Souldiers, and of the Ofrobeni, of that polluted drink; nor was he deceived, for it was ftraight yielded up on certain conditions. The state of the property of the 6.5.9.765 thinking of any fuch thing, and altogether until the that corrupted the water, was resulting to it) they forced him to be their Leader, warded with three Suits of rich Apparel, fifty willing to it) they to reed him to be their Leader, cloathed him with the Purple, and fainted him thousand Aspers, and a yearly Pension of two thousand Duckats: but story, for Tent, was treacheroully stain by Macedonius his bed-fellow, who thinking it would be very active the midst of Amurath his favours, he was still deally a star of the midst of the mi bed-tellow, who thinking it would be very acceptable to Maximinus, prefented him with the lead of Carcino. Maximinus was indeed well pleased with the gift (being thereby freed of forgreat a danger:) but withal, he cauted Macedoniant of the state of the the Traytour, although the Treason served well for his purpose.

20. Luther was once asked, Whether if Lon.Thestrone had committed a murder, and confelled p. 577- it to the Priest, in case the Magistrate should otherwise hear of it, and cite the Priest for a Witness, the Pricit was bound to reveal what he had learned by confession? Luther answered no, and added this Example, At Venice a woman had privily killed one that had lain with her, and thrown his body into the Sca, and then having confessed all to a Monk, received from him a Schedule in testimony of her Absolution. Afterwards corrupted with money he betrayed her: the wo-man produces the Schedule of the Monks Abfolution, and thereby would excuse her felf. The Senate therefore gave fentence, That the Monk should be burnt, and the woman banished: this Judgement of the prudent Senate Luther did highly applaud.

CHAP.

#### CHAP. XLIX.

Of Voluptuous and Effeminate Perfons.

Therius the Emperour is faid to have inflitted a new Office at Rome, for the invention of new pleasures; over whom he appointed as their Prefect, T. Cafonius Prifeus; had he wanted Officers he might have been more than fufficiently supplied out of thefe that follow.

1. The Kings of Persia were so addicted to pleasure, that their manner was to spend their Winter at Susa; their summer at Echatana; their Autumn in Persepolis; and the rest of the year in Babylon.

2. Plotius the brother of L. Plotius, twice solin. c.48. 2. Plotus the protected by the Triumvirate, and in his place at Salernum where he lay hid. he was betrayed to his murderers, by the finell of his fweet unguents and perfumes which he had

3. Sinyadirides, the Sybarice, was of that foftness and esseminacy, that he excelled therein all those of his Nation, though the world it felf had not a more luxurious generation half (2) than they; this man upon a time had caft himself upon a bed prepared for him of the leaves of Rofes: and having there taken a sleep, a thousand Cooks, a thousand Fowlers, and as many Fishers.

4. Demetrius Poliorcetes when he had taken divers Cities by Siege, exacted yearly from them one thousand two hundred Talents, the least part of which went to his Army, the greatest he consumed in all kinds of Luxury; both himfelf and the Pavements where he re-A man immoderate and excellive in his loves both of women and young men; and his great endeavour was to feem beautiful, and to that purpose studiously composed his hair into curles, and fought by artifice to have it of a Golden

5. Straton of Sidon, and Nicocles the Cypriot, strave not only to excel all other men in luxury and effeminate pleasures, but there was alfo an emulation betwixt themselves, enkindled by the relations they heard of each other; their Feasts were attended with musical wotry, were to Sing and Dance before them while they Feafted: but they could not long indulge themselves in these kind of delights, for both of them perished by a violent

6. Sardanapalus, King of Affyria, was the most effeminate of all men, he was continually hid in the apartments of the women, and

there fat difguifed amongst them, in a habit Camer. oper-like unto theirs: where he also was bussed libbe. cent. 1. with the Distass as they. Upon his Sepul-orof. biss. cher he caused a Statue to be cut attired like 1. 1. 6. 19. a woman, holding her right hand over her head, p. 25. with some of the singers close, after the manner of one that is ready to give a fillip, and by it thefe words were engraven,

Sardanapalus, the fon of Anacyndaraxes, bath builded Anchiala and Tarfus in one day. Eat, drink and be merry, the rest is not worth the fillip of a finger.

Cicero faith, That Aristotle lighting upon this cicer. Tale. Tomb and Inscription, said it should have been Quell. 1.5.p. written upon the grave of a Beaft, not upon the

Tomb of a King.

7. Mulcaffes, King of Tunis, was a man of camer.oper. pleasure, it's faid of him, That his manner was fibe.cent.a. to vail his eyes, that he might catch the harmo.

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151. that two Senses are not at once to be gratified (200,0,107) in the highest manner. Jovine saies of him, That having fought (but unfortunately) with his fon Amida, for the recovery of his Kingdon, being all disfigured with dust and sweat, and his own blood; amongst a numerous crowd of them that sled, he was known to his enemies by nothing so much as the odour of his Unquents, and sweetness of his persumes: thus betrayed he was brought back, and had his eyes put out by his fons command.

8. The City Spharis is feated two hundred camer. oper-furlongs from Crotona, betwint the two Kivers fibr. certizafeaves of Roles: and having these taken a fleep, at his riling complained, that he had Puffules made upon his body by reason of the hardness of his bed. The same person was more rover so addicted to his belly, that when he went to Sieyene, as a servant to Agarista, the daughter of Clistenes, he took along with him a thousand Cooks. a thousand Fowlers, and as a thousand Cooks, a thousand Fowlers, and as thousand Cooks, a thousand Fowlers. prosperity were utterly overturned by means of their luxury. They had taught their Horses at a certain tune to rise on their hinder feet, and with their fore-feet to keep a kind of time with the Musick; a Minstril who had been ill used amongst them sled to Crotona, and told them, If they would make him their Captain, he would put all the enemies horse (their chief fided flow'd with Unguents, and throughout flrength) into their hands: it was agreed: he every part of the year, the fresh leaves of Flowers were strow'd for him to walk upon. the City; and when the Sybarites came up to a the City; and when the Sybarites came up to a close charge, at a fignal given, all the Minstrels played, and all the Horses fell to dancing, by which being unserviceable, both they and their

which being unferviceable, both they and their Riders were easily taken by the enemy.

9. The old Inhabitants of Byzantium were so Alian, addicted to a voluptuous life, that they hired out var. his. their own houses familiarly, and went with their is 3-6-14. Wives to live in Taverns: they were men greedy of Wine and extremely delighted with Musick: but the first sound of a Trumper was sufficient almost to must them besides themselves. For they almost to put them besides themselves: for they had no disposition at all to War, and even when men, and Harlots of selected faces for beau- their City was besieged they lest the desence

Mmma CHAP

# CHAP. L.

Of the libidinous and unchaste life of some Persons, and what Tragedies have been occasioned by Adulteries.

452

N an ancient Embleme pertaining to John Duke of Burgundy, there was to be feen a Pillar which two hands fought to overthrow, 9.8.18 the one had Wings and the other was figured with a Tortoife, the word \*\*Totang\*, as much as with long patience, continual fervices and pro-found fubmillions: yet when the Fort is taken, whether by from or long fiege, there is brought whether by florm or long fiege, there is brought in an unappeched reckoning fometimes, that drenches all their fweets in blood, and closes up their unlawful pleasures in the sables of death; Edmund fucceeded, and was anointed and spitabile. Thus.

Thus.

After King Edred, (not any of his Sons) Balgr.chro. but his Nephew Edwin the eldest Son of King Postabile. Crowned at Kingson upon Thames, by Otho

Mandelfl.

dine with him at his own house, sending word that the importance of the business he had to communicate to them, excused his non-observance of the custom they have to make entertainments for the women diltinct from those of the men. They all came, and asking for his Wife, were told that the was buffe in the Kitchen, but Dinner being well nigh past they entreated the Husband to fend for her, which he promised to do. Whereupon rifing from the Table, and going into the room where she was tyed to the Ladder, he unbound her, put a Shrowd upon her, and into her hands a Box, wherein were the privy Members of her Gallant covered with Flowers; and faying to her, go and present this Box to our com-mon Relations, and see whether I may upon their mediation grant you your life. She came in that equipage into the Hall where they fate at Dinner, and falling on her knees, presented the Box with the precious reliques in it to the kindred, but as foon as they had opened it she swounded; her Husband perceiving that it went to her heart, and to prevent her returning again (now the was going) cut off her head, which raifed fuch an horrour in the Friends, that they immediately left the room, and went to their feveral homes.

61.4.174. 2. Schach Abbas King of Persia, coming to 1.6.9.330 understand that one of his menial servants who was called Jacupzanbeg, Kurtzi Tirkenan (that is to fay, he whose Office it was to carry the Kings Bow and Arrows) had a light Wife, fent him notice of it with this message, that if he hoped to continue at Court in his employment, it was expected he should cleanse his House.

the baseness of his Wife, and his restection that it was known all about the Court, put him in-to such a fury, that going immediately to his House ( which was in the Province of Lenkeran) he cut in pieces not only his Wife, but al-fo her two Sons, four Daughters, and five Chamber-maids, and fo cleanted his House, by the blood of twelve persons, most of them in-

3. The Egyptians do not prefently deliver the Harodot. L. dead bodies of the Wives of eminent persons 2.9. 121. to Conditure and embalming, nor the bodies of mirde. mort fuch women who in their life-time were very 1.7. 2.2. beautiful, but detain them after death at least p. 15. to fay, by one way or other. There are Amourilts who take the fame course in their prohibited amours; some strike down the Pillars of Chastity by the sudden and impetuous violence of great promises; and unexpected presents; others proceed therein with a Tortoiles pace, with long patience, continual services and prothree or four dayes, and that upon this reason. Death hath Spurs, and Carcases have been Courted.

Thus,

1. A certain Merchant of Japan, who had fome reason to suspect his Wife, pretended to go into the Country, but returning son after age but a Child, yet was able to committ sin as a man; for on the very act. The Adulterer iome reason to suspect his wise, precented to go into the Country, but returning soon after surprized her in the very act. The Adulterer he killed, and having tyed his Wise to a Ladder, he less there in that half hanging posture all hight. The next day he invited all the Relatingham. The next day he invited all the Relatingham to the head of the reason will have a Month agent a start of the s night. The next day he invited at the total tions on both fides as well Men as Women, to those on both fides as well Men as Women, to the next day he invited at the total flow with him at his own house, fending word to enjoy his incessuous pleasure. For this and other infamous acts, a great part of his Subjects hearts were so turned against him, that the Mercians and Northumbrians revolted and swore fealty to his younger Brother Edgar, with grief whereof after four years reign he ended his life, and was buried in the Church of the New Abbey

of Hide at Winchester.

6. Eugenius the third, King of Scotland, made Bills. Spots.

a beaftly Act, which appointed the first night of hist. Churc.

the new married Woman to apportain to the 1.2.1.29.

Lord of the Soil. This infamous Law was repealed by King Malcolme Anno 1057. granting the Husband liberty to redeem the same by payment of a half mark of Silver, which Portion ment of an half mark of Silver, which Portion they call marchetas Mulierum, and is yet disponed by Superiours in the Charters they give to their Vassals.

6. Augustus, though of so great a same for a camer oper. good Emperour, was yet so luitfully given, that subsissent if he faw any beautiful Lady, he caused her to 1.6.49.9. be privately brought to him, without all respect of Nobility, Dignity or Honefty. The Philo-fopher Arbendorus was very inward with him, yet not acquainted with his libidinous practifes; but one day understanding that Angustus had sent a Litter, closed with his Seal, for a certain Noble Lady, whose Husband lamented exceedingly, and the Chast Woman was also moved extreamly thereat; He befought them both to be patient, and forthwith conveyed himself secretly into the Litter in place of the Lady, with a Sword in his hand: when the Litter was brought, Augustus coming as his manner was to open it himself, Athenodorus rushed forth upon him, with This mellage, and the affliction he conceived at his drawn Sword in his hand, and (faid he) Art

in this manner? Augustus much amazed at this unexpected accident, yet gently bore with the boldness of the Philosopher, thanking him afterwards, and making good use of so good a

The Inceluous Loves and Marriages of some Men.

Lonic.Thea.

7. There was a Chirurgion of no mean City, who (neglecting his own) followed the wife of another man, and when (on a time) he had mounted his Horse with a purpose to ride to her, his Wife asked him whither he went? who in derision replyed, to a Brothel House. These words spoken in such a petulant levity, were not unheard by Divine Justice; for when he had performed with the Adulterels, what he intended, and was mounting his Horfe to return, one of his feet catched and was entangled in the for I am not ill fatisfied that you despited Mun-Reins, which the Horse (frighted at) ran away as if mad, shook him off the Saddle, one away as it mad, mook into the badder, one of his feet hanging in the Stirrup, he drew him in such manner along the way, that his Brains were beat out upon the Stones, nor could he flopped till he had dragged him into a Brothel House, and made good those words that before he had spoken with an inconsiderate per-

8. Hollius was a man of amost profligate base-Quefili. ness; after what manner he abused himself with 6.16.9.439 both Sexes, and what Glasses he caused to be made, on purpose to enlarge the imagination of his impurities by the delusion of his eyes, I had rather should be declared by the Pen of Sencea than mine; but it is even pleasant to remember that the villanies of this monster had a due recompence even in this world, for when he was flain by his own Servants, Augustus the Emperor judged his death unworthy of revenge.

symf. chin.

9. The Duke of Anjou coming to affift the
hift. 1.1

Netherlanders against the Spaniards, while his Arcent. 16. p. my was yet upon the Frontiers to enter into Henault; it hapned that one Captain Pont was lodged in the House of a rich Farmer, named John Mills, of whom he demanded his Daughter May to Wife, but being denyed, he chased the whole Family out of the House, keeping only this poor Virgin, whom he ravished, and caufed three or sour of his Souldiers to do the like; which done he fet her at the Table by him, and flouted her with filthy and diffolute fpeeches: She big with revenge, as the Captain turned his head to fpeak with a Corporal, catched up a Knife, and stabbed him therewith to the heart, fo that he fell down prefently dead: the Soul-diers took and bound her to a Tree, and shot her to death.

10. Paulina was the Wife of Saturninus, illuftrious as well for the chaftity of her life, as the 18. c. 4. p. Nobility of her birth; Decius Mundus none of the meanest of the Knights of Rome, was inflaivin. opir. med with her incomparable beauty, so that he dem. li 3. offered her two hundred thousand Drachmes for 243. Ingle night; the defpting his gifts, he deter-mined to famith himfelf. Ide the Freed-woman Lonic. Then. of his Father was aware of this, and told him p. 468. Of his Father was aware of this, and told him Lavat, de that for fifty thousand Drachmes she would pro-Spett. part. cure him the embraces of Paulina; which having spect, park cure him the embraces of Paulina, when having the prohibition of 124.
24-250ara, Aun., dicted to the worship of 1siz, she delivers twentom. 1. sol. ty five thousand Drachmes to some of the Priests, town 1. sol. ty five thousand Drachmes to some of the Priests, and but little to do, whole Nations are at this town 1. sol. ty five thousand Drachmes to some of the Priests, and but little to do, whole Nations are at this town 1. sol. ty five thousand Drachmes to some of the Priests, and but little to do, whole Nations are at this town 1. sol. type of the Priests, and the priests of the Priest

thou not afraid that fome one should kill thee private conference, tells her that the god Amin this manner? Angulus much amazed at this bis was taken with her beauty, and commanded that she should repair to him; she obtained leave of her Husband to go, the more cally for that he knew she was of approved chastity. To the Temple she went, and when it was time to rest fine was locked in by the Priests, and there in the dark was encountred by Mandau, whose pleasures that the state of the was the control of the state of t fure that night she obeyed, supposing that she had gratified the god. He went thence before the Pricits that were confcious of the abuse were risen. Paulina magnified her happiness to her Husband and Equals. Upon the third day after Mundus met her; It was well done Paulina, dus, and yet embraced him under the pretext of Anubis, and so departed. Paulina now first apprehending the abuse, tare her Garments and cerned; he commanded all those Impostor Priests to be crucified, together with Ide the Inventrix and Contriver of this mischief: He ordered the Temple to be pulled down, and the Statue of Isis to be cast into the River Tyber. As for Mundus he condemn'd him to perpetual banishment, in part (ashe faid) excusing him, because of the rage of his loves.

11. That is a prodigious example in Athe-Line. L. 12. c. 5.

nam; The Tarentines having spoiled Carbinas a p. 522. Town of the Japyges, they gathered all the boyes, Virgins, and Women of the most flourishing years, into the Temples of the Town, and there expo-fed them naked in the broad day to all comers; giving liberty to all forts to fatisfie their Lust as they pleased, and that in open view; thus was the miserable people oppressed, by an unheard of wickedness, in contempt of the Divinity: But God was fo offended therewith, that as many of the Tarentines as had committed this Villany, were struck dead with lightning from Heaven; and their own friends were fo far from pitying them, that they made Sacrifices to Thundering

## CHAP. LI.

Of the Incestuous Loves and Marriages of Some Men.

T is the faying of St. Augustine, that the commixture of Brothers and Sisters, the more ancient it is in respect of the compulfion of necessity, the more damnable it is now tom. 1. 101. by two entomains Diacomes to fome of the Priests, declares the love of Decem, folicits their help, declares the love of Decem, folicits their help, land that done she promised to deliver them as tom. 1.1.6. and that done she promised to deliver them as tom. 1.1.6. much more in Gold. The elder of these Priests (4.4-p.732), much more in Gold. The elder of these Priests thus corrupted, gets to Paulina and admitted to

Chap. 52.

Mandelf.

1. About a league and a half from the City
Trav. Lip of Amadebar, the Metropolis of Guzuratta, we
were flewed a Sepulchre, which they call Betti
Choir, that is to fay the Daughters flame difcovered; there lieth interred in it a rich Merchant, a Moor, named Hajam Majom, who falling in love with his own Daughter, and defirous to thew fome pretence for his incest, went to an Ecclefiaftical Judge, and told him in general terms, that he had in his youth taken pleafure to plant a Garden, and to drefs and order it with great care, fo that now it brought forth fuch excellent fruits, that the neighbours were extreanily desirous thereof, that he was every day importuned to communicate unto them, but that he could not yet be perswaded to part therewith, and that it was his defign to make use of them himself, if the Judge would grant him in writing a licence to do it. The Kasi (who was not able to dive into the wicked intentions of this unfortunate man) made answer, that there was no difficulty in all this, and fo immediately declared as much in writing. Hajam shewed it his Daughter, and finding nevertheless that neither his own authority, nor the general per-million of the Judge would make her confent to his brutish enjoyments, he ravished her. She complained to her Mother, who made so much noise about it, that the King Mahomet Begeran coming to hear thereof, ordered him to lose his

2. Semiramis Queen of the Affyrians, was a nighth 1.1.c. woman of incessant and insatiable lust, to gratifie which she felected the choice young men in her Army, and after the act commanded them to be slain. She had also incestuous society with her Son, and covered her private ignominy with a publick impiety, for the commanded that with-out any regard of reverence had unto nature, it thould be held lawful for Parents and Children,

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1. 10. ceived her; for having font her away, he then took to Wife the Daughter of that his sifter whom he had but lately divorced: he murdered the Son he had by his Sifter, as also his Brothers Son; being therefore become hateful for his Incests and Murders, he was expelled the Kingdom by those of Alexandria, Anno ab V. C. 622.

4. Cambyles King of Fersia, falling in love with his own Silter, sent for the Judges of his Kingdom, and enquired of them if there were any Law, that permitted him to marry his own Silter; to whom (fearing to exasserate the natural cruelty of his disposition) they replyed that they found not any such Law as he had mentioned, but they found another Law, whereby the Kings of Persia were enabled to do whatsoever they pleafed; whereupon he marryed her, and after that another of his Sifters also.

5. In the family of the Arfacida (that is the Kings of Parthia) he was looked upon as no lawful Heir of the Kingdom and Family, who

mitted, but feldome fo punished as in the following history.

1. About a league and a half from the City of Amadabat, the Metropolis of Guzuratta, we of her Son, bad the Maid to appoint him an hour, and agreed amongft themselves to exchange Beds. The Mother lay expecting the Son, intending to give him a very severe chiding; but while she thus went about to deceive the young man, she her self was by the delusion of Satan deceived also, for taking slame she flently admitted her Son, and unknown by him, was at that time got with Child: at the ufual time she was delivered of a Daughter, which was brought up by her as one that was Fatherlefs and Motherlefs. When this Girl was grown up, the young man her Son fell in love with her, and notwithstanding the Mother laboured with anxiety against it, would needs have her to his Wise; so that though unwittingly, the young man lay at once with his Sister and Daughter, as well as his Wife. The Mother through grief being ready to lay violent hands upon her felf. confessed the whole to the Priest, and Divines being acquainted with the case, agreed that seeing the whole was unknown to both, they should not be divorced lest their Consciences should be

7. C. Caligula familiarly polluted himself with Suctor. 1. all his Sifters; and at any great Feast he ever- 4.6.24.9. more placed one or other of them by turns beneath himself, while his Wife sate above. He is believed to have defloured his Sifter Drufilla while a Virgin, and he himself but a Boy; and was one time surprised in the Act of uncleanness with her, by his Grand-mother Antonia, in whose House they were brought up together. Afterwards when she was marryed to L. Callins Afterwards when the was marryed to L. Cafflus Longinus, a Confular perfon, he took her from him, and kept her openly as if the had been his lawful Wife. When he lay fick, he ordained her his Heir, and his Succellor in the Empire, for the fame Sifter deceafed, he proclaimed a general cellation of Law in all Courts, and a time of folemn mourning, during which it was a capital crime to have laughed, bathed or supped together with Parents, Wife or Children.
And being impatient of this forrow, he fled fuddenly out of the City, and having paffed through all Campania, he went to Syracufe, and from thence returned with his Hair and Beard overgrown; neither at any time after, in his Speeches to the People or the Souldiery, about the most weighty affairs, would he fwear otherwise than

weighty analys, would be tweat otherwise than by the name or Deity of *Druftla*.

8. *Strabo* reporteth of the *Arabians*, that they *Parch. p.p.*.

used incessuous copulation with Sister and Mo. *tom. 1.1.*,

ther. Adultery with them is death, but that on
11.9.266.

ly is adultery which is our of the same Kindred; otherwise for all of the same blood to use the fame woman, is their inceftuous honesty. When fifteen Brothers (Kings Sons) had by their continual company, tired their one and only Sister; she devised a means to rid her self, or at least to eafe her fomewhat of that trouble. And therefore whereas the custome was, that he which went in left his Staff at the Door to prohibit others entrance; the got like Staves, and always was not conceived in incestuous copulation of having one at the Door, was disburdened of. the Son with the Mother.

the Son with the Mother.

6. Luther in his Comment upon Genefis, tells that at Erford there was a young man (the Son of a Widdow woman of good quality) who had of a Widdow woman of good quality) who had

the Door, accused his Sister to his Father of adultery, whereof by discovery of the truth she was cleared.

Prest. mell. 9. Baffianus Caracalla the Emperour, after he hill tom.2. had flain the Son of Julia his Mother-in-law, did also take her to his Wife, upon this occafion. Julia was a most beautiful woman, and the one day ( as if through negligence or accident) having discovered a great part of her body naked to the eyes of her Son, Baffiamus fighing faid thereupon, I would if I might; Julia replyed, If you please you may, know you not that you are Emperour, and that it is your part to give, and not to receive Laws? Hearpart to give, and not to receive Laws' Hear-ing this, he publickly marryed her, and kept her as his Wife. Not long after being flain by the hand of *Martialis'*, *Marrima* having burnt his body, fent the reliques thereof in an *Orn* to Julia his Wife and Mother, then at *Antioch* in Syria; who casting her felf upon the Urn, slew her felf; and this was the end of this incestuous copulation.

671.P313 called Anoffa; which his own Mother Parylais perceiving, perfwaded himto marry her, and to to take her for his Wife: and though the Perloch own luft, he had her for his Wife, after which by the third of France) that a bloody catastro-· time he never prospered in any thing he took in hand.

11. Lucreia the Daughter of Pope Alexander the fixth, not only lay with the Pope her Father, but also with her Bother, the Duke of Canthery dy, which Duke was also sain by Cafar Borgia, for being his Rival in his Sifters Bed. Of this Lucretia, is this Epitaph extant.

Hic jacet in tumulo, Lucretia nomine, sed re Tisais, Alexandri Filia, Sponsa, Nurus.

Here Lucrece lies, a Thais in her life, Pope Sixtus Daughter, Daughter-in-law, and Wife.

Ferdinand

12. When we came to the Court of the King of Queda, we found that (with a great deal of purpose to marry his own Mother, after he had already gotten her with Child. As a remedy in these evils he made proclamation, that on pain of a most rigorous death, no person what-soever should be so daring, as to speak a word of that which had paffed; and it was told us, how for that cause he had already put to death divers principal personages of his Kingdom, and a number of Merchauts.

# CHAP. LII.

Of such as have been warned of their approaching death, who yet were not able to avoid it.

7 Hen Alexander the Great (then in India) had been told by an Oracle, that he should dye by Poyson at Babylon, and that within the compass of the next eight months; he was importunate to know further, who was the perfon that should give him that Poyfon? But he had no other answer than this, That the Fates cannot be deceived. So it feems, for when the appointed time is come, 'ris eafie to observe how some push on themselves by a wilful and prefumptuous foolhardiness; and to piodor.Sie. 10. Artaxerxes Muemon King of Persia, sell in Others their very caution and circumsspection that proved as fatal to them, as any other

1. Advertisements were come from all parts, De Sand

both within and without the Realm from Spain, Gen. hift. fan Laws forbad fluch incefhous Marriages, yet by the counfel of his wicked Mother, and his ry of Lorrain Duke of Guife (inthe reign of Hencasioned of the Estates. The Almanacks had well observed it; it was generally bruited in the Estates, that the execution should be on St. Themas day, the very Eve before the Dukes death; the Duke himself sitting down to Dinner, found a scrole under his Napkin, advertifing him of a fecret ambush of the King and his; but he writ underneath with his own hand They dare not, and threw it under the Table; feeing therefore that no warning would abate his confidence nor awake his fecurity, his murder was performed on this manner; Upon December 23.
1588. the King affembles his Council, having before prepared feven of his Gentlemen that were near his person to execute his will. The Duke of Guise came, and attending the beginning of the Council, sends for an Handkerchief: Peri-Points his Pomp, excellent Musick, Dancing and larges the Council, sends for an Handkerchief: Perizogati, to the poor) he was folennizing the Funerals of his Father, whom he himself had stabbed, on advertisement to any mans report, tyes a note to one of the corners thereof, faying Come forth and fave your felf, else you are but a dead man. But Larchant the Captain of the Kings Guard flaid the Page that carried it, and caused another to be given to him by St. Prix the chief Groom of the Kings Chamber. The spirit of man doth often prophese the mischief that doth pursue him; the Duke in the Council feels ftrange alterations, and extraordinary diftemperatures, and amidst his distrust a great fainting of his heart. St. Prix prefents unto him fome Prunes of Brignolles, and Rayfins of the Sun; he eats, and thereupon the King calls him into his Cabinet, by Revol one of the Secretaries of State, as it were to confer with him about fome fecret of importance; the Duke leaves the Council to pass into the Cabinet, and as he lift up the Tapeftry with one hand to enter, they charge him with Swords, Daggers and Partifanes, and so he

2. Certain it is that some good while before Reliquoit. the Duke of Buckinghams death, by the Knife P. 114. of Felton , Sir Clement Throckmorton, a Gentleman

then living advised him to wear a privy Coat, ring the Lord Haltings to go with him, and that whefe Council the Duke received very kindly; presently to be out of danger before it should but gave him this answer, That against any popular fury, a Shirt of Male would be but a filly defence, and as for any fingle mans affault, he took himsfelf to be in no danger, to dark is

3. The night before King William the fecond bid him look that he dream more autipicious great misfortune. dreams hereafter. Also the same night the King himself dreamed, that the veins of his arms were broken, and that the blood islined out in were broken, and that the blood islined out in the same of t cer carre, and brought him fix Crofsbow Arrows | wound. and flying forward hit the King upon the Breaft, the truth of his dream. with which he inflantly fell down dead. Thus dyed William Rafiu in the forty third year of his age, and twellth, and some months of his reign; his Body was drawn in a Colliers Cart, with one Horie to the City of Winchefter, where the day following he was buryed in the Cathedral Church of the City of Winchefter, where the day following he was buryed in the Cathedral Church of the City of Winchefter, where the day following he was buryed in the Cathedral Church of the City of Winchefter, where the day following he was buryed in the Cathedral Church of the City of Winchefter, where the day following he was buryed in the Cathedral Church of the City of Winchefter, where the day following he was buryed in the Cathedral Church of the City of Winchefter, where the day following he was buryed in the Cathedral Church of the City of Winchefter, where the day following he was buryed in the Cathedral Church of the City of Winchefter, where the day following he was buryed in the Cathedral Church of the City of Winchefter, where the day following he was buryed in the Cathedral Church of the City of Winchefter, where the day following he was buryed in the Cathedral Church of the City of Winchefter, where the day following he was buryed in the Cathedral Church of the City of Winchefter, where the day following he was buryed in the Cathedral Church of the City of Winchefter, where the day following he was buryed in the Cathedral Church of the City of Winchefter, where the day following he was buryed in the Cathedral Church of the City of Winchefter, where the day following he was buryed in the Cathedral Church of the City of Winchefter, where the day following he was buryed in the Cathedral Church of the City of Winchefter of the City of the City of the City of the City of

Baker. Chro. 4. The Lord Histings by Richard the third. P.320,321. the then Protector, was arrested of high Treafon, who wished him to make hast to be confes-

be day: But the Lord Haftings answered the Messenger, Good Lord, leaneth your Master so much to fuch trifles, to put such faith in dreams, which either his own fear fantasieth, or else do rife in the nights reft, by reason of the days thoughts? Go back therefore to thy Malter and commend 2.55, 54. was killed, a certain Monk dreamed that he faw me to him, and pray him to be merry, and have the King gnaw the Image of Christ crucified with | no fear, for I affure him I am as fure of the man his teeth, and that as he was about to bite away he woteth of, as of mine own hand: the man the legs of the same Image, Christ with his he meant was one Catesby who deceived him, and feet spurned him down to the ground, and was him elf the first mover to rid him out of that as he lay on the earth, there came out of the way. Another warning he had the fame his mouth a flame of fire, with abundance of morning in which he was beheaded, his Horse finoak; this being related to the King by Ro.

This Monk would dain have fomething for his whom no michance is toward, yet hath it of dream, go give him an hundred Shillings, but old been observed as a token foregoing some

great abundance, and many other like passages there were Justs and Turnaments at that time, there were; by which it feems he had Friends into which the Queen befought her Husband not iomewhere (as well as Julius Cafar) that did to enter because of her dream; but he was reall they could to give him warning; but folved, and there did things worthy of himself: that as Cefurs, to his malus Genius would not when almost all was now done, he would needs run fuffer him to take it; for King William notwith- at Tilt with a Knight who refused him, his name thending forewarned by many figns would go a honging forewarned by many figns would go a honging forewarned by many figns would go a then a single whotened min, in status was Management ? the King was bent upon it, hunting in the New Forch, yet fomething mother than the same was a single whotened min, in status ved with the many prefages, he staid within all splinter of one of them took the King so full inthe Forenoon, but about Dinner time an Artifi- to the eye, that he thereby received his deadly

very flrong and fharp, whereof four he kept himself, and the other two he delivered to bitten to death by a Lion of Marble, that was p. 440. Sir Walter Tyrrel a Knight of Normandy, his Bow- fet at the entrance of the Temple : being in the bearer, faying, Here Tyrel take you two, for you know how to shoot them to purpose: and so have the Marble Statue of the Lion, laughing he told ving at Dinner drank more liberally than his dream to them that went with him; he put to the norm that went with him; ne put culton, as it were in contempt of prefages, out he rides to the New Forrest, where Sir Water Tyrres shooting at a Deer, at a place called Characteristics. ring bam, the Arrow glauced against a Tree, or as fome say grazed upon the back of the Deer, there say hid, and thereby unexpectedly found

wake and having confidered of it he takes a Wife for his Son, and whereas he was before General of all the Lydian forces, he would not fuffer him thenceforth to head them; all Spears, fed, for he fwore by St. Paul, his ufual Oath, that Javelins, Lances and fuch like he removed from he would not touch bread nor drink till his Head was off; fo he was led forth unto the Green be-fall upon his Son and kill him. About this time fore the Chapel within the Tower, where his near the mount Olympus in Mylas, there was a wild Head was laid down upon a Log of Timber and there firicken off. In this mans death we may bours of the Mylans; and though they had divers fee how inevitable the blows of destiny are, for times assaulted him, yet were they destroyed, the very night before his death the Lord Standley | and he no way endamaged. They therefore fent fent a fecret messenger to him at Midnight, in all Emballadors to Cressus to besech him to send halte to acquaint him with a dream he had, in which he thought that a Boar with his Tushes together with some Dogs, that the Boar might fo goared them both in the heads that the blood | be flain. Crafis remembring his dream, refuran about their shoulders; and forasimuch as the sed to send his Son, but granted all the rest. Protector gave the Boar for his Cognizance, the His Son hearing their Embassy and his refusal, dream made to fearful an impression upon his expossulated with him the cause why he would heart, that he was throughly resolved to stay not suffer him to go with the rest? He thereupon no longer, and had made his Horse ready, requi- tells him his dream; the young man replyed, That

feeing it was upon the point of a weapon that he | by one Phocus, not without some fearful appre-Mysians, for his dream was not that he should dye by Teeth, Tushes or the like. Crassus hereupon changed his determination, and having re-folved his Son should go this expedition, he called for Adrastus, a valiant perion who had sled out of Porgaia to him, and told him that to his care he would entruit his Son, in case they should be suddenly set upon by Robbers in the way. To Mysia they went, found out the Boar, and having enclosed him round, east Darts and Javelins at him; here Adrastus threw a Javelin at the Boar, but missing his aim he unfortunately therewith so wounded the Prince that he prefently dyed, and Adrastus unable to bear the grief of his error, flew himfelf.

8. Alexander the Great was admonished by

Chap. 52.

1. 1. c. 7. p. the Chaldeans that he should not enter Babylon Petr. Greg. as being a place fatal to him, and not only so, de Repub. 1. but he had in his sleep the Image of Cassander his 21.6. 3. 9. Murtherer prefented to him; he thought he was killed by him, and that he was advited to be a more careful preferver of his own life; afterwards when Cassander came first into his sight, ( for he had never before feen him ) he enquired whose Son he was; when he was told it was the Son of Anipate', though he knew it was that face whose image had appeared to him in the night, herepeated a Greek verse, which would the Son of Ampater, though he knew it was that face whose image had appeared to him in the night, herepeated a Greek verse, which would have no credit given to dreams; and so clearing his mind of that suspicion he had conceived, gave opportunity to Cassader to administration on his life; he never read it, but gave order that a 2 thing series it should be descared to

that she had then newly dreamed, that she saw him lye dead in her bosome done to death by many wounds, and being in great perplexity and fright with her vision she delifted not with most fright with her vilion ine deluted not with more importunate entreaties to deterr him from going the next morning to the Senate-house; he had also notice by Spurina to beware of the Ides of March in which he was slain; nay in the morning as he passed to the Senate, one thrust which he also shuffled amongst the rest of his the King sate, faid, I am sent unto thee, O King, Papers and never looked upon.

1. 4. p.225. entangle their Adversaries with, that they should neither offend nor defend) gave him a mortal wound, which dream he told to fuch of his Friends as fate next him. It happened prefently after that one of those Retiarii was forced by his Adverfary to the place where Aterine and his Friends were feated as Spectators, whose face he and affightments of her fleep, that her Chains and no fooner beheld, but he farted and told his Friends, that he was the man from whose hands he had dreamed he received his death, and would thereupon have departed; his Friends endeavour to detain him by disjussifier in the Retirities had footen from the many thoughts and footerafioned his Mulesser to the the day, he marched on therefore and fell with a number of his Nobility, at the battle ving then compelled his Adverfary to that very place, and overthrown him; while he was buse to thrust his Sword through him as he lay prostrate, he so wounded Assiss that he dyed

11. Mauritius the Emperour dreamed that both himself and his whole Stock were killed ing in more favour he was admitted to write her

fhould dye, he need not fear to fend him to the hensions; he discourses this dream of his unto Philippicus his Son-in-Law. Exact enquiry is made if any could be found of that name, and in fo numerous an Army as he had then, there was but one, and he a Notary; he therefore supposed himself secure enough from one of so low and mean a Fortune. But before he took any further course therein, there was a mutiny in the Army, upon the detention of their pay; in that tumult Phocas was faluted Emperour; the Army returning towards Constantinople, Mauritius sled to Chalcedon, where both he and his whole Progeny by the commandment of Phocas were put to death.

12. Marcus Antonius Taurellus Earl of Guaftal- Fulgof. I.t. la warring in the Kingdom of Naples, one morn- 65-19-139. ing (as he rose) told the Souldiers that stood round about him, that he dreamed that night that he was drowned in the Water, and that thereupon he was determined to give over his fwimming whereunto he had so much accustomed himself; but the same day after Dinner walking by the fide of a Lake, and fpying therein divers of his acquaintance, and having only an upper Garment upon him, he forgat his dream, leapt in amongst them, and was drowned before any of his Friends could come in to his assistance.

that as a thing ferious it should be deferred to the morrow; but neglecting that warning, he did not live to read it, for he was sain that

14. It is a very memorable thing, which (from Baker.Chro. the mouth of a very credible perion who faw it) P. 374. George Buchanan relates, concerning James the Stotland, u a War with England, a certain old man of a venerable affect, and clad in a long blew Garment came unto him, at the Church of St. Mines of Stotland, which was a War with England, a certain old man of a venerable affect, and clad in a long blew Garment came unto him, at the Church of St. Mines of Mines of St. Mi chaels at Linlithgow, while he was at his devoto give thee warning, that thou proceed not in the War thou art about, for if thou do, it Papers and never looked upon.

10. Aterius Ruffus a Kuight of Rome (when a great Sword-play was to be performed by the Lonic.thea. Gladiators of Syracufe) dreamed the night before that one of those kind of Fencers, which are thom. Here, called Retiarii (which use Nets in the Theatree) but he could no where be sound, neither could he do not be the could no where be sound, neither could no where be sound, neither could not be could no where be sound, neither could not be could no where be sound, neither could not not not necessarily for him, but he could no where be sound, neither could not necessarily for him, but he could no where be sound, neither could not necessarily for him, but he could no where be sound, neither could not necessarily for him, the war thou art about, for if thou do, it will be thy ruine; and having so said the with-drew himself back into the press. any of the standers by feel or perceive how, when or where he passed from them, having as it were vanished in their hands; but no warning could divert his deftiny, which had not been deftiny if it could have been diverted. His Queen also had acquainted him with the visions and affrightments of her sleep, that her Chains and

of Flodden field, September 9. 1513.

15. There was an Italian called David Rifto, Spotfw biff.
who had followed the Savoyan Embassadour in-Cour. South to Scotland, and in hope of bettering his fortune, 44.1.194. gave himfelf to attend the Queen Mary at first in the quality of a Musician; afterwards grow-

that excels of Pride and Arrogance was he grown, that he would out-brave the King in his Apparel, in his dometick Furniture, in the number and forts of his Horfes, and in every thing elfe.
This man had warning given him, more than once, by John Damiott a French Prieft, who was thought to have fome skill in Magick, to do his business and be gone, for that he could not make good his part; he answered disdainfully, make good his part; he aniwered diddinfully. The Seas are given more to brag than fight. Some few days before his death, being warned by the fame Priest to take heed of the Bastard, he replyed, that whilethe lived he should not have credit in Sealand to do him any hurt; for he took Earl Marray to be the man, of whom he was advertised to take heed; but the first those was given him by George Developed here. fitoke was given him by George Douglafs, bafe Son to the Earl of Angus, after whom every man inflicted his wound till he was dispatched, this was in the year 1965.

# CHAP. LIII.

Of such as have unwittingly, or unwarily procured and haftned their own death and downfall.

He Ancients erected no Altars to death, because it is inexorable, and no way to be prevailed upon, or to be escaped by any of us; agreeable to this is that of Mr. Ben-lows in his Divine Poem;

Time posts on loose rein'd Steeds; the Sun er't face To Welt, may see thee endthy Race, Death is a Nown, yet not declin'd in any Case.

No certainly we cannot decline it, for we run into the Jaws of death, by the very fame ways we endeavour to avoid it. The Sons of Efculafail we bespeak our Coffins with our own tongues,

1. King Francis of France had resolved upon the murder of the chief Lords of the Hugonots, the murder of the chief Lords of the Hugonots, this fecret of Council had been imparted by the Duke of Anjon, to Ligneroles his familiar friend; be being one time in the Kings Chamber, observed some tokens of the Kings displeasive, at the infolent demands of some Hugonot Lord, whom he had newly dismissed with the worf favour: Ligneroles either moved with the lightness incident to Youth, which often over-shoots discretent to Youth, which often over-flioots discretion, or moved with ambition not to be ignorant of the nearest feveres, told the King in his ear. That his Majesty ought to quiet his mind with patience, and laugh at their insolence, for within a few days, by that meeting which was almost ripe, they would be all in his Net, and punished at his pleasure: with which words the Kings mind being struck in the most tender fensible part of it, she made show not to understand to have avoided it.

There

French Letters, and in the end preferred to be principal Secretary of State; had only the Queens Ear, and governed all the affairs at Court. To fent to call the Duke of Anjon, charged him with the revealing of this weighty fecret; he confef-fed he had imparted the buliness to Ligneroles, but affured him he need not fear he would ever open his Lips to difcover it; no more he shall, answered the King, for I will take order that he shall be dispatched before he have time to pubinall be dispatched before he have time to publish it; he then sent for George de Villequier Viscount of Guereby, who he knew bare a grudge against Ligueroles, and commanded him to endeavour by all means to kill him that day, which was accordingly executed by him and Count Charles of Mansfield, as he hunted in the field.

2. Candaules the Son of Marsia and King of Herodot. I. Lydia deted so much upon the hearity of his own 1.9.5.

Such as have unthittingly procured their own beath.

Lydia doted fo much upon the beauty of his own Raltiebs Lydis doted fo much upon the beauty of his own Radie's. Wife, that he could not be content to enjoy biff. world, her, but would needs enforce one Gyges the Son part 1:1.2.2 of Dafcylus to behold her naked body, and pla-6229,510. ced the unwilling man fecretly in her Chamber 1:1,9.21. where he might fee her preparing to bedward. Patt. Gyg. This was not fo closely carried, but that the ds Rupub. 1. Queen perceived Gyges at his going forth, and un-20.6. 1:1.9. derflanding the matter, took it in fuch high dif-751. dain, that the forced him the next day, to requite the Kings felly with treafon. (6. Gyges being aain, that he forced him the next day, to require the Kings folly with treason; so Gyges being brought again into the same Chamber by the Queen, slew Candaules, and was rewarded not only with his Wife, but the Kingdom of Lydia also, wherein he reigned thirty eight years.

3. Fredegunds was a woman of admirable M. de Serr.

3. Fredegunds was a woman of admirable M. de Serr.

beauty, and for that reason entertained by Chil. hist. Franc. perick King of France, over whose heart file had Liffmenit, gained such an empire that she procured the ba L. 2.6.2. nithment of his Queen Andovera, and the death p. 148. ninment of the Queen Anaovera, and the death p. 148-of his Mother Galfuinda; yet neither was the Fuelof to-faithful to him, but profittuted her body to Fabilabifi. Landric de la Tour, Duke of France, and Mayor tom. 1.p. of the Palace. Upon a day the King being to go a 109. hunting, came up first into her Chamber, and found her dressing her Head with her Back towards him; he therefore went fostly and struck her gently on the backpart with the hinder end of his hunting Spear; the not looking back, What doft thou do my Landrick, faid the, it is the part of a good Knight to charge a Lady before rather than behind. By this means the King found her fallhood, and went to his purpius fometimes dig our graves even then while posed hunting, but shoep eraciving for felf discovered, sent for Landrick, told him what had hapned, and therefore enjoyned him to kill the Tail we believe our commission with our confidence of the following of knowing what we do; as in the following King for his and her fafety, which he undertook and effected that night as the King returned late Examples.

and effected that night as the King returned late from his hunting.

4. Multaffes the King, of Tunis was skilled in Jov. Elog.

Aftrology, and had found that by a fatal in-p. 359.

Aftrology, and had found that by a fatal in-p. 359.

Aftrology, and had found that by a fatal in-p. 359.

Aftrology, and had found that by a fatal in-p. 359.

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Aftrology, and had the series was preparing a Navy at Conflaminople, concluding it was againft himself, to withdraw from the danger, he departed Africa and transported himself into Italy, to crave aid of Charles the Emperour against the Tunker who he shought had a delign upon him.

Men of unusual mistoztune in their Affairs.

wiri Opr. 5. There was an Astrologer, who had often lib. de l'id, and truly predicted the event of divers weighty affairs, who having intentively fixed his eyes upon the face of Joannes Galeacius, and contemplated the same; Dispose Sir, said he, of your affairs with what speed you may, for it is impossi-ble that you should live long in this world: Why fo, faid Galeacius? Becaule, replyed the other, the Stars whole fight and polition on your birth-day I have well observed, do threaten you, and that not obscurely, with death before fuch time as you shall attain to maturity. Well, faid Galeacius, you shall attain to maturity. Well, faid Galeacius, you who believe in their positions of the birth-day-stars, as if they were so many Gods; how long are you to live through the bounty of the Fates, faid he? I have a sufficient tract of time allotted for my life; But, faid Galeacius, that for the future (out of a foolish belief of the bounty and clemency of the Fates) thou mailt not prefume further upon the continuance of life, than perhaps it is fit, thou shalt dye forthwith, contrary to thy opinion; nor shall the combined force of all the Stars in Heaven be able to fave thee from destruction, who prefumest in this manner to dally with the destiny of Illustrious persons, and thereupon com-manded him to be carryed to Prison, and there

strangled.

zuin. Thea. 6. Some persons at Syraeuse discoursing in a col. 1.1.2.p. Barbers shop concerning Dionysiue, they said his tyranny was adamantine, and utterly in a pugna-plat defa-ble; What faid the Barber, do we speak thus of Dimmstrat under whose throat I ever and anon hold a Rafor? As foon as Dionysius was informed of this, he caused his Barber to be crucified, and so he paid for his folly at the price of his

Fisher 7. Though the Mushroom was suspected, yet Ripelvicent, was it Wine wherein Claudius the Emperour first Registerit. Was it Wine wherein Canause the Emperour in a 20. c. 29. p. took his Poyfon; for being Maudiin-cupped he grew to lament the definy of his Marriages, which he faid were ordained to be all unchaft, yet liould not pafs unpunished: This threat between the control of t yet mount not pais unpurmined: I mistureat being understood by Agrippina, she thought it high time to look about her, and by securing him with a ready poyson, she provided to secure her felf; so Chandius stands indebted to his unwary

felf; fo Claudius stands indebted to his unwary tongue for his untimely death.

8. Hoved overcome with pain, troubled with a vehement Cough, and almost pined with fasting, was determined to hasten his own death; and taking an Apple in his hand he called for a Knife, and then looking about him lest any stander by should hinder him, he lifted up his Arm to strike himself; But Achiabus his Cousin ran hastin unto him and struggle his hand and The Ancients accounted him for a fool, ran haftily unto him and flayed his hand, and prefently there was great lamentation made throughout all the Kings Palace, as if the King had been dead. His Son Antipater then in Prifon having speedy news hereof was glad, and prohaving speedy news hereof was glad, and promited the Kenpers, where the was presented in the Ancients accounted him for a fool, who being himself but a man, would yet upbraid another of his kind, with his calamity or misfortune. For what reason having speedy news hereof was glad, and promifed the Keepers a piece of money to let him go; but the chiefest of them did not only deny to do it, but also went and immediately acquainted the King with it. Herod hearing this, commanded his guard to go and kill Antipater and bury him in the Called called Hircanium. Thus was that wicked man caft away by his own temerity and imprudence, who had he had more patience and different might probably have femuch longer abode in the world; he began to 2.4.5.P cured both his life and the Kingdom to himfelf; for Horod out-lived his death but five dayes.

touching the death of Young Aristobulus. He was an impotent Lover of his Wife Marianne, and suspecting that her beauty was one cause of and impecting that her beauty was one cause of his danger; before he went he committed the care of his Kingdom to Joseph his Unkle, with all leaving him order to kill Marianne his Wite in case he should hear that any thing evil had befallen him. He had taken his journey, and Scale in Conventions Joseph in Conversation with the Queen, as an argument of the great love the King bare her, acquainted her with the order he had left with him. Herod having appeafed Anthony returned with honour, and speaking to the Queen of the truth and greatness of his love, in the midst of Embraces, Mariamne said to him, It was not the part of a Lover to give commandment that if any thing should befall thee otherwise than well with Anthony, I should presently be done to death. No fooner were these words out of her mouth, but the King entred into a strange pasfion, and giving over his embraces, he cryed out with a loud voice, and tore his hair, faying that he had a most evident proof that Joseph had committed adultery with her, for that he would not have discovered those things which had been fpoke to him in fecret, except they had greatly trufted the one the other; and in this emotion or rage of Jealousse hardly contained he from killing his Wife; yet he gave order that Joseph should be slain, without admitting him autorial withou dience or justification of his Innocency: Thus Joseph by his imprudent revealing of a dangerous fecret, unwarily procured his own death.

10. The Emperour Probus, a great and excel- imperial lent Prince, having well nigh brought the Empire bift, p.290. into a quiet and peaceable, from a troublefome and turbulent pofture, was heard to fay, that he would speedily take such a course, that there should be no more need of Men of War: This Speech was fo distasted by the Souldiers, that they conspired against him and procured his death.

CHAP. LIV.

Men of unufual misfortune in their Affairs, Persons or Families.

THe Ancients accounted him for a fool to infult over anothers unhappiness; when how pleasant a time soever he hath for the present, he hath yet no affurance that it shall so continue with him until the evening; and though he be never fo near unto good fortune, yet he may possibly miss it, as did the three Princes in the following Example.

reflect on his Successours, desiring to transfer to 287-the Throne one of his three Nephewes, whom Jos. Antiq. 9. Anthony being at Laodicea, sent for King he had bred up, having no male issue to succeed his. 4.4. Herod to answer what was objected against him. There was difficulty in the choice, and

for he caused three Beds to be prepared in the Royal Chamber, and made his Crown to be hanged within the Tester of one of these Beds; being refolved to give it to him who by lot should place himself under it: this done he fent for his Nephews, and after he had magnificently entertained them, commanded them to repose themfelves, each one chufing one of the Beds prepared for them: The eldelt accommodated himfelf according to his fancy, and he hit upon nothing, the second did the same; he then expected the youngest should go directly to the Crowned Bed, but he prayed the Emperour he might be permitted to lye with one of his Brothers, and by this means not any of them took the way of the Empire which was so easie to be had, that it was not above a pace distant. Anastrasius amazed, well saw God would transfer the Diadem from his Race; and indeed Justin succeeded a stranger to his blood.

2. Anne Momorancy was a man of an exquisite 2. Anne Momorancy was a man of an exquitte wit and mature witdom, accompanied with a long experience in the changes of the World, by which Arts he acquired happily for himfelf and for his Posterity exceeding great wealth, and the chief dignities of the Kingdom; himfelf having attained to be Constable of France. But this man in his military compands had all But this man in his military commands, had alwayes such ill fortune, that in all the wars of which he had the Government, he ever remained either a lofer, or grievoully wounded, or a Priloner, which misfortunes were the occasion that many times his fidelity was questioned; even in that last action, where fighting he lost his life,

he wanted not accusers.

he wanted not accusers.

3. Thomas Tusser, while as yet a Boy, lived is many Schools, Walling ford, St. Pauls and Eaton, whence he went to Trinity-hall in Cambridge; when a man, he lived in Stafford bire, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge shire, and where not? He was successively a Mulician, Schoolmaster, Servingman, Husbandman, Grasser and Poet, more skilful in all, than thriving in any Vocation; he traded at large, in Oxen, Sheep, Dairies, Grain of all kinds to no profit; whether he bought or field he lost. and when a Renter impoverished fold he loft, and when a Renter impoverished himself, and never enriched his Landlord, yet hath he laid down excellent Rules of Husbandry and Hutwifery, fo that the observer thereof must be rich in his own defence. He spread his Bread with all forts of Butter, yet none would thick thereon; yet I hear no man charge him with any vicious extravagancy or vifible carelefiefs, but imputing his ill fuccess to some occult cause in Gods Counsel.

460

1. Mic. The Emperour Sigismund passing a River, p. 685. his Horse stood still and pissed in it, which when Cefur is liberal to them that are otherwise rich. The Emperour observed that he was modestly tax'd for that as yet he had given nothing to him, who had been his old fervant; and thereupon replyed, that he had indeed been alwayes a

he having a foul very superstitious, put that to the lot which he could not resolve by reason, for he caused thres Beds to be prepared in the two boxes to be made, of the same bigness and form, in the one he put gold, in the other lead of the fame weight, caufed his fervant to be called and bade him choose which box he would, who takes them up, poises both in his hands, and at last fixes upon that box that had the lead in it; which when the Emperour faw at the opening of the box; Now faid he thou maift plainly fee, that not my good will has been hitherto wanting, but that it was through thine own ill fortune that hitherto thou hast had no reward from me.

5. It was observed as it were in the desti- Baker.chro. ny of King Henry the fixth of England, that al- P. 283. though he was a most pious man, yet no enterprize of war did ever prosper where he was pre-

6. Franciscus Busalus a Citizen of Rome, was Joh. Textor. fo extreamly unfortunate in his Children, that Officin. 1.2. he faw two of his Sons fall dead by mutual 6.23.9.98. wounds they had received at each others hands; two other of his Sons beheaded, for a fedition which they had been authors of; a fifth Son of his flew his Mother-in-law; and his Daughter poysoned her self in the presence of her Hus-

7. Helvius Pertinax (commonly but corrupt-Voll Inflit. ly called Ælius) was fo variously exercised with Orator. ld., the chances of inconstant fortune, and so often p. 97. from a good, thrust down into an adverse condition, that by reason hereof he was called Fortunes Tennis-ball.

8. Robert the Norman, Son to William the Full. holy Conqueror, was chosen King of Jerusalem, but mar, 1.2. he resused this honourable proffer, whether he camb. hrit. had an eye to the Kingdom of England, now p. 255. void by the death of William Rufus, or because he accounted Jerufalem would be encumbred with continual war. But he who would not take the Crown with the Cross, was fain to take the Crofs without the Crown; and it was observed that afterwards he never profpered in any thing he undertook. He lived to fee much mifery in prison and poverty, and he felt more, having his eyes put out by King Hemy his Brother; and at last found rest, when buried in the New Cathedral Church of Glorester under a wooden Monument, bearing better proportion to his low fortunes than high birth, and fince in the fame Quire he hath got the company of another Prince as unfortunate as himself, King Edward the se-

g. Tiberius being at Capreae, fell into a lin-Joseph. Ant. gring disease, and his sickness encreasing more 1.18.c. 8. and more, he commanded Euodus whom he most 1.476,477. honoured amongst all his Freemen, to bring him the young Tiberius and Cains, because he intended to talk with them before he dyed, and it his Horfe frood still and pissed in it, which when when horse have is no want of water, and so should be at the break of day on the morrow heard him, and bade him explain the meaning of what he faid. The horfe, faid he, piffes in a ri-what he faid. The horfe, faid he, piffes in a ri-ver where there is no want of water, and to Cefur is liberal to them that are otherwife rich. manifest to him. He therefore conceived a pre-fage, that he who the next day should enter first to falute him, it should be he who in the Empire should necessarily succeed him. And having setfaithful fervant, but that the gifts of Princes are not properly theirs that deferve well, but theirs not properly theirs that deferve well, but theirs to whom they are destinied by fate, and that he lim unto him by break of day, supposing that

the door of the Chamber, and faying to him that the Emperour had called for him, fuffered him to enter; Tiberius the mean while being at breakfaft below. When the Emperour beheld Caius, he fuddainly began to confider of the power of God, who deprived him of the means to dispose of the Empire according as he had determined with himself, so Caius was declared successor in the Empire according to the means to dispose of the Empire according as he had determined with himself, so Caius was declared successor in the Empire according to the means to dispose of his three Nephews or Sisters Children two himself, so Caius was declared successor in the Empire according to the had no declared successor in the had no declared succe pire, and no fooner was the old Emperour dead, but the young unfortunate Tiberius was made

Bruf. faceti.

10. Antiochus was overcome in battle by his 1. 3. 6. 22. brother Seleucis; whereuponhe fled to Artamenes King of Cappadecia, his brother-in-law; where after some dayes he found there was a Conspiracy against him to betray his life. He got him therefore away from thence with all fpeed, and put himself into the protection of *Prolomens* his Enemy, supposing that he might better rely upon Enemy, supposing that he might better rely upon his generosity, than any kindness he could expect from his brother. But Prolomeus at his first arrival put him into custody under special guards. Here he remained a while, till by the help of a certain Harlot, he escaped from his prison, and the could be supposed by the help of a certain Harlot, he escaped from his prison, and the could be supposed by the help of a certain Harlot, he escaped from his prison, and the could be supposed by the help of a certain Harlot, he escaped from his prison, and the supposed by the sup recovered his liberty; but this unfortunate Prince had not travelled far but he was fet upon by thieves, and by them murdered.

Ferd Mend. 11. Ferdinand Mendez Pinto a Portuguese, in Prediction in Frequency and a Foliagacts, in the Book of his travels and adventures fets by pages, forth of himfelf, that nothing being to be met he had faid God fave you, Cafar; he refalted him with in his Fathers house besides poverty and minimum with this, God make you wife Fulvius. Fulvius fery, an Uncle of his put him into the fervice of a | foon found him, and conceived presently what Lady at Lisbon, when he was about twelve years old; where he remained but a year and a half, before he was conftrained by an accident to quit her house and fervice, for the fafety of his life.

With this unfortunate beginning he put himfelf upon travel, and the feeing of remote parts, own hands. And well worthy, quoth she, for where all along Fortune continued fo extreamly justly have you deserved death, who having liyears, wherein he was abroad (besides the hard-ships and variety of evil accidents that stran-gers are liable unto) he suffered shipwrack five times, was thirteen times a Carting and colling with me, knew not all this while the incontinency of my tongue, nor would beware of it; yet suffer me first to dye upon your Sword, and so killed her felf before her Hard-and fo killed her felf before her Hard-and for killed her felf before her Hard-and fo killed her felf before her Hard-and fo killed her felf before her Hard-and fo killed her felf before her Hard-and for killed her felf her unkind to him, that in the space of twenty one years, wherein he was abroad (besides the hardtimes, was thirteen times a Captive, and fold for a flave feventeen times; in the Indies, Ethiopia, Arabia, China, Tartaria, Madagascar, Sumatra and divers other Kingdoms.

# CHAP. LV.

bility to retain intrusted secrets, and the punishment thereof.

P. 418.

the Empire should be his. But by the evil fortune been put into disorderly and tumultuous frights; of Tiberius it fell quite contrary to his Grand-sa- they therefore set forth an Edict, that for the therefore the fundate contrary to his Grand-lar there expectation: For being in this thought he there expectation: For being in this thought he had commanded *Enodus*, that as foon as day report; by this means when the enemy came infhould arise he should fuffer him of the two young deed no man durft discover it for fear of the Law, deed no man durst discover it for fear of the Law, Princes to enter in unto him, who should arrive fo they were suddenly oppressed and overthrown; the first. Who walking out met with Causs at but how numberless are they who have perished

1. Fulvius one of the favourites and minions of Plat. Mor. 1. Fulvius one of the favourites and minions or lib.defail.

Augustus the Emperour, having heard him to-loquacit. p. wards his later days lamenting and bewail ng the 1990 defolate estate of his House, in that he had no of his three Nephews or Sifters Children two were dead, and *Pofthumius* (who only remained alive) upon an imputation upon him confined and living in banishment, whereupon he was inforced to bring in his Wifes Son, and declare him his fuccessour in the Empire. Notwithftanding upon a tender compassion, he was some-time in deliberation with himself, and minded to recall his Sifters Son from banishment. Fulvius, I fay, being privy to these moans and defigns of his, went home and told his Wife all that he had heard; she could not hold, but went to the Empress Livia Wife of Augustus, you not for him at the first, but exposed me to hatred and enmity with him, who shall be Emperour after your decease? The next morning betimes when Fulvius came as his manner was to ved fo long with me, knew not all this while the

2. A Barber who kept Shop at the end of the plut.moral. Suburbs called Pyraum, had no fooner heard of lib.defuit. the great discomfiture of the Athenians in Sicily, loquacit p. from a certain slave sled from thence out of the 200, 201. field, but leaving his Shop at fix and fevens, he ran directly into the City, to carry the tidings

For fear some other might the honour win, And he too late, or second should come in.

Of the Loquacity of some men, their ina- Now upon the broaching of these unwelcome the people assembled to the Market place; search was made for the author of this rumour; hereupon the Barber was haled before the body of the people, and examined, he knew not so much The City of Anyclas is faid to have perificial through filence, and it was on this manner: Divers rumours and false remanner: Divers rumours and false remanner: Divers rumours and false reports had been brought to the Magistrates concerning the coming of an enemy against them;
by reason of which the City had several times

| Egr, that they cryetious Away what the values, feet the Varlet upon the Rack, have him to the
| Wheel who hath devised this story of his own
| Wheel who hath devised this story of his own
| Story of the Sarahaman of the Wheel was brought, the Barahaman of the Sarahaman of

fembly, leaving the Barber racked out at length upon the Wheel till it was late in the evening, liberty, but he must enquire news of the Execu-tioner what they heard abroad of the General Nicias, and in what manner he was flain.

3. The Temple of Juno at Sparta was robbed, tib.defutil. and within it was found an empty Flagon; great running there was and a concourse of people thither, and men could not tell what to make of the Flagon; when one that was there faid, My conceit of the Flagon is, that these Church-robbers had first drunk the juice of Hemlock bebrought Wine with them in this Flagon, that in of them that committed the Sacriledge.

ber was stretched upon it; mean while came certain news of that deseat, then brake up the as might save their lives by drinking a good draught of Wine, the nature of which is (as you know) to dissolve the strength of that Poywhen he was let loofe, and no fooner was he at liberty, but he must enquire news of the Execuments of that Hemlock dye an easie death, before they were put to torture by the Magistrate. The whole company that heard these words, concluded that such a reach as this came not from one that barely suspected the matter, but knew it was fo indeed; whereupon they flocked round about him; one asked who and whence he was, a fecond who knew him, a third how he came to the light of all he had delivered? and in fhort they handled the matter fo well, that they forethey entred into this action, and afterwards in the end forced him to confess, that he was one

The End of the Fourth Book.

# THE FIFTH BOOK.

# CHAP. I.

# The Succession of the Roman and Western Emperours.

Tolins Cefur, the last of Dictatours and first of Emperours; in memory of Reigned eight Months or thereabours. Sueton. whom the following Emperours were called Cesurs; his Exploits are famous in the Gallick, German, British and Civil Wars, in which he is faid to be Victorious in fifty fet Battels. He reformed the Calender; from him we retain the Julian Account. His Motto was Semel quam femper; and he was murdered in the Senate with twenty three wounds. Sueton. Heyl.

Sympfon. Tofeph. &c.
2. C. Oltavianus Cofar, to him the Senate gave 2. C. Octavianis Cajur, to film the Schate gave the name of Angilus; he added to the Roman Empire the Provinces of Noricum, Pannonia, Rhatia, a great part of Spain, and all Agypt: In the forty second of his Reign the Lord Christ was born. His Motto was festina lente,

far cito si fut bent, having Reigned fifty six years he dy'd at Nota. Sueton. Heyl. &c.
3. Tiberius Nero, Son-in-law of Augustus, sinduded many German Nations, and added Galatia and Cappadocia to the Empire; in the fifteenth of his Reign our Saviour fuffered. His Motto was, Melius est tondere, quam deglubere; he Reigned twenty two years. Suet. Joseph.

4. C. Caligula, the fon of Germanicus. His Motto was, Oderint dum metuant; he was slain by Caffing Cherea and Cornel. Sabinus, after he had lived twenty nine and Reigned three years, Suet.

5. Claudius Cefar, in his time fell the Famine predicted by Agabis; his Motto was, Generis virtus Nobilitas. He was poyfoned by his Wife Agrippina with a Mulhrome, after he had Reigned thirteen years.

it upon the Christians; his Motto was, Quevis fevore unum, quam occidere mile; he died of a fevor, aged feventy five, and Reigned twenty three. Symps,

Suer. Joseph. 6. Domitius Nero, he was the Author of the Suet. Fofeph.

7. Sergius Sulpitius Galba, elected by the French and Spanish Legions; his Motto was, Legendus est miles non emendue; he was slain by the Souldiers, aged feventy three, and having Reigned feven Months. Sueton.

8. M. Salvius Otho made Emperour by the Pratorian Souldiers, his Motto was, Uma protection of the flab'd himself in the thirty, eighth year of his age, having Reigned but ninety five his will, his Motto was, Militemus; he was slain daics. Sueron.

Legions; his Motto was, Rommelft odonhoftes, ch. hift. cent. 2. p. 24. melior civis occifi; he was, flain by the Souldiers

10. Flavius Vespasianus, chosen by the Syrian and Judean Armies; he brought Achaia, Lycia, Rhodets, Samos, Thrace, and Syria Comagene, un-der the form of Roman Provinces; his Motto was, Bonus oder lucri ex re qualibet; he died of a Flux, aged fixty nine, and having Reigned nine years. Sucton.

11. Titus Vespasamus, the Conquerour of the Jews; his Motto was, Princeps Bonus orbis amor; he is supposed to be poysoned by his brother Domitian in the forty first year of his age, and having Reigned but two years and two Months. Sueton.

12. Flavius Domitianus raised the second Perfecution against the Christians; his Motto was, Fallan bonum Regnum; he was stabb'd by Stepha. nus in the forty fifth of his age, having Reigned

fifteen years. Sueton.

13. Nerva Cocceius, a Noble Senatour; his Motto was, Mens bona Regnum possidet; he died of a weakness in the stomach in the sixty sixth year of his age, having Reigned one year and four Months. Sympf. ch. hift. cent. 1. p. 17.

14. Ulpius Trajaniu, a Spaniard, made Dacia a Province of the Empire, subdu'd Armenia, Mesoporamia, and Assyria, and caused the third Perfecution; his Motto was, Qualis Ren, talis Grex; he died suddenly, aged fixty one, having Reigned nineteen years fix Months.

15. Alius Adrianus his Motto was, Non mihi

fed populo; he died aged fixty three, having Reign ed twenty years. Symf.

16. Anominus Pius his friendship was sought

by the very Indians; his Motto was, Melius eff.

17. Anonimus. Philosophus: associated with him his brother L. Verus, by whom he subdu'd the Parthians; he raised the fourth Persecution; his Motto was, Regni clementia custos; he Reigned

nineteen years. Sympl. ch. hift. cent. 2. p. 21.
18. L. Anton. Commodus, his Motto was, Pederentim & Paulatins; he was ftrangled in the thirty. first year of his age, after he had Reigned thirteen years; Sympl. ch. hist. cent. 2. p. 23.

19. P. Slius Pertinax, made Emperour against

by the Prætorian Guards in the feventieth year o. And. Vitellius was, elected by the German, of his age, having Reigned fix Months. Sympli-

- Souldiers; his Motto was, In pretio pretium; he bilior; he Reigned fix years, and was flain by was flain by the Souldiers, having Reigned but the procurement of Mnestheus his Secretary. fixty fix daies.
- 21. Septimius Severus, he raised the fifth Perfecution; his Motto was, Laboremus; he died at Tork in the fifty fixth of his age, having Reigned seventeen years eight Months.

22. Baffianus Caracalla, his Motto was, Omnis in ferro falus; he was flain by Martialis; aged twenty nine, having Reigned feven years fix Months.

- 23. Opilius Macrinus made Emperour by the men of War; his Motto was, Ferendum ac Sperandum; he was flain in the City of Chalcedon, aged fifty four, having Reigned not full one year.
- 24. Antoninus Fleliogabalus, a prodigious belly god; his Motto was, Suus fibi quifque hæres optimus; he was murdered by the Prætorian Souldiers, aged nineteen, having Reigned four
- 25. Aurel. Severus Alexander, his Motto was, Quod tibi hoc Alteri; he was flain by the Souldiers, aged twenty nine, having Reigned thirteen years and nine daies.

26. Maximinus, a Thracian of obscure birth: he raifed the fixth Perfecution; his Motto was, Que major hoc laboriofier; he was flain in his Tent by the Souldiers at the Siege of Aquileia, having Reigned three years.

27. M. Antonius Gordianus, elected by the Senate; his Motto was, Pro patria mori pulchrum; he and his fon cut off Pupienus and Balbinus, and the two former made away by the Souldiery, young Gordianus held the Empire alone; his Motto was, Princeps mifer quem latet veritas; he is accounted to have Reigned fix years, and was Virtus dum patitur vincit.

28. Julius Philippus, supposed by some to be a Christian, his Motto was, Malitia Regno idonea; he Reigned five years, feven faith Enfebius, and was flain by the Souldiery.

29. Decius, Author of the seventh Persecution; his Motto was, Apex Magistratus autoritas; he was flain by the Goths, after he had Reigned

30. Trebonianus Gallus, with his son Volusianus, his Motto was, Nemo amicus idem & Adulator; they were both flain in Battel, having Reigned

31. Amilianus his Motto was, Non Gens, fed Mens; he was flain by the Souldiery when he had Reigned three Months.

32. Valerianus, Author of the eighth Persecution, his Motto was, Non acerba fed blanda; feven years.

33. Galienus, fon of the former, in his time stood up the thirty Tyrants that were confounded by one another; his Motto was, Prope ad nmum, prope ad exitum; he was flain after he had Reigned eight years.

34. Claudius his Motto was, Rex viva lav; having Reigned two years he fell fick, and dying left the Empire to his brother.

35. Quintilius, who finding himfelf too weak to retain it, voluntarily bled to death, after he had Reigned seventeen daies, to whom suc-

36. Valerius Aurelianus, Author of the ninth age, and twenty fifth of his Reign.

20. Didius Julianus bought the Empire of the | Persecution, his Motto was, Quo major eo placa-

37. Annius Tacitus, elected by the Senate, his Motto was, Sibi bonus, aliis malus; he died of a Fevor in Tarfus, having Reigned but fix Months left all to his brother

38. Florianus, who died voluntarily bleeding, having Reigned but two Months, to whom fucceeded

39. Aurelius Probus fubdu'd the Germans and Persians; his Motto was, Pro stipe labor; he was murdered by the Souldiers, having Reigned fix years and three Months.

40. Carus, with his two fons, Carinus and Numerianus, their Motto's were, Bonus dux, bonus comes; that of Carinus was Cedendum multitudini; and Numerianus had Esto quod audis. The Father was slain by Lightning, Carinus in Battel, and Numerianus by his Father-in-law Arrius Aper; all three Reigned about three years.

41. Aulus Valer. Diocletianus, he raised the tenth Persecution; his Motto was, Nil difficilius quam bene imperare; he refigned the Empire, and liv'd privately; he Reigned twenty years with Maximinianus, and five Cafars, one whereof

42. Constantin Chlorus was a vertuous and valiant Prince, a great favourer of the Christians. Many of his Servants about him were professed Christians: these he told that unless they would Sacrifice to Idols, they must resolve to quit his Service; a day of tryal was appointed, and then fuch as Sacrificed he turned away, faying, That fuch as Gordianus, Nephew to the former, succeeded : were unfaithful to God, could never be otherwife to him: but the other who could not be drawn to Sacrifice, these he kept with him, and both commended and honoured; his Motto was,

43. Flavius Constantinus, fon of Chlorus, firnamed Magnus, or the Great, the first Emperour who countenanced the Gospel, and embraced it publickly, which he is faid to have done on this occasion. At the same time that he was faluted Emperour in Britain, Maxentius was chofen at Rome by the Prætorian Souldiers, and Licinius, named successour by Maximus, the Aslociate of his Father Chlorus. Being penfive and folicitous upon these distractions, he cast his eyes upwards towards Heaven, where he saw in the Air a lightfom Pillar in the form of a Cross, whereon he read these words, In hoc vince, in this overcome. The next night our Saviour appeared to him in a Vision, commanded him to bear that Figure in his Standard, and he should overcome all his enemies; this he performed, and was accordingly Victorious. From this time at feventy years of age he was taken by Sapores he not only favoured the Christians, but became the Persian, and made his foot-stool; he Reigned a zealous Profession of the Faith and Gospel; his Motto was, Immedicabile vulnus Enfe rescinden-dum; he died aged fixty five, having Reigned thirty one years.

44. Constants, the youngest fon of Constantinus the Great, his brother Constantine being dead, in the third year of his Reign, remained fole Emperour of the West; his Motto was, Crescente superbia decrescit Fortuna.

45. Constantius, the other of Constantines sons, fucceeded Constans in his part, after his decease uniting the divided Empire into one Estate. He turned Arian, Persecuted the Orthodox, and died of a bloody Flux in the forty fifth year of his

46. Valentinian, Emperour of the West, his bligence and evil Government, was deposed; his brother Valens Ruling in Constantinople and the Eastern parts: a good and vertuous Prince, reftored to the Church her Liberties and Possessions; his Motto was, Princeps fervator justus.

47. Valentinian the second, youngest ion of the

former Valentinian.

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48. Honorius the fecond, fon of Theodofius the Emperour; in his time Alarick, with the Goths, invaded Italy, Sack'd Rome, and made themselves Masters of the Country; his Motto was, Male partum male disperit.

49. Valentinian the third, during his time Atila and the Hunnes made foul work in Italy; and the Vandals seised upon Africk, as they did on Italy and Rome also, after his decease. He was murdered by Maximinus, a Roman, whose Wife he had trained to the Court and ravifled; his Motto was, Omnia mea mecum porte.

50. Maximinus having flain Valentinian the third, fucceeded in the Empire: but on the coming of the Vandals, whom Eudowia the former Empress lad drawn into Italy, he was stoned to death by his own Souldiers. 51. Avinus chosen Emperour in a Military Tumult.

52. Majoranus.

53. Severus.

54. Anthenius at the end of five years was flain by Recimer, a Suevian born, the chief Commander of the Army: this man had an aim at the Empire himself, but he died as soon as he had vanquished and flain Anthemius.

55. Olybrius an Emperour of four Months only.

56. Glittrius, another of as little note.

57. Julius Nepos, deposed by Orestes a Noble Roman, who gave the Empire to his fon, called at first Momillus: but after his assuming the Imperial Title he was called as in contempt

58. Augustulus, the last of the Emperours who resided in Italy, vanquished by Odoacer, King of the Heruli and Turingians: Thus an Augustus raifed this Empire, and an Augustulus ruined it. After this, the Goths and Lombards, and other Nations obtained the Dominion of the West: yet notwithflanding their prevailing power for about three hundred years, they all of them abstained from the Name, Dignity and Stile of Emperours, till at length

died in the feventy first year of his age, and was buried at Aken.

60. Ludovicus Pius, so called for his gentle and meek behaviour; he gave away that right, That no man should be elected Pope without the confent and allowance of the Emperour; and thereby open'd a door to all mischief, which after followed; he Reigned twenty fix years; his Motto was, Omnium rerum vicissitudo.

61. Ludovicus the second, Sirnamed the Ancient, Reigned twenty one years, and dying without Children, his brother

62. Carolus Calvus, King of France, by gifts obtained at the hands of the Bishop of Rome, to be anointed Emperour; he enjoy'd the Title but two years, and was poysoned by one Zedechias a Jew, his Physician.

63. Carolus Crassus, son of Lewis the Ancient, he Reigned ten years; in his time the Normans

Wiotto was, Os garrulum intricat omnia.
64. Arnulphus, Nephew of the former, Crowned Emperour by Pore Formosus, besieging the Wife of Guido, Duke of Spoleto, she hired some of his Servants, who gave him a cup of poylon, which brought him into a Lethargy, and three daies sleeping continually; after this he arose lick, left the Siege and died; his Motto was, Facilis descensus averni.

65. Lewis the third his son succeeded: in his time the Hungars invaded Italy, France, and Germany, as the Saracens did Calabria and Apulia; he Reigned ten years; his Motto was, Multorum

manus, paucorum consilium.

66. Conrade, the son of Conrade, the brother of Lewis the third; he was the last of the Offfpring of Charles the Great, who had enjoyed the Empire of the West one hundred and twelve years, after whom the Empire was transferred to the Saxons; his Motto was, Fortuna cum blanditur fallit.

67. Henricus Auceps, or the Fowler, Duke of Saxony, for wildom and magnanimity worthy of 60 high a place; he vanquished the Hungars, made the Stavonians and Bohemians Tributaries to him; and purged his Dominions from Simony, an universal fault almost in those daies his

Motto was, Piger ad panas, ad pramia velox.
68. Otho the first his fon succeeded, was molefted with many Foreign and Domestick Wars: his fon Lyndolphus Rebelled against him, but was by him overcome : Otho prospering in all his Enterprizes, had the Sirname of Great; after he had declared his fon to be Emperour, he died and was buried at Mag deburg in a Church himfelf had builded; his Motto was, Aut mors, aut vi-

69. Otho the fecond, fon of the former, fucceeded: a vertuous Prince: he prevailed against Henry, Duke of Bavaria, who contended with him for the Empire; he died at Rome, was buried in the Church of St. Peter; his Motto was, Pacem cum hominibus, cum vitiis bellum,

70. Otho the third, but eleven years of age when his Father died: he was wife above his years, and therefore called Mirabile mundi, or the wonder of the World; by his advice Gregory the fifth instituted the seven Electors of the Enipire. Unhappy in his Wife Mary of Arragon, 50. Carolus Magnus was Anointed and Crown.

and Godly Emperour, favoured the Christians;

his death; he was buried at Aken; and his

Motto was, Unita virtus valet.
71. Henry the second, Duke of Bavaria, declared to be Emperour by the Princes Electors: a wife, valiant and good Emperour: he subdued all his Rebels, and expelled the Saracens out of Italy. In his time Swaine, King of Denmark, invaded England, and subdued it to his obedience; he Reigned twenty two years, fay fome, eighteen faith Platina; his Motto is, Ne quid

72. Conrade the fecond, Duke of Franconia, elected three years after the death of Hemy; in the interregrum, many Cities of Italy defirous of Liberty, deferted their subjection to the Emperour: but Conrade was a wife and valiant Warriour, and foon reduced them to their wonted obedience: his Symbol was, Omnium mores twos imprimis observa: he was buried at Spires.

73. Henrythe third, Sirnamed Niger; he remade desolations in France; Crassus for his neg- moved three seditious Antipopes, and appointed

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for the true Pope Clemens the fecond; he married the daughter of Camuns the Dane, then King of England; Reigned seventeen years, and died in the thirty lifth year of his age; his Motto was, Quiliten aufert, execrationem in benedictionem mutar.

The Roman and weltern Emperours.

74. Henrythe fourth, fon of the former, in whose daies the Popes began to usurp Authority over the Emperours, infomuch that Leo the ninth having received the Popedom at the Emperours hands, repented himself of it, put off his Papal Vestments, went to Rome a private person, and was there new chosen by the Clergy. This was done by the persuasion of a Monk called Hildbrand, who being afterwards made Pope by the name of Gregory the feventh, Excommunicated this Henry, the first Prince that was ever Excommuthis Henry, the hirr Prince that was ever Excommenicated by a Pope of Rome; he was valiant, wife and eloquent, his fon being flirred up againft him, he died partly of fickness, and partly of forrow; his Motto, Multi multa frium, fe autem nemo.

75. Henry the fifth fucceeded his Father, went 75. Hony the litth incceeded his Father, went to Rome to be Crowned Emperour by Pope Pafchalis the second. The Pope would not confent to his Coronation, except he did first give over all right of Election of the Pope, and all right of investment of Bishops by Staff and Ring; the Emperour griev'd with the proud carriage of the Pope, laid hands upon him and his Cardinals. the Pope, laid hands upon him and his Cardinals, and compelled them to perfect his Coronation, and to confirm his Priviledges of Electing Popes and investiture of Bishops. But the Emperour once returned into Germany, the Pope revok'd all he had done, and Curfed the Emperour: who hearing what was done, march'd to Rome with an Army: the Pope fled into Apulia: the Emperour departed into Germany again; when weaup his rights; and was the last Emperour of the House of Franconia; his Motto was, Mortem optare malum, timere pejus.
76. Lotharius, Duke of Bavaria, seised on the

Empire without any Election, was reconciled to the German Princes by the means of St. Bernard. Contention being betwixt Innocentius and Anacletus for the Popedom, the Emperour with an Army established Innocentius; he Reigned thirteen years; his Motto was, Andi & alteram

77. Corrade the third, Duke of Sueve, and Silters fon to the Emperour Henry the fifth, was Elected Emperour. The Dukes of Saxony and Bavaria Rebelled against him, whom he easily fubdu'd. After which he led an Army against the Turks and Saracens, but was betrayed by the deceitful promises of Emanuel the Greek Emperour, who fent him to the Siege of Iconium Meal mingled with Lime, whereby the Army was empoyloned, huge numbers of them died, so that Comrade left the Siege of Iconium, and went back to Thracia. He Reigned fifteen years; his Motto, Pauca cum aliis tecum multa.

78. Frederick the first, Sirnamed Barbarossa, Duke of Sueve, Crowned at Rome by Adrian the fourth: and not long after Excommunicated by Pope Alexander the third, to whom he was fain at last to fubmit himself, the Pope insolently reply'd, Et milit & Petro. The Emperour not after he had Reigned two years.

willing to give any further occasion of offence, held his peace, and fo was abfolv'd and his fon then Priloner at Venice ( for love of whom he had done all this) fet at Liberty. He went after to the Holy Land, where he discomfited the Turks in three great Battels : there he died, being drown'd in a River, into which he went to bathe himfelf: he Reigned thirty and nine years; was buried at Tyrus; his Motto was, Qui nescit diffimulare, nescit regnare.

70. Henry the fixth his fon was declared Emperour, Crowned by Pope Celestine the second, who took Constantia, the daughter of Rogerius, out of a Monastery and gave her to him in Marriage, with both Sicilyes in a way of Dowry. Whereupon Henry took Tancredus, the young King of Sicily, put out his eyes, thrust him into a Monastery, and used great cruelty against the Bishops and other Inhabitants of Sicily; the Pope did Excommunicate him for this: but he went to Rome, acknowledged his fault, and obtained his pardon, together with a confirmation of the Kingdom of Sicily. After this the Pope folicited him to the holy War; in his Journey towards Asia he died at Messina; his Motto was,

Qui nescit tacere, nescit loqui.

80. Philip, Duke of Sueve, brother of Henry the sixth, took on him the Imperial Title conreary to the mind of Innocentius the then Pope; For this the Pope did Excommunicate him, and caused the Bishop of Colen, and other Electors, to make Otho Duke of Saxony Emperour, between whom and Philip were fought divers Battels: but Philip so defended himself, that he held the Crown Imperial all his life-time in despite of both. In the end, Peace was made betwixt the Emperour and the Pope; not long ried with his feditious Bifhops, over affectionate after which, the Emperour was cruelly murdered in his own Chamber by Otho Count Palatine; he Reigned ten years; his Motto was, Satius est currere quam malè currere.

81. Otho the fourth, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria ( who married the daughter of Philip, and was appointed his Successiour) was Crowned Emperour by Pope Innocent the third; he neglefting the ulual largess at his Coronation, the Romans abused his Servants, whereupon he departed Rome in great discontent, fell upon certain Towns belonging to the Pope, for which he was Excommunicated, and vanquished in Brabant by the Faction raised up against him; he relinquished the Empire to his Competitor; he Reigned nineteen years ; his Motto was, Anser strepit inter olores.

82. Frederick the fecond, King of Sicily and Naples, fon to Henry the fixth, was confecrated and called Augustus by Pope Honorius the third, where he admitted what constitutions the Pope would: who notwithstanding, supported his Rebels against him. The Emperour did expostu-late the unseemlines of the deed with him, who thereupon was fo chafed, that he Curfed and Excommunicated the Emperour: but they were reconciled. Then he led an Army into Asia, where he recovered the Pollellion of the Realm of Jerufalem. At his return again Excommuni-

cated: not long after poylon'd.

83. Conradus the fourth, fon of Frederick, treading on his neck, and abuling the words of laft Emperour of the House of Schwaben, subscripture, Super Apidem & Bassilicum ambulabis, du'd his Rebels in Apulia, and the Kingdom of Conculcabis leonem & draconem: the Emperour Naples, but he was soon cut off by his brother answered, Non tibi fed Petro: the proud Pope | Manfred, who caused him to be empoysoned, 84. Rodol84. Rodolphus the first, by the joint consent of the Princes Electors Assembled at Frankfort, was chosen Emperour; he was the raiser of the Austrian Family; had deadly War with Ottocarus, King of Bohemia, whom he overthrew and flew in Battel; he Reigned eighteen years: was buried at Spires; his Motto was, Melius bene imperare quam imperium ampliare. 85. Adolphus, Count of Nassau, was chosen

Emperour; he was unfortunate in all things he went about : and therewith fo needy and poor, that when he had received money of King Ea ward the first of England, to aid him against the French, he spent the money upon his Houshold, and had not wherewith to fulfil his promife when time required. He was overthrown by Albert, Duke of Austria, in the Fields of Spire, and there flain, having Reigned fix years; his Motto was, Animus est qui divites facit.

86. Albert, fon of Rodulphus, the Emperour, himself being Duke of Austria; in his time happened feven things remarkable: As 1. The removal of the Papal feat from Rome to Avignion. 2. The fubversion of the Knights Templars. 3. The fetling of the Knights of St. John in the Rhodes. 4. The Scaligers in Verona.
5. Estein Ferrara. 6. The first Jubilee at Rome in the West. And 7. The beginning of the Ottom in the East. He Reigned ten years, and was flain by his brothers fon; his Motto was, Quod optimum illud & jucundiffimum

87. Henry the feventh, Earl of Luxemburg, a pious, prudent and valorous Prince; having composed matters in Germany, he hastened to do the like in *Italy*, where he omitted no opportunity to give all content: Yet he was tumultunity oully driven out of Rome by the Faction of the Orlini, and through hatred of the Florentines poyfoned in the Eucharift, by one Bernard an hired Monk; that palleth for his Motto which he uttered upon the first feeling of the operation of the poylon, Calix vite, Calix mortis.

88. Lewis the fourth, Duke of Bavaria. Crown'd at Aix in the wonted manner; he was opposed by Frederick, Duke of Austria, who was chosen by another Faction; cruel Wars were between the Competitours, wherein at last Lewis overcame, took the other Prisoner: then came to this agreement, Both to keep the Title of Emperours, but Lewis to have the right and power; after which he was Excommunicated, and the Electors commanded to chuse a new Emperour, which they obeyed; his Motto was, Sola bona que honesta.

89. Charles the fourth, fon of John, King of Bohemia, and Grandson to Henry the seventh; against him were set up Edward the third of Enagainft him were fet up Edward the third of England, Frederick of Missi, and Gumer of Swartzburg: whereof the first waved the dignity with such trouble; the second was brib'd off with money; the third made away by poyson. Charles was Crowned with the Iron Crown at Millaine. As he was Learned himself, so was he a savourer of Learning: Founded the University of Prague; was the Author of the Golden Bull, realled Lie Conding which requires Empropers called Lex Carolina, which requires Emperours to be good Linguists to confer themselves with Embassadours, and prescribes the Solemnity of their Election; he Reigned thirty two years; procured at the hands of the Princes Electors, That his fon Wenceflaus should be proclaimed King of the Romans in his own life-time; his Motto was, Optimum est aliena frui infania.

90. Wenceslaus granted divers Priviledges to the Norimbergers for a Load of Wine; Executed Barbold Swarz, for inventing Gunpowder: a man very unlike his Father, for he was fluggiff and carelefs, more inclin'd to riot, excellive drinking and voluptuous pleasures, than to any Princely vertue. In his time Bajazet the Great Turk was enclosed in an Iron Cage by Tamberlain. This Emperour for his beaftliness was deprived of the Imperial Dignity by the Princes Electors; he Reigned twenty two years; his Motto was, Morosophi moriones pessimi.

91. Rupertus, Duke of Bavaria and Count Pa-

lative, was elected in his place, and from him came the four Palatine Families, Heidleberg, Neuberg, Simmeren, and Swibroske. He passed into Italy for the recovery of the Dukedom of Millaine, fold by Wencessaus, but was well beaten by John Galeazzes, and so returned. In his time two Popes were deposed by the Council of Pifa; his merciful Motto was, Miferia res digna miferi.

cordià; he Reigned ten years.

92. Jodocus Barbatus, Marquess of Moravia, and Uncle to Wencestaus, of whom I find so little, that by divers he is not so much as mentioned in the Series and Succession of the Empe-

93. Sigifmund, brother of Wencestaus, King of Hungary and Bobemia, and Earl of Luxembourg, was Crowned at Rome on Whissund 11432. He travelled exceedingly for cltabilihing the Peace of Christendom, distracted at that time with three Popes at once; a great promoter of the Council of Confrance. He is reported nine times to have affailed the Turk, but never with fucces; for though he was a Prudent, Witty, Learned, Noble Prince, yet was he ever unfortunate in his Wars at home and abroad; he Reigned twenty seven years; his Motto was, Cedunt munera

94. Albertus the second, Duke of Austria, Son-in law of Sigifmund, whom he succeeded in all his Estates and Titles, excepting only Luxenbourg: for his liberality, justice and manhood in Wars he was greatly renowned; he fulldued the Bohemians; carried a heavy hand over the Iews and Hufites; fubdued Silefia and the people of Moravia; Governed eight years; his Motto was, Anicus optima vita poffessio. Tis thought he furseited upon Melons, and died thereof; in his time the Hungarians, and other Christians received from the Turks that terrible blow in the Fields of Varna.

95. Frederick the third, Duke of Austria, the fon of Erneftus of Austria, and next heir of Alber the fecond; he procured the calling of the Council of Bafil for the Peace of Christendom: pire. The Emperour Frederick Reigned fifty and three years; his Motto was, Rerum irrecuperabilium fælix oblivio.

96. Maximilian, fon of Frederick, Duke of Austria, so great a Scholar that he spake Latine and other Tongues elegantly, and in imitation of Julius Cefar wrote his own Acts. Scaligers testimony of him was, Fhat he excelled all his Ooo 2 Pre-

Predecellours; great stirs he had with the Venetians, whom at last he brought to submit by his marriage with Mary of Burgundy: he added the Estates thereof to the house of Austria. He was coursely used in the Low Countries by a company of rude Mechanicks detained in Prison, which he endured with patience, and after nine Months freed himself with admirable prudence. He was joined Emperour with his Father in his Fathers life-time, with whom he Reigned seven years: and after his decease, he Reigned alone twenty five years more; his Motto was, Tene

mensiuram & respice sinem. liked three Books especially, Polybins's History; Muchiavel's Prince; and Caffalion's Courtier. In lifecen Wars which he waged (for the most part) he was fuccessful; the last of which was by Cortez and Pizarro in the newly discovered parts of America, where in twenty eight Battels, he became Mafter of to many Kingdoms. tels, he became Matter of to many kingdoms. Near home he took Rome, by the Duke of Burbon, captivated the French King Francis in the Battel of Pavia; frighted Solyman the Turk from Vienna, fetted Maly Haffen in his Kingdom in Africk; he defeated Barbaroffa; that formidable Pirat, and took Tunis. By the Popes continual infligations, he carried a hard hand towards the Described whole patience and preferences. troubles, he deverted himself of all Imperial Authority, and retired to a Monastery; his Motto

rick, elected King of the Romans in the life of his Father, Anno 1562, succeeded in the Empire after his decease. He was constant to the Tenent that mens Consciences are not to be forced in matters of Religion. In his time began the Wars in the Low Conjuryes, chiefly occasioned by the Spanish cruelty, executed by the Duke of Asya; the Civil Wars in France, the Massacre of the Protestants began at Paris; the famous defeat was given to the Turks in the Sea-fight at Legano; he Reigned twelve years; married his two daughters to two Puissant Princes, Elicabeth to Charles the minth King of France; and Anna his eldeft to Philip, King of Spain; his Motto was, Dominus providebit.

100. Rodolphus the fecond, the eldeft fon of

Maximilian, a Prince nuigh addicted to Chyml firy, he granted liberty of Religion to the Pro-teffants; had great, Wars against the Twee, with whom in the year 1000, he concluded a Peace: but being undermined by his brother

Matthias, was forced to furrender to him the Kingdon's of Hungary and Bohemia, and to content himself with Austria and the Empire only. In his time Henry the fourth King of France was stab'd by Ravilliac; and the Gunpowder Treafon was hatched here in England; his Motto was, Omnia ex voluntate Dei.

101. Matthias, brother of Rodolphus, King of Hungary, Bohemia, and Arch-Duke of Auftria, succeeded, in whose time were sown the seeds of that terrible War, which had almost destroy'd the Empire; the Protestants standing for their Priviledges in Bohemia were withstood by some of the Emperours Council, of whom of the House of Austria, a Puislant Prince: he they threw Slabata and Fabritius Smefamius, with a Secretary, out of a Window at Prague; his Motto was, Concordia lumine major. Having no children he declared

102. Ferdinand the second, of the House of Gratz, to be Emperour; this Prince was more zealoufly affected to the See of Rome, than any of his Predecessours; and a great enemy of the

Protestants, whose patience and perseverance pressed Princes, but at last was slain in the Batwith intervenient crosses abated his edge at last. tel at Luzen, uncertain whether by the ene-Wearied at length with the Worlds incessant my, or the Treason of his own; his Motto was,

103. Ferdinand the third, fon of Ferdinand thority, and retired to a monaitery; ins motto was, Plus Uliva, opposite to that of Hercules. He Reigned thirty and seven years.

98. Ferdinand the first, Arch-Duke of Austria, the brother of Charles, King of Hungary and Bohemia, elected King of the Romans by the procurement of Charles, Anno 1531. upon whose This Prince is the twelfth Emperour of the refignation he was chosen Emperour Anno 1558. House of Hapsberg, and the ninth of the House a compleat and judicious Prince. Under him in the treaty of Paffaw was granted Liberty of of which is to be attributed to Charles the fifth, Conscience to the Professours of the Augustane who procured in his life-time that his brother Confession, which much startled the Fathers of might be chosen King of the Romans, as his Sucthe Trem Council; as also did the grant to the costour in the Empire. A Policy which bath ever Robenians for receiving the Supper in both kinds. Jince been continued by his Succellours: and He subdued John Sepusus, Vaywoode of Transstvant the Germans are the nore willing to hearken to it, because the Austrian Princes are not only croacliments upon his Dominions; his Motto Natives, but also better able to back the Emwas, Fiat Justilia & perea mundus.

pire in its compleat Majesty than any other of the Nation. The Motto of this Emperour is, Pietate & Justitia.

> In the Collection of these Emperours I have made use of Suetonius, Zonaras, Carion, ..... Heylen, Sympson, Prideaux, and others.

> > CHAP.

#### CHAP. II.

Of the Eastern, Greek and Turkish Emperours.

Onstantinue, aged thirty one in the year 306. took upon him the care of the Empire; he overcame Maxentius and Licinius; reltored Peace to the Church; took Byzantium, and having enlarged it, called it Con-Stantinople, and New Rome. He died in Nicomedia, Anno 337. aged fixty five. Gault. tab. Chro-

nogr.p. 279.
2. Constantius his fon succeeded him in the East; he favoured the Arrians; hearing that Julianus his Kinfman conspired against him, he made Peace with Sapores the Persan King, and moved towards him: but in his march feiled with a Fevor he died, Anno 361. Gaulter. tab. Chron.

3. Julianus succeeded, Sirnamed the Apostate, fon of Constanting, the brother of Constantine the Great, at first a Christian, afterwards a profesfed enemy of the Gospel; fortunate in his Wars against the Almanes, Franks, and other Tranfalpine Nations whilest he was a Christian. Prodigiously flain in the Persian War, when become a Perfector, aged thirty eight, his Motto was, Pennis suis perire grave; he Reigned but one year and eight months: dying he threw his blood up into the Air, faying, Satiare Nazarene. Zon. tom. 3. fol. 119.

4. Jovian Or Jovinian, chosen by the Army: a Religious Prince; made Peace with the Perfian; fetled the affairs of the Church; who being dead, Valentinian, one of mean birth, but great abilities in War, was elected Emperour; he Reigned feven Months twenty two daies; his

Motto was, Scopus vite Christus.

5. Valens, the brother of Valentinian, made Partner with him in the Empire, ruled in Confantinople and the East. Valentinian took more delight in Rome and the Western Parts; a great Patron of the Arrian Faction, who first brought the Goths on this fide the River Danow, to the destruction of himself and the Empire; he Reigned fourteen years; his Motto was, Alienu ab irâ alienus à Justitia.

6. Gratian, St. Ambrofe was much esteem'd by him; distressed by the Goths, he made Theodosius Partner in the Empire with him, and was treacherously murdered by Andragathins, by the command of the Tyrant Maximus; his Motto was, Non quam din, sed quam bene. In his time was a great Earthquake at Alexandria, saith Ce-

7. Theodosius, a Spaniard, defeated Maximus: vanquilled the Goths; utterly suppress the Pagan superstitions; humbled himself by Penance and Theffalonica, and strengthened the Church of God with good Laws and Ordinances; his faying was, Eripere telum non dare irato decet.

8. Arcadius his eldest fon succeeded him in the East; Ruffinus his Tutor fought to betray him the Persians; recovered Hierusalem, brought

ruine: after which Eudoxia his Wife, and Gaina his General, ruled him at their pleasure; his Symbol was, Summa cadunt subito; he Reigned twelve years three months and odd daies.

9. Theodofius the second made Peace with the Goths; called the Council of Ephosis against No. Storius; overthrew Atila by his General Atins: was a lover of Learning; and died by a fall from his Horfe; his Motto was, Tempori parendum; he died aged about fifty years, having Reigned

the most part of them.

10. Martianus, an able experienced Souldier, succeeded his Master, by the Marriage of Pulcheria, his Masters Sister; he called the Council of Chalcedon against Dioscorus; his Motto was,

Pax bello porior.

11. Leo, a Thracian, elected by the joint confent of Senate and Souldiery, a worthy man, and so propense to mercy, that his Motto was, Regis clementia virtus. He was a great favourer of Learning and the Learned.

12. Zeno, as mishapen in body as untoward in manners, a Tyrant and great drinker: in one of his drunken fits he was buried alive by his Empress Ariadne. In his time Constantinople was almost wholly destroyed by fire, in which, amongst other things, perished one hundred and twenty thousand Volumes of good Manuscripts. his Motto, Malo nodo malus cuncus.

13. Anglafius, a mean Officer of the Court, by favour of the Emprels created Emperour; a great Patron of Emyches; in his time the burning Glasses of Proclus faved the besieged City, by firing the enemies Navy; fortunate in his Wars with the Persians and Arabians; his Motto was, Mellitum venenum blanda oratio.

to was, Meditim venenim blanda oratio.

14. Julium, the fon of a Thracian Shepherd, a Patron of the Orthodox Clergy, though himfelf had no Learning. Much ado he had with Theodoriek the perfidious Arrian Goth; the ruine of Antioch by Earthquake almost brake his heart; his word was, Quod pudet hoc pigeat. He Reign-

ed but four years and twenty daies.

15. Justinian, recovered Africk from the Vanads by Belifarius, and Italy from the Goths by Nurses; and reduced the Laws of Rome into form and method; his Motto was, Summum jus,

summa injuria.

16. Justinus the second instituted the Exarchate of Ravenna, and lost a great part of Italy to the Lombards; a covetous Pelagian, and one that had nothing of worth in him; his Motto was, Libertas res incstimabilis.

17. Tiberius, a Christian and a worthy man, liberal to the poor, happy in finding of hidden Treasures, and who repressed the daring boldness of the proud Persian Cofroes; his Motto was.

Stips pauperum, Thefaurus divitum.
18. Mauritius drave the Hunnes out of Pannonia; recovered Mesopotamia from the Persians; lost the love of the Souldiery by refusing to ranfom fome Prisoners at an easie rate; his Motto, Quod timidum idem & crudele.

19. Photas, a common Souldier, in a Military Tumult chosen Emperour; murdered his Master with his Wife and Children; made Tears for the rash mallacring the Citizens of Pope Boniface supreme Bishop or Head of the Church; was flain in a popular Tumult; his Motto, Fortunam citius reperias quam retineas.

20. Heraclius chosen by a general consent; repaired the ruines of the Empire; vanquished to the Goths, but was timely discovered to his home the Cross to Constantinople; turns Mono-

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his Motto, A Deo victoria.

21. Constantinus the second, or Constans, unfortunate in his Wars against the Saracens, defaced and plundered Rome of all its choicest Ornaments, and Ranfacking the Isle of Sicil, was there flain by the women; his Motto, Parendum

22. Constantinus the third, Pogonatus his fon repulsed the Saracens; made Peace with the Bulgarians; held the great Council in Trullo against the Mmothelies, where the Pope was condemn'd

his word was, Quod cito fit cito perit. 23. Justinian the second his son subdu'd Melo potamia, Armenia, and some part of Persia made the Saracens tributary; was dethroned by Leontius: restored by Trebellis Prince of Bulgaria, afterward murdered at the Altar; his Motto war, Multi nimium nemo fatis.

24. Philippieus Bardanes, Admiral of the Navy elected by the Souldiers, an enemy of Images, which he caused to be cast out of the Church where began that bloody Controversic of the East and Western Churches; his Motto, Fortuna cito reposcit que dedit.

25. Anastasus the second, principal Secretary to the former, thrust himself into the Empire, was forced to relinquish it by that Army he had raifed against the Saraeens, in which Tumult the City was sack'd and spoiled; his Motto was, Si non des accipit ultro.

26. Theodofus the third in this Tumult made Emperour by the Souldiers, hearing of the approach of Leo, Commander of the Eastern Armies, religned the Empire, and to fave his life took Orders; his Motto was, Patientia remedium

27. Leo Isauricus; the Saracens in his time, for more than two years, beliege Constantinople, but forced to leave it by Famine and other difafters, having loft three hundred thousand men: at this Siege Wild-fire was invented; a great enemy to Images, whereupon Excommunicated by the Pope: yet he Reigned long, and died honourably; his Motto was, Occulti inimici peffimi.

28. Constantinus the fourth, his son was Sirnamed Coproximus, for that when he was Bap-tized he berayed the Font; zealous also against Images, which created him much trouble :

his Motto was, Quid fine pectore corpus?
29. Leo the third his fon, an enemy of Images, and fortunate in his Wars against the Saracens; his word, Quò fortuna si non uteris?

30. Constantinus the fifth, son of Leo and Irene, first governed with his Mother, by whom at last he was fupplanted, and being deprived of fight, he died of melancholy; his word faid to be, Mulieri imperare res desperata.

31. Irene, wife of Leo the third, for her better support in her Estate, sided with the Popes of Rome, called the second Council of Nice for fupport of Images. In her time Charles the Great was by the Pope and People of Rome created Emperour of the West, whereby the Greek Emperours became much weakened; her Motto was, Vive ut vivas.

32. Nicephorus made Emperour by the Souldiers, perswaded that Irene had made choice of him to be her Successour; he was slain in a pitch'd Field against the Bulgarians; a bad man he was, and Reigned nine years.

3. M.chael, Sirnamed Cyropalates, i. c. Major of the Palace, his former Office; affirmed the years, some say more.

thelire and inceftuous with his brothers daughter; | Empire, but finding his own weakness, he foon relinquished it, and betook himself to a Monaflery, having Reigned but two years.

34. Leo the fifth, Sirnamed Armenius from his Country, General of the Horse to Michael; demolished the Images his Predecessours had fer up, and was flain in the Church during the time of Divine Service, having Reigned feven years and five Months.

35. Michael the fecond, Sirnamed Balbus, having murdered Leo, allumed the Empire : unfortunate in his Government, and died of madness; a great enemy to all Learning; he Reigned eight years and nine months.

36. Theophilus his son, an enemy of Images as his Father, and as unfortunate as he, losing many Battels to the Saracens, at last died of melancholy, having Reigned twelve years and three

37. Michael the third, his fon, ruled first with his Mother Theodora; after, himself alone, his Mother being made a Nun; he was a Prince of great prodigality, and flain in a drunken fit, having Reigned twenty five years.

38. Bafilius, Sirnamed Macedo from his birthplace, being made Confort in the Empire by the former Michael, he bately murdered him, and was himfelf cafually killed by a Stag, having Reigned twenty years.

39. Leo the fixth, for his Learning Sirnamed Philosophus, a vigilant and provident Prince, most of his time, with variable fuccess, he frent in War with the Bulgarians; he Reigned twenty five years three months.

40. Constantine the fixth, fon of Leo, Governed the Empire under Romanus Lacopenus, under whom he was fo miferably deprelled, that he was fain to get his livelihood by Painting; but Lacopenus being deposed and turned into a Monastery by his own fons, he obtained his rights, and restored Learning unto Grecce, and Reigned fifteen years after.

41. Romanus, the fon of Constantine, having abused the Empire for three years, died as some think of poylon.

42. Nicephorus, Sirnamed Phocas, Protector to the former young Emperour, upon his death was elected; he recovered the greatest part of Asia Minor from the Saraeens, and was slain in the night by John Zimisees, his Wife Theophania being privy to it: he then aged sifty seven years, having then Reigned fix years fix months.

43. John Zimisces Governed the Empire better than he obtained it, vanquishing the Bulgarians, Rosses, and other barbarous Nations; rescinded the acts of his Predecessour, died by poyfon, having Reigned fix years fix months.

44. Basilius the second subdued the Bulgarians and made them Homagers to the Empire; Reign-

ed alone above fifty years.
45. Constantinus the feventh, his brother, did nothing memorable: a man of floth and pleafure; he Reigned three years.

46. Romanus the second, for his prodigality Sirnamed Argyropolus, husband of Zoe, was drowned in a Bath by the Treason of his Wise, and her Adulterer as was thought, having Reigned five years and a half.

47. Michael the fourth, Sirnamed Paphlago from his Country, first the Adulterer and then the Husband of Zoc, but died very penitent, having Reigned with equity and clemency feven 48. Michael 48. Michael the fifth, Sirnamed Calaphates, Mother were also made away by him, when the a man of obscure birth, adopted by Zoe, whom young man had Reigned but three years. he deposed and put into a Monastery: out of

49. Constantine the eighth married Zoe, then fixty years of age, and had the Empire with her; Reigned twelve years and eight months.

50. Theodora, Sifter to Zoe, after the death of Constantine, managed for two years the affairs of the Empire, with great contentment to all reople, but grown aged furrendred it, by periwalion of the Nobles, to

51. Michael the fixth, Sirnamed Stratioricus, an old but Military man, who kept it two years and was then depoied. Demanding what reward he should have for refigning the Crown? it was replied a heavenly one.

52. Ifancius of the Noble Family of the Comneni, a valiant man of great courage, and diligent in his affairs, which having managed for two years, he left it at his death by confent of the Senate and People to another; he was no Scholar, yet a great lover of Learning.
53. Constantine the ninth, Sirnamed Ducas,

a great Inflicer, and very devout, but exceeding covetous, whereby he became hated of his Subjects and contemned by his enemies; he Reigned feven years and fomewhat more.

54. Romanus the third, Sirnamed Diogenes, married Endoxia the late Empress, and with her the Empire: took Prisoner by the Turks and sent home again; he found a Faction made against him, by which Eudoxia was expell'd; himfelf deposed; and he died in Exile, having both his eyes put out; he Reigned three years eight months.

55. Michael the feventh, Sirnamed Parapinaeins by reason of the Famine that fell in his time : in a Tumult was made Emperour: but found unfit, was deposed and put into a Monastery, having Reigned fix years fixmonths.

56. Nicephorus, Sirnamed Belionates, of the House of Phocas, succeeded: but deposed within three years by the Comment; he put on the habit of a Monk in the Monastery of Periblepta.

57. Alexius Commenus, fon of the Emperour Ifaacius Comnenus, Obtain'd the Empire, in whose time the Western Christians with great Forces prepared for the recovery of the Holy Land: he jealous of them denied them passage through his Country, but was forced to find them Victuals, coc. he died having Reigned thirty feven years fome months.

58. Calo Johannes his fon, had a good hand against the Turks, vanquished the Tartars passing over the Ister; conquered the Servians and Bul garians, transporting many of them into Bythinia; he died by a poysoned Arrow of his own, that had rased the skin, but could not be

59. Manuel his younger son, was an underhand enemy to the Western Christians, and an open enemy to the Turks, by whom intrapped in the straights of Cilicia, and his Army milerably cut off, he was on honourable terms permitted to return again; he Reigned thirty eight years within three months.

Cousin German of his Father; his Wife and Ision of the Pope, he admirted the Latin Cere-

which being again taken in a popular Tumult, the recovered the Government, and put out the cycs of Calaphates, Reigning with her Sifter Theodora, until that 61. Andronicus Comnenus by ambitious pra-

62. Isaacius Angelus, a Noble man of the same race, defigned to death by Andronicus, was in a popular election proclaimed his Successour, deposed by Alexius his own brother, and his eyes

63. Alexius Angelus deprived his brother, and excluded his Nephew from the Empire, but it held not long.

645 Alexius Angelus the fecend, the fon of Ifaac Angelus, being unjustly thrust out of his Empire by his Uncle Alexius, had recourse to Philip the Western Emperour, whose daughter he had married: fo an Army was prepared to restore him. On the approach whereof Alexius the Ufurper fled, and the young Emperour feated

in his Throne, was not long after flain by Alexius Ducas; in revenge whereof, the Latins allault and win Constantinople, make themselves Masters of the Empire, share it amongst them: the main body of the Empire with the Title of Emperour was given to

65. Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, first Emperour of the Latines Reigning in Constantinople, was taken in Fight by John, King of Bulgaria, and fent Prisoner to Ternova, where he was cruelly put to death.

66. Henry, the brother of Baldwin, repelled the Bulgarians out of Greece, and died a Conquerour.

67. Peter, Count of Auxerre in France, fucceeded in the Empire after his decease: was cunningly entrapped by Theodorus Angelus a great Prince in Epirus, whom he had belieged in Dyracchium: but of an enemy being perswaded to become his Guest, was there murdered by him.

63. Robert, the fon of Peter, having feen the miserable usage of his beautiful Empress, whom a young Burgundian, formerly contracted to her, had most despitefully mangled, cutting off both her Nose and Ears, died of hearts grief as he was coming back from Rome, whither his melancholy had carried him to confult the Pope in his Affairs.

69. Baldwin, the fecond fon of Robert by a former Wife, under the protection of John de Brenne, the Titulary King of Jerusalem, succeeded in his Fathers Throne, which having held for the space of thirty three years, he was forced to leave it, the City of Constantinople being regained by the Greeks, and the poor Prince com-pelled in vain to fue for fuccours to the French, Venetians, and other Princes of the West. When Constantinople was lost to the Latines, the Empire of the Greeks was transferred unto Nice a City of Bythinia, by Theodorus Lascaris, Son-in-law to Alexius the Ufurper: there it continued till the Empire was restored to the Greeks in the person of

70. Michael the eighth, Sirnamed Palcologis, extracted from the Comnenian Emperours, most fortunately recovered Constantinople, the City being taken by a Party of fifty men, fecretly put into it by some Country Labourers under the 60. Alexius the second, his son, was deposed ruines of a Mine. This Prince was present in and barbarously murdered by Andronicus the person at the Council of Lyons, at the persona-

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monies into the Churches of Greece, for which | by whom, the Arabians and Mountainers of Alahe was greatly hated by his Subjects, and denied the honour of Christian burial.

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71. Andronicus the second vexed with unnatural Wars by his Nephew Andronicus, who rebelled against him.

72. Andronicus the third, first Partner with his Grandfather, afterwards fole Emperour.

John Pelaologus, fon of Andronicus the third, in whose minority Contacuzenus his Protector usurped the Empire, and held it sometimes from him, and fometimes with him till the year Reign the Turky first planted themselves in of our Lord 1512. Europe.

74. Andronicus the fourth, the fon of Johan

nes Palaclogus.
75. Emanuel Palaclogus, brother of Andronicus the fourth; in his time Bajazat, King of the Turks, did besiege Constantinople, but found such notable relitance that he could not force it.

76. John the fecond, fon of Andronicus the

77. John the third, fon of Emanuel Palaoloous, was in perion at the Council of Florence for

Constantinople was taken by Mahomet the Great, Anno Dom. 1452. The miserable Emperour being lamentably trod to death in the Throng, who had in vain gone from door to door to beg or borrow money to pay his Souldiers, which the Turks found in great abundance when they took the City. It had in vain been besieged by King Philip of Macedon, siding with Niger in his hundred thousand men: but now it stooped under the weighty Scepter of

79. Mahomet the second, Sirnamed the Great, and first Emperour of the Turks; he Conquered the two Empires of Constantinople and Trebisond; twelve Kingdoms, and two hundred Cities. the had mighty Wars with the two renowned Captains Hunides and Scanderbeg, in Hungary and Epirus, from whom he received divers overthrows. He left the Siege of Belgrade with dishonour, as he also was compelled to do that of the Rhodes. By Achmetes Bassa he Landed an Army in Apulia, foraged all the Country, took the City of Otranto by affault, to the terrour of Sixtus the fourth, then Pope, and of all Italy. Being passed over into Asia to go against the Caramanian King, a daies journey short of Nicomedia, a City in Bythinia, at a place called Geivisen he fell fick and died, as some say of the Cholick. as others of poyson, having lived about fifty two years, and thereof Reigned thirty one, in the year of our Lord 1481. He was of an exceeding courage and strength, of a sharp wit, and thereunto very fortunate; but withal, he was faithless and cruel: in his time the death of eight hundred thousand men.

80. Bajazet the fecond subdued the Caramani-

deules his fubjects, he was divers times shamefully overthrown, and enforced by his Embassadours to conclude a Peace. He bribed the Bi-shop of Rome to the empoysoning of his brother Zemes, thither fled for fecurity. This Prince by nature was given to the study of Philosophy. and conference with learned men, more than to the Wars, which gave encouragement to his fon Selymus to raise himself to the Throne, as he (by the Treason of the great Basia's of the Court ) shortly did, and then caused his father to be poy-1357. and then retired unto a Monastery, foned by his Physician a Jew, when he had leaving the Empire unto John, during whose Reigned thirty years; this Prince died in the year

81. Selymus having poyloned his father, sub-verted the Mamalukes of Agypt, bringing it with Palefine, Syria, and Arabia, under the yoke of the Turk. He invaded the Kingdom of Persia; subdued and slew Aladelues, the Mountainous King of Armenia, reducing his Kingdom into the form of a Turkish Province. He repressed the Forces of the Hungarians by a double invasion, and intending to turn all his Forces upon the Christians, he was suddenly seised with a Cancer in the Reins of his back, whereby he rotted above ground, and died near unto the get some aid from the Western Christians, but it would not be.

78. Constantinus Palaeologus, the brother of Sohn the third; in his time the famous City of Constantinus last the Cartest Constantinus was taken by Makanas the Cartest Cartes

82. Solyman, Sirnamed the magnificent, fur-prifed Rhodes, Belgrade and Buda, with a great part of Hungary, Babylon, Affyria, Mesoperamia, spoiled Austria, sharply besieged and allaulted Vienna it self, took the ssle of Naxos and Paros, and made them Tributaries to him; War'd upon the Venetians and invaded the Islands of Corfu took the City. It had in vain been belieged by King Philip of Macedon, fiding with Niger in his War against Severus the Emperour: it endured a Siege of three years against all the Forces of the Romdns: The Caliph Zulciman had besieged it, recovery of his health to Quinque Eccless, a Cind was forced to desist with the loss of three September, Anno 1566. having lived feventy fix years, and Reigned thereof forty fix: a Prince more just and true to his word, than any other of his Predecessours, but a great terrour unto all

83. Selymus the fecond, an idle and effeminate Emperour, by his Deputies took from the Venetians the Isle of Cyprus, and from the Moors the Kingdoms of Tunis and Algiers. Over this Emperour the Christians were Victorious in that famous Sea-fight called the Battel of Lepanto, where of the enemies Galleys were taken an hundred threefcore and one, forty funk or burnt, and of Galliots, and other small Vessels, were taken about fixty, besides the Admiral Galley, which for beauty and riches had none in the whole Ocean to compare with it. Selymus spent with Wine and Women died Decemb. 9. 1574. A man of a heavy disposition, and of the least valour of all the Othoman Kings. 84. Amurath the third, took from the difa-

greeing Persians, Armenia, Media, and the City Tauris, and the Fort Gaino from the Hungarians. Torid himself of all Competitors, he at his first coming to the Crown caused his five Brethren to be all strangled in his presence. He himself was a Prince unactive, managing the Wars by his an Kingdom, and part of Armenia, and drove principal Bassa's Mustapha, Sinan, Osman, and the Venetians from Moraa, and their part of Dal- Ferat. The infolent Janizaries made fuch a tumaria. Invaded Cairbeius the Sultan of Agypt, mult at Constantinople, that the Emperour for then be dissolved.

85. Mahomet the third took Aeria in Hungary, which Kingdom in all likelihood had been loft, if he had purfued his Victory at the Battel of 85. Mahomet the third took Agria in rampay, which Kingdom in all likelihood had been loft, i.e. Solyman King of Kings, Lord of Lords, and if he had purfued his Victory at the Battel of high Emperour of Confiaminople and Trabelond, and then was fo frighted, that he durft never fee and the Most of Fight of the Most of Europe, Afie, and Asias Spring of Most of Europe, Afie, and the face of an Army afterwards; great harm was done him by Michael the Vayvod of Valachia, and the Army of Sinan Balla utterly routed by the Prince of Transylvania. He was altogether given to sensuality and pleasure, the marks whereof he still carried about with him, a foul fwollen unweildy overgrown body, and a mind thereto answerable, no small means of his death, which fell out at the end of January, in the year of our Lord 1604. when he had lived about forty four years.

86. Achmet, who the better to enjoy his pleafures made peace with the German Emperour, and added nothing to his Empire. Cicala Baffa his General was overthrown by the *Persians*, and divers of his Armies (under several Bassa's) cut off by the fortunate Rebel the Balla of Aleppo. This Prince was of good constitution, strong and active, he would cast a Horse-man's Mace of nine or ten pounds weight farther than any other of his Court. He was much given to fenfuality and pleafure: had three thousand Concubines, one reason perhaps of his death at thirty years, having Reigned fifteen.

87. Mustapha, brother to Achmet, succeeded, which was a Novelty never before heard of in this Kingdom, it being the Grand Signiors Policy to strangle all the younger brothers: howso-ever this Mustapha was preserved, either because Achmet being once a younger brother took pity on him, or because he had no issue of his own body, and fo was not permitted to kill him. It is faid Achmet once intended to have shot him, ed by but at the instant was seised with such a pain in his arm and shoulder, that he cryed out, Mahomet would not have him die; he carried himfelf but infolently and cruelly, and was deposed.

88. Ofman succeeded his Uncle Mustapha, and being unsuccessful in his War against Poland, was

by the Fanizaries flain in an uproar, and Mustapha again reftored, yet long he enjoy'd not his Throne, for the same hand that raised him did again pluck him down.

Ofman, of the age of thirteen years, succeeded on the second deposition of his Uncle Mustapha; he proved a front and masculine Prince, and bent himself to the reviving of the ancient discispent his stomach on the Persians from whom he recovered Babylon.

90. Ibraim, the brother of Morat, preserved 6. Euaristus, a Grecian, he had three Ordinations the Sultaness his mother in his brothers life, tions in the month of December; he ordained, and by her power deposed again for interdicting her the Court. He spent a great part of his Reign in the War of Crees against the Venetians, months and two daies. but without any great fuccess.

grief and anger, fell into a fit of the Falling Sicknefs, which vexed him three daies and three nights; his death not long after followed, the 18 Jan. Anno 1595, when he had lived fifty one years, and thereof Reigned nineteen. At the time of his death fitch a fudden and terrible tempest arose, that many thought the World would to so with a new position of the state of the Tawrican Cherrione in Europe; most of the Illes and Provinces in Asia; and in Affick of all Agypt; the King of the Asia and felf to Villerius great Malter of the Rhodes, at fuch time as he intended to Invade that Island, Africa, Prince of Meccha and Auppo, Ruler of Hierufalem, and Soveraign Lord of all the Seas and Isles thereof.

The Bilhops and Popes of Rome.

It remains, That I acknowledge to whom I have been beholden in the making up this Catalogue of the forementioned Princes, which I acknowledge to have borrowed from Mr. Prideaux his Introduction to Hiftory, Carion's Chronology, Dr. Heylin's Cosmography, Knowles his Turkish History, Zuingerus, Nicetas, Zonaras, Gaulterus, Symson, and such others as a stender Country Library would admit of.

# CHAP. III.

Of the Bishops and Popes of Rome, and their Succession.

Aint Peter was Crucified at Rome with his head downwards, and was burved about the Vatican in the Aurelian way, not far from the Gardens of Nero, having fat, faith Platina, in that See twenty five years. He together with the Apostle Paul was put to death in the last year of Nero's Reign, and was succeed-

2. Linus, by Nation a Tuscan, who continued from the last year of Nero, unto the times of Vespasian the Emperour; was Martyred by Saturninus the Conful; he fat eleven years.

3. Cletus, a Roman; he was Martyred under Domitian, and his body laid in the Vatican, near to that of St. Peter, after he had fat twelve years one month and eleven daies.

4. Clemens, a Roman, a modest and holy man; he was thrown into the Sea with an Anchor ty'd 89. Morat, or Amurath the fourth, brother of to his neck, in the third year of Trajan, having fat nine years two months and ten daics.

5. Anacletus the first, was a Grecian, born at Athens; he ordained that no Bishop or Clergyman should wear his beard or hair over-long, pline. To the great good of Christendom he and that no less than three Bishops should assist in the Ordination of a Bishop; he sat nine years two months and ten daies.

That the peoples Accusation should not be re-

7. Alexander the first, a Roman, young in 91. Mahomet the fourth, now Reigning, was years, old in his composed manners; he ordered the son of Ibraim, Lord of all this vast Empire, that holy water mixt with salt, should be sized; containing all Asia and Greece, the greatest part | and that water mixt with Wine should be in the

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Sacrament of the Lords Supper; he fate ten years feven months and two dayes.

8. Sixtus the first, a Roman, ordered that holy things and vessels should be touched by none but Ministers, and that Priests should minister in Linnen Surplices; he was buried in the Vatican, having fate ten years three months and one and twenty dayes.

9. Telesphorusa Grecian, instituted the Lent Of feven weeks before Easter, and the celebra-tion of three Masses the night of our Saviours birth; he fate eleven years three months and twen-

ty two dayes. 10. Hyginus a Grecian of Athens, he ordained

that one God-father or God-mother at least, should be present at the Baptism of a Child; he fate four years three months and four dayes. 11. Pius the first an Italian, he ordained that

none of the Jewish heresie should be received to Baptism, that the Feast of the Passover should be on the Sunday; he fate eleven years four months and three dayes.

12. Anicetus a Syrian, was crowned with Martyrdom, buried in the Church-yard of Califfus, in the Appian way, having fate cleven years four months and three dayes.

13. Soter a Campanian, little remembred of him belides some decrees about Marriage, and that he fate nine years three months and one and

of King Lucius to baptize him and his people; he ried Galerius the Emperour, but all these were fate fifteen years three months and two dayes.

15. Victor the first an African, in his time was | eleven dayes. the controversie about the keeping of Easter; he fate ten years three months and ten dayes.

16. Zephyrinus a Roman, ordained that Wine in the Sacrament should be consecrated in a vesfel of Glass, and not of Wood as before; he fate eight years feven months and ten dayes.

17. Califfus the first, a Roman of Ravenna, ordained a threefold fast in a year, in the fourth, feventh and tenth month, beginning the year as the Jews do; he fate fix years ten months and

by devout persons, and the Revenues to be parted amongst the Clergy; he was martyred, having sate sour years ten months and twelve the Cross of

19. Pontianus a Roman, was banished into Sardinia, where he fuffered great torments for the faith of Christ, and dyed, having sate nine years five months and two dayes.

20. Anterus a Grecian, he decreed that the nokept in the treasury of the Church; he was mar- was martyred having fate four years feven tyred, having fate eleven years one month and twelve dayes.

21. Fabianus a Roman, he ordained that the he was martyred, having fate fourteen years eleven months and eleven dayes.

22. Cornelius a Roman, he was banished and then beheaded, having fate two years two months finging of the Nicene Creed, and the giving of

having fate three years three months and three and twenty dayes.

24. Stephanus the first, a Roman, a controversie fell out betwixt him and St. Cyprian concerning the rebaptizing of the baptized by Hereticks, which Cyprian would not endure, but Stephanus was high for; he was beheaded, haying fate feven years five months and two days.

25. Sixtus the fecond, an Athenian, while he endeavours to confute, and to extinguish the opinions of the Chiliafts, is taken, accused and martyred; he fate two years ten months and

three and twenty dayes.

26. Dionysus withstood to his power the Pride and Heresic of Paulus Samosatenus, he is said to have converted the Wife and Daughter of the Emperour Decius; he dyed having fate fix years two months and four dayes.

27. Fælix the first, he appointed yearly Sacrifices in the memory of the Martyrs, that no Mass should be faid but by Sacred persons, and in a confecrate place, but upon prefling necessity; he dyed a Martyr, and fate four years three months

fifteen daves.

28. Euzehianus a Tuscan, he is reported to have buried with his own hands three hundred forty two Martyrs, and to have bleft Grapes and Beans, and fuch like upon the Altar; and would have the Martyrs buryed in Purple: he fate one year one month and one day, as Damafus faith.

29. Caius of Dalmatia, was Kinfman to Dio-14. Eleutherius a Grecian of Nicopolis, he fent clesian the Emperour; his Brother Gabinius had Fugatius and Danianus into Britain, at the requet a Daughter called Sufanna, who should have marmartyred; Cains fate eleven years four months

30. Marcellims a Roman, out of fear offered Incense to Mars or Isis, of which he was questioned by the Council of Simussa, but no man condemned him; repenting his fear, he reproached the Tyrant to his face, and was martyred; he fate nine years two months fixteen

31. Marcellus the first, a Roman, Maxentius was incensed against him, for that Lucina a noble Matron had made the Church her Heir; hereupon the holy man was doomed to keep beafts in 18. Urbanus the first, a Roman, ordained that a Stable, and was choaked with the stench churches should receive Farms and Lands given and filth, he sate five years six months twenty

32. Eusebins a Grecian, his Father a Physician, the Cross of Christ was found in his time by Judas a Jew, and adorned and honoured by Helena the Mother of Constantine; he dyed having fate fix years one month and three dayes.

33. Miltiades an African , Conftantine gave him the House of Plantius Lateranus proscribed by Nero, which hath continued to this day by bleacts of the Martyrs should be recorded and the name of the Laterane Palace; some fay he months nine dayes.

34. Sylvefter the first, a Roman, is faid to have baptized Constantine the Emperour; others fay Chrisin in the Lords Supper should be renewed it was done by Eusebius of Nicomedia. Constanevery year, and the old one burnt in the Church; tine appointed this man to wear a Crown of Gold; he fate twenty three years ten months and eleven dayes.

35. Marcus the first, a Roman, brought in the and three dayes. Many friendly Epiftles passed the Pall to the Bishop of Office; which when betwixt him and Saint Cyprian. 23. Lucius the first, a Roman, was martyred, sweetly for; he sate two years eight months

6. Julius the first, a Roman, Athanasius made | years one month and seven daves. hi Creed in his time at Rome, which was then aproved by Julius and his Clergy. He ordainedProthonotaries to Register the passages of the Chrch, and fate fifteen years two months and fixdaves.

37. Liberius the first, a Roman, either through fer or ambition, fubicribed to Arrianism, and Ananafius his condemnation; but recovered hinfelf, and fate fix years three months and for dayes.

,8. Falix the fecond, a Roman, condescendedto communicate with the Arrians, though he wre none of them; but afterwards in a tumilt was made away by them; he fate one yar four months and two dayes.

39. Damasus the fielt, a Spaniard, a friend to

Si ferome, who by his procurement much amendco the Vulgar Latine edition. He accurfed Unrers, and appointed Gloria Patri, &c. to cbse up every Plalm; he sate nineteen years three months and eleven dayes.

40. Syricius the first, a Roman, he excluded those that were twice marryed, and admitted Monks into Holy Orders. In his time the Tempe of Serapis was demolished and the Idol broken; he fate fifteen years, eleven months, twentylive dayes.

41. Analtalius the first, a Roman, he was carefu to repress the errours of Origen, was the first that brought in the standing up at the reading of the Gospel; he sate three years and ten dayes.

42. Innocentius the first, an Albane, a great flickler against the Pelagians, in his time Alaricus plundered Rome; Innocentius being then at Ravenna; he sate fifteen years, two months, and twenty five dayes.

. "43. Zosimus brought the use of Tapers into the Church, forbad Priefts to drink in publick, or fervants to be received into the Priefthood; he fate one year, three months, and twelve

44. Bonifacius the first, a Roman, the fon of Jo cundus a Priest; he was chosen in a hubub and fedition of the Clergy, was shrewdly opposed by Eulalius the Deacon, but at last carryed it against him, he fate three years eight months and feven dayes; To whom there fucceeded,

45. Calestinus the first, a Campanian, he it was that fent Germanus and Lupus hither into England; Paladius into Scotland, and Patrick into Ireland; he first caused the Psalms to be sung in

Antiphony; he fate eight years ten months. Baffustfor getting a Nun with Child, but was acquitted by the Synod, and his accuser sent into Exile; he built much, and therefore had the ti- dayes. tle of inricher of the Church; he sate eight years.

47. Led the first disswaded Arrila from tacking Rome; Peter and Paul terrifying the Hunne, while Leo spake to him. In his time the Venetians fetled themselves in the Gulph, now so famous; he fate twenty one years one month, and thirteen dayes.

48. Hilarius the first, in his time was the rectifying of the Golden Number , by Victorinus of Aquitaine; and the bringing in of the Letany,! by Mamerius Claudius of Vienna; he sate seven years three months and ten dayes.

49. Simplicius the first, a Tiburtine, he took upon him the jurisdiction of the Church of Ravenna; decreed that none of the Clergy should

50. Falin the third , Son of a Roman Prieft , decreed that no Church should be consecrated but by a Bishop; opposed the proposal of Union by the Emperour Zeno, to the great confusion of the Eastern and Western Churches; sate eight years.

51. Gelasius the first, an African, ordered the Canon of Scripture, branding counterfeit books that before passed for Canonical or Authentical; banished the Manichees, and burnt their Books; he fate four years eight months and feventeen dayes.

52. Anaftafius the second, a Roman, excommunicated Anaftafius the Greek Emperour, for favouring the Heretick Acatius, whose heresie afterwards himself favoured; he sate one year, ten months and twenty four dayes.

53. Symmachus the first, a Sardinian, carryed it against Laurentius his Competitor; he was a Lover of the poor, and bountiful to the exiled Bishops and Clergy, he sate sisteen years ix

nonths and twenty two dayes.

54. Hormifda the first, the Emperour Justimus sent him his Embassadours with the confirmation of the authority of the Apostolick feat; he condemned the Emychians in a provincial Synod; and fate nine years and eighteen dayes.

55. Johannes the first, a Tufcan, a man of great learning and piety; was call into prison by Theodorick, and there killed with the stench and filth of it; he fate two years and eight months.

56. Felix the fourth, a Sammite, excommunicated the Patriarch of Constantinople; divided the Chancel from the Church; commanded extream Unction to be used to dying men; he sate four years two months and thirteen dayes.

57. Bonifacius the second, a Roman, decreed that no Bilhop should choose his Successor; and that the Pope (if it might be) should be chofen within three dayes after his Predecessors death; he fate two years two dayes.

58. Johannes the second, a Roman, condem-ned Anthemius the Patriarch of Constantinople; was firnamed Mercury for his cloquence; Writers fay no more of him, but that he fate two years and four months.

50. Agapetus the first, a Roman, sent Embas-fador by King Theodatus to pacific Justinian the Emperour for the death of the Noble and Learned Queen Amalasiuntha; he sate eleven months and nineteen dayes.

60. Sylverius a Campanian, was deposed by the Empress for refusing to put out Menna, and restore Anthemius her Favourite; he dyed in exile having fate one year five months and twelve

61. Vigilius the first, for breach of promise to the Empress, was fetched to Constantinople, there with a halter about his neck drawn about the streets and banished; he sate seventeen years feven months and twenty dayes.

62. Pelagius the first, ordained that Hereticks and Schifmaticks should be punished with temporal death, that no man for mony flould be admitted into Orders; he fate eleven years ten months and twenty eight dayes.

63. Johannes the third, in his time the Armanians did regeive the faith of Christ, he was fetled in his Chair by Narfes, and fate twelve years eleven months and twenty fix dayes.

64. Benedictus the first, a Roman, in his time hold a Benefice of any Lay-man; he fate fifteen the Lombards forraged Italy, the grief of this

36. Julius

and other the Calamities of Italy was the death | venna. Theodorus and Hadrian were fent by his

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month and twenty eight dayes. 65. Pelagius the fecond, a Roman, was made Pope in the fiege of the City by the Lombards, without the Emperours consent, which election he sent Gregory to excuse; he sate ten years two months and tendayes.

66. Gregorius the first, sirnamed the Great called himself Servus fervorum Dei, fent Auftin into England to convert the Eastern Saxons, withflood the claim of Universal Bishop; he sate thirteen years fix months and tendayes

67. Sabinianus the first, the last of the Roman Bishops not having that arrogant title of Universal Bishop, or Head of the Church; he oppofed all that Gregory had done; diftinguished the hours of Offices, and fate one year five months and nine dayes.

68. Bonifacius the third, obtained of Phocas, a murderer of his Lord, that Popish Supremacy, which to this day is so much stood upon, and Volumus & Jubemus to be the stile of this Priest; he enjoyed his pomp but a while, he fate but nine months.

69. Bonifacius the fourth, he instituted All-hallow day, dedicated the Temple of Pantheon to the Virgin Mary; made his Fathers House a Monastery, and dyed having sate six years eight months and thirteen dayes.

months and thirteen dayes.

70. Deus dedit the first, a Roman, he loved and enriched the Clergy, is said to have cured a Leper with a Kis, ordered that Gossips should not marry; he dyed having sate only three years

and three and twenty dayes.
71. Bonifacius the fifth, a Campanian, he priviledged Murderers and Thieves that took Sanctuary, that the hands of Justice should not pluck them thence; he dyed having fate five years and

72. Honorius the first, he covered the Church of Saint Peter with the Brazen Tiles taken from the Capitol; he also instituted the Feast of the Exaltation of the Cross; and dyed having sate twelve years eleven months and seventeen dayes.

73. Severinus the first, a Roman, in his time Ifaacius the Exarch of Italy took away the Laterane treasure to pay his Souldiers, for which yet the Pope dared not to excommunicate him; he fate one year and two months.

74. Johannes the fourth, a Dalmatian, with the remainder of the Treasure, redeemed some Exiles of his Country-men; he busied himself about the celebration of Enfer, and translation of the bones of Martyrs, fate only nine months.

75. Theodorus the first, a Greeian, Son to the Bilhop of Jerufalem, he deprived Pyrrhus Patriarch of Constantinople for the heresie of the Accphali; he dyed having fate fix years five months and eighteen dayes.

76. Martinus the first, an Italian, ordained Priests to shave their Polls, and to keep themfelves fingle; he excommunicated Paulus Patri-arch of Confrantinople, for which he was banished into Pontus; he sate six years one month and twenty fix dayes.

77. Eugenius was less active and sped better. he would that Bishops should have Prisons for their Priests, to repress their over boldness; he fate only one year and nine months.

78. Vitalianus the first, first brought Organs into the Divine service of the Church of Rome; he excommunicated Maures the Arch-bishop of Ra-

of this Pope, when he had fate four years one into England to introduce the Latine Service, he fate fourteen years and fix months.

79. Adeodatus the first was formerly a Monl Earth-quakes, Comets and Tempests such : never were before did amaze men in his time, he dyed having fate four years two months an five daves.

80. Donus the first had the Church of Ravena fubiected to him by Theodorus the Arch-bshop, which before-time pretended equality win that of Rome, he adorned the Church Porch & St. Peter with Marble, and fate five years.

81. Agatho the first, a Sicilian, ordained that the Popes Sanctions should be as firmly kept, a those of the Apostles. He sent John Abbot & St. Martins into England to have our Church fervice in tune; and with other superstitious in iunctions: he is said to have dyed of the Plague and fate one year fix months and fifteen dayes.

82. Leo the fecond, a Sicilian skilled in Greek Latine and Musick; he ratifyed the fixth Synod to consirm the Mass, and restrain the Western Priests marriages, brought in the kissing of the

Paxe, fate only ten months.

83. Benedictus the fecond, a Roman, he got to be first stiled the Vicar of Christ, and that the Popes should be freely elected by the Clergy, without confent of the Exarchs or Emperours; this Pope (as his Predecessour) fate but ten months.

84. Johannes the fifth, a Syrian, of whom nothing is remarkable, but that he was confecrated by the three Bishops of Ostia, Portua and Velicernum; he dyed in the first year of his Popedom; the same manner of his consecration being still observed by his Successors.

85. Conon the first, a Thracian, fent St. Killian the Scot with some others to convert some places of Germany, where they were martyred; he sickned upon his election, and sate only eleven months.

86. Sergius the first, a Syrian, for refusing to receive the Canons of Trullo, he was fent for by the Emperour, but rescued by the Italians; he was taxed with Adultery, fate twelve years eight

87. Johannes the fixth, a Grecian, some say he was famous for feeding the Poor in a great famine, and that he dyed a Martyr, but none tells why, or by whom; he fate two years three months.

88. Johannes the feventh, fome fay the Son of the former, was noted for nothing fo much as building some Churches, and erecting Images; he fate one year feven months and seventeen

89. Sissimius the first, this man had the Gout both in his hands and feet, yet lest he provisions and materials for the building and repairs of the City Walls and Temples; he fate but three weeks; 'tis suspected he had foul play.

90. Constantinus the first, going to Constantinople, Justinian the second killed his feet in sign of honour, which the ambitious succeeding Popes drew, first into example, at last into custome as it now continueth; he fate fix years and twenty

91. Gregorius the second, a Roman, excommunicates Leo Ifaurus the Emperour, for standing against Images; forced Luisprandus King of healy to confirm the donations of his predecellor Arithpers; he fate fifteen years nine months. Q2. Grego-

Emperour; drives the Greeks out of Italy by the Lombards: and afterwards over-tops the Lombards by the French, under conduct of Charles Martell; he fat nine years eight months.

93. Zacharias the first, a Grecian, deposeth

Childerick, King of France, and by the same high hand turns Rachis, King of Lombardy, and Caroloman of France, from their Thrones to be Monks; he held the Chair for ten years and

94. Stephanus the second, a Roman, he wrought fo with Pepin of France, that he outed Aiffulphus of Lombardy, and beftowed it on the Pope, for freeing him of his Oath; for this fucces, he was the first that was carryed upon mens

shoulders; he sat four years and one month, 95. Paulus the sirit, a Roman, and brother of Stephen, Excommunicated Constantine Copronimus the Emperour upon the old quarrel; he was a great honourer of St. Petronilla, the daughter of St. Peter; he fat nine years one month.

96. Stephanus the third, a Sicilian, he brought in the Worshipping and centing of Images, and subjected Millaine to his See; he fat three years and five months:

97. Adrianus the first; the Pope having done Charles the Great a piece of Service, he to reward him, confirmed his Fathers gifts to the Roman See, adding the Dukedoms of Spolero and Benevent unto it; perhaps this they call Constantines Donation; he sat twenty two years ten months.

93. Lee the third, to get the favour of Charles the Great, prostituted his Keyes and the Roman Liberties at his feet: for which the Romans plucked him from his Horse and whipt him; Charles coming to Rome in favour of the Pope is pronounced Emperour; he fat twenty one

but not to consecrate him, but in the presence of the Emperours Emballadour; he sat but six months and fome daies.

100. Paschalis the first caused certain Parish Priests in Rome to be called Cardinals, now Mates for Kings, numbered about feventy, but more or less at the sole pleasure of the Popes; he sat fix years and three months,

101. Eugenius the second took the authority in the territories of the Church to create Dukes, Earls, and Knights, as the Exarchs of Rayenna had used to do; he was called the Father of the

poor, and fat four years.

102. Valentinus the first was a man of too good hopes to hold the Chair long; great his accomplimments, and exemplary his life, but he was foon gone, for he died upon the fortisth day after his Election.

103. Gregorius the fourth; in his daies great was the Luxury of the Clergy, against which a Synod was held at Aquifgrane; this Pope sat almost fixteen years.

104. Septims the fecond was the first that changed his differential name of Rocco diporato, or all the acts of Formolius his Predecession, which precedent his Successions have since followed, at their Creative and the successions have since the succession of the s

tion changing their names,
105. Leo the fourth, a Romift Monk; he
compassed the Various with a Wall; dispensed with Ethelwolfe to leave his Monastery and Reign

92. Gregorius the third, a Syrian, espouses in England, for which he gratified his Holiness the quarrel about Images; Excommunicates the with yearly Peter-pence: he lat seven years three with yearly Peter-pence; he fat feven years three months and fix daies.

The Billions and Dones of Rome.

106. Johannes the eighth, is by most confesfed to be a woman, and is usually called Pope Joan: to avoid the like difgrace, the Porphyry Chair was ordained; she died in Child-birth in going to the Lateran, having fat one year one month and four daies.

107. Benedictus the third, a Roman, was withstood by one Anastasiue, but to no purpose; he made shew of great humility, and therefore would not be buried in but without the Threshold of St. Peters Church; he fat one year fix months nine daies.

108. Nicholaus the first, was the first that by Law prohibited marriage to the Roman Clergy; deprives John of Ravenna for not stooping to him; fwaggers with Michael the Emperour of ....., and fat fix years nine months and thirteen daies.

109. Adrianus the fecond, the Emperours Embassadour excepted against his election, but had a delusive answer. The Emperour Lotharius came to Rome to receive absolution of him, which is much stood upon; he sat four years nine months twelve daies.

110. Johannes the ninth Crowned three Emperours, Charles the Bald, Charles the Groffe, and Lewis; held a Council at Treeas; drave the Saracens out of Italy and Sicily, and died, having fat ten years and two daies, and was buried in St. Peters.

111. Martinus the second, a French man, his father Palumbus was a Conjurer, and the son got the Popedom by evil arts; he did nothing worthy of memory, but died, having sat only one year and five months.

112. Adrianus the third ordained that the Emperour should no more have to do with the Election or Confirmation of the Pope, but that 99. Stephanus the fourth, Decreed it should it should be left wholly to the Roman Clergy; he be in the power of the Clergy to Elect the Pope died in the first year and second month of his Popedom.

113. Stephanus the fifth, a Roman, did nothing of note, only he abrogated the purging of Adulcery and Witchcraft by going over burning Coulters, and casting the surjected into the water; he died having fat fix years and eleven daies.

114. Formosus the first, was so ill beloved. that Pope Stephen the fixth caufed his body to be unburied, all his acts reversed, two of his fingers to be cut off, and then buried amongst the Laity: Serging the third took him up again, caused his head to be cut off, and the body to be thrown into Tyber; died the fixth month of his fifth year.

115. Bonifacius the fixth, a Tuscan, is inserted into the Catalogue, not for any thing he did, but because rightly elected, and indeed what could be expected to be done by him, who had no longer time wherein to enjoy his Popedom, for he died upon the twenty fixth day from his Election.

cancelling all that was done by their immediate Predecellour; this Pope died in the first year and third month of his Popedom.

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117. Romanus the first, a Roman, voided all Predecessours; he sat four years ten months. the Decrees and Acts of Pope Stephen that was before him; besides this, he had not time to do any thing worthy of memory, for he died in the third month of his Popedom.

118. Theodorse the second, a Roman, restored the acts of Formofus, and his followers were in great esteem with him; in his time the Saracens broke into Apulia and made great spoil, but were repelled by the Italians; the Pope died, having

far in his Chair only twenty daies. 110. Johannes the tenth, a Roman, restored the acts of Formosis, and being therein opposed by the people, he got to Ravenna, had a Council of feventy four Bilhops, and therein reftored the acts of Formofin, and rescinded those of Stephen; which done he died on the fifteenth day of

his second year. 120. Benedictus the fourth, a Roman, for his humanity and clemency created Pope; nothing, faith Platina, was done in his time that was worpreserved nuch gravity and constancy in his life, and died in the fourth month of his third

year.

121. Leo the fifth, Historians give no account of his Country, he was made Prisoner by his

thought to have died of griet upon the fortieth day after his arrival to the Popedom.

122. Chriftophoris the first, was so base that his Country is not known, having obtained the Papacy by evil arts; he speedily lost it, was thrust into a Monastery, the then only refuge of the miserable: and this in the seventh month of his History of that Seat, whereby he had de-Usurpation of that Seat, whereof he had deprived his friend.

123. Sergius the third ordained the bearing of Candles in the Feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, thence called Candlemas day, imprisoned Christopher, rescinded the acts of For-mosus, and died having sat seven years four months.

124. Anaft after the third, a Roman, made no mark of ignominy upon any of his Predecellours, and lived himself with that modelty and inte grity, that there was nothing to be reprehended in him; he died in the lecond year of his Popedom.

125. Landus the first, a Roman, his life is so obscure, that some will not allow him any place first day of it, and buried in St. Peters.

126. Johannes the cleventh, the Baltard of Pope Sergins, overthrew the Saracens, in a Sedition he was taken and put in bonds, where he was stilled by a Pillow, having fat thirteen years

129. Johannes the twelfth, it wicked cruel bilhoprick of Rhemes, and reflored Arnalphas: and libidinous man, was taken in Adultery and libidinous man, was taken in Adultery and the was a good man, faith Platina, and died in thain by the husband of the woman, was funtile to have profound Lea and Sephem his poled to have poyfoned Lee and Stephen his

130. Leo the feventh, a Roman, in his time Boson Bishop of Placentia, and Theobald Bishop of Millaine, and another great Prelate, were all Pastards of King High, by his Concubines Rezola, Rosa, and Stephana; he sat three years six months and ten daies.

131. Stephanus the eighth, a German, vexed with Seditions, and in them to deformed with wounds, that he was ashamed to be seen in publick: fo that nothing being done by him of any note, he died in the third year the fourth month

and twelfth day of his Papacy.

132. Martinus the third, a Roman, gave himfelf to peace and piety, rebuilded ruinous Churches, and gave great Alms to the poor nothing else is remembred of him, but that he died in the third year fixth month and tenth day of his Papacy.

133. Agapetus the second, a Roman; in his time the Hungarians brake into Italy, and were thy of much praise; but that in a bad time he overcome in two set Battels by Henry, Duke of Bavaria; this Pope was a man of great innocence, and died in the ninth year feventh month

and tenth day of his Papacy.

134. Johannes the thirtcenth, a man from his youth polluted with all kind of villany and dilhoof his Country, he was made Prioner by his found pointed with an interprine the was deposed by Otho in a Council, and familiar friend Christopher, and thereupon is help in the act of Adultery, after he had arthur for his prival to the Ponedom.

day of his Papacy. Deacon advanced to the Papacy, but the Emperour approved not the Election, took the Pope, with him into Germany, who died of grief at Hamburg, his place of baniflment, having fat only fix months and five daies.

136. Let the eight, Growned Oppo Emperour, remits unto him the right of chooling Popes, before in the hands of the Clergy and People, for which was ratified unto the Papacy Constantines (or rather Pipin's) Donation. he died in his first

(or rather Pipin's) Donation; he died in his first year and fourth month.

137. Johannes the fourteenth, Bishop of Narmid, was also wearied with Seditions, and imprisoned, but freed by the Emperour Otho; in his time Bells began to be Baptized, and had names given them; he died in the eleventh month of his fixth year

138. Benedictus the lixth, a Roman, by Cintius obscure, that some will not allow him any place amongst the Popes; nothing is said of him, but that he died in his sixth month and on the twenty first day of it. and buried in St. Poses. month of his first year.

139. Donus the second, a man of that modelity that though he did not any thing much worthy of praise, yet he received no injury, nor had any infamous nore upon him; he died in

two month and three daies.

127. Leo the fixth, a Roman, a modelt and honest man, who took care of the Service of God as much as the corruption of that time would bear, but died on the lifteenthed of his feventh month, much same the fire roman.

128. Stephanus the seventh, a Roman; in his time Spireneus, Duke of Bohemio's received the Christian Faith; the Pope hinself was a man of hinch meckness and Religion, and died having sat two years one month and twelve daies.

129. Johannes the twelfth. I wicked cruel bishoprick of Rhemes, and restored Armilphas.

142. Johannes the fifteenth, was taken by the Romans, imprisoned and there made to die with in his third month.

143. Johannes the fixteenth, a hater of the Clergy, and hated by them; he was all for the enriching of his Kindred; and his example therein hath been ever fince followed; he died, faith Plating, by the Will of God in his eighth month.

144. Johannes the seventeenth, reputed a great Scholar; he was driven from Rome into Hetruria by Crescentius the Roman Conful, but he fubmitting himself, John returned, and died in the fixth month and tenth year of his Papacy.

145. Gregorius the fifth, projected the Election of the future Emperours by the Princes of Germany, by which the Germans were distracted into Factions, the Romans weakened, and way made that the Popes might the better have their ends upon them.

146. Johannes the eighteenth, a Thief and a Robber, faith Plaina, who entred not in by the door, having bribed Crefemius, and others to receive him; but he died with ignominy in the tenth month of his Papacy.

147. Sylvester the second, a French man, first called Gerebertus, a Magician, and who contra-dted with the Devil for the Papacy, whereof he is faid to have repented; he died having fat three years and ten daics.

148. Johannes the nineteenth was given to Magick; took off the choice of the Popes from the people; appointed the Feast of All Souls. and died the twentieth day of the fourth month | year. of his Papacy.

149. Johannes the twentieth Crowned the Emdied in the fourth month of his fourth year.

150. Sergius the fourth, was the first that on Chrissman night consecrated Swords, Roses, or to fuch Princes as deferved best, and whom he defired to oblige.

151. Benedictus the eighth, a Tuscan, is said to be seen upon a black Horse after his death; he Crowned the Emperour Henry, also in his time there was such a Plague as the living scarce fusficed to bury the dead; he died in the first month of his eleventh year.

152. Johannes the twenty first, a Roman, son to the Bilhop of Portua, fome say not in Orders before he took the Popedom; Platina saith, He Papacy. was a man of excellent life, and died upon the ninth day in the eleventh year of his Papacy.

with Lawrence and Gratian the Conjurers (whom he made Cardinals) to wander in the Woods to invocate Devils, and bewitch women to follow them; he fat ten years four months and nine

154. Sylvester the third made Pope while Benedict was living, but the other foon recovered his Seat, when Sylvester had fat but forty nine daies, and had made Casimir a Monk King of

155. Gregorius the fixth, received the Keyes. fo that three Popes were extant at one time: but Henry the Emperour expelled Benedict, Sylvefter, and Gregory, this last having fat two years and feven months, of whom the Historian faith Clergy; he died lamented, having fat five years He did many things well.

156. Clemens the fecond caused the Romans to renounce by Oath the right they claimed in famine, grief of mind, and the filth of his Pri- chusing Popes: but Henry the Emperour gone, ion, by Ferrucius the father of Boniface; he died they poisoned this Pope when he had fat nor full nine months.

157. Damafies 2. a Bavarian, Without confent of the Clergy or people seised on the Popedom: but he enjoyed it but a fhort time, for he died upon the twenty third day after his Usurpation.

158. Lee the ninth, a German, a man, faith Platina, of great Picty, Innocence and Hospitality to strangers and the poor; at Vercellis he held a Council against Berengarius; he sat four years two months and fix daies.

159. Viltor the fecond, a Bavarian, made Pope by the favour of Henry the Emperour; he held a great Council at Florence; deprived divers Bilhops for Fornication and Simony, and died in the third month of his fecond year.

160. Stephanus the ninth, brought the Church of Millaine under the obedience of the Popes of Rome, which till that time challenged equality with them, and died at Florence the eighth day of his feventh month.

161. Benediltus the tenth, a Campanian, made Pope by the Faction of the Nobles, but by a Council held at Surrinum he was deposed and banished, having fat eight months and twenty

162. Nicholaus the second took from the Roman Clergy the Election of the Popes, and gave it to the Colledge of Cardinals; caused Berengarius to recant his Opinion against Transubstantiation, and died in the fixth month of his third

163. Alexander the second, a Millanois, inclining to the Emperours right in choosing the perour Conrade, and was alwaies protected by Pope, is first boxed, then imprisoned, and at him; he did nothing worthy of memory, but last poysoned by Hildebrand, having fat ten years and fix months.

164. Gregorius the seventh, commonly called Hildebrand, a turbulent man, Excommunicated the like, to be fent as tokens of love and honour the Emperour Henry the fourth: but the Emperour made him fly out of Rome, and die in Exile in his twelfth year.

165. Victor the third, an Italian, defended all the doings of Gregory, but not long after he was poyfoned by his Sub-deacon in the Chalice, having fat but one year and four months.

166. Urbanus the fecond, an Hetrurian, Excommunicates the Emperour, and fets all Christendom in Combustion, and thence was called

167. Paschalis the second caused the Emperour Henry the fourth to submit to him, and to at-153. Benedittus the ninth, a Conjurer, wont tend barefoot at his door; also Excommunith Lawrence and Gratian the Conjurers (whom cated Henry the fifth; interdicted Priests marriages, and fat seventeen years.

168. Gelasius the second, a Campanian, was vexed with Seditions all his time; some say the Knights Templars had their beginning in his Papacy; he fat but one year and five daies.

160. Califfus the fecond, a Burgundian; he appointed the four Fasts; Decreed it Adultery for a Bishop to forsake his See; interdicted Priests marriages; he sat five years ten months and fix daies.

170. Honorius the second, an Italian, a lover of Learned men; Arnulphus an English man was and two months.

Chap. 3.

171. Innocentius the fecond, opposed by an old (and perhaps poysoned) at his entrance, he Anti-pope called Anaclesus; he ordained, That kept his Seat but eighteen daies. none of the Laity should lay hand on any of the Clergy, and died in the fourteenth year and fe-

venth month of his Papacy.

172. Celestimus the second was the Inventor of that mad manner of Curfing with Bell, Book and Candle: besides which it is only said of him, That he died in the fifth month of his Papacy.

173. Lucius the second, a Bononian; he mightily incited men to the Holy War; in his time a Synod was held in France, against Petrus Abelardus, who thereupon changed his opinion ; Lucius fat eleven months four daies.

174. Eugenius the third, a Pisan, a Monk with the Abbot St. Bernard; he would not permit the Romans to choose their own Senators; by which a quarrel grew: that composed, he died, having

fat eight years four months.

175. Anastasus the fourth, a Roman; in his time was a Famine all over Europe; little is faid of him, but that he gave a great Chalice to the Church of Laterane, and died, having fat one year four months.

176. Adrianus the fourth, an English man; he forced Frederick the Emperour to hold his Stirrup, and then Excommunicated him for claiming his right, and writing his name before the Popes, being choaked with a fly at Anagnia, he died, having fat four years and ten

177. Alexander the third Excommunicated the Emperour Frederick the first, and brought him to that exigent as to prostrate himself at his feet, when the Pope trod upon his neck; he fat twenty one years and more.

178. Lucius the third strove to abolish the Roman Confuls, for which he was forced to quit Rome and retire to Verona, where he also died, having fat four years and two months.

179. Urbanus the third, a Millanois; in his time Ferufalem was retaken by Saladine, with grief whereof the Pope died; he fat one year ten months.

180. Gregorius the eighth incited the Christian Princes to recovery of Jerufalem, in which en-deavour he died the fifty seventh day of his

181. Clemens the third Excommunicated the Danes for maintaining the marriage of their Clergy: composed the differences at Rome, and died in the third year and fifth month of his

182. Celestinus the third put the Crown on the Emperours head with his feet, and then ftruck it off again, faying, Per me Reges regnant; he fat fix years feven months.

183. Innocentius the third brought in the Do-Etrine of Transubstantiation; ordained a Pixto cover the Host, and a Bell to berung before it; and first imposed Auricular Confession upon the

184. Honorius the third confirms the Orders of Dominick and Francis, and fets them against the Waldenses; exacted two Prebends from every Cathedral in England; he fat ten years 7 months.

185. Gregorius the ninth thrice Excommunicates the Emperour Frederick; in his time began the deadly fend of the Papal Guelphs, and the Imperial Gibbelines; he fat fourteen years and three months.

186. Celestinus the fourth, a man of great Learning, and Piety, faith Platina, but being very

187. Innocentius the fourth, in a Council at Lions deposed the Emperour Frederick; terrified with a dream of his being cited to Judgement, he died, having fat eleven years fix months.

188. Alexander the fourth condemns the Book of William de Santto Amore, Saints Clara, pills England of its Treasure, and dies at Viterbium in the feventh year of his Papacy.

189. Urbanus the fourth, formerly Patriarch of ferusalem; he instituted the Feast of Corpus Christi day, solicited thereto by Eva an Anchoreffe; he fat three years one month and four daies.

190. Clemens the fourth, the greatest Lawyer in France, had before his Election a Wife and three Children: fent Octobonus into England to take the value of all Church Revenues; he fat

191. Gregory the tenth, an Italian, held a Council at Lions, wherein was present Michael Paleologus the Greek Emperour, who acknowledged there the Procession of the Holy Ghost from Father and Son; this Pope fat four years two months and ten daies.

192. Adrianus the fifth, a Genoway, before called Ottobonus, and Legate here in England in the daies of Henry the third; he died before he was confecrated in the fortieth day of his Popedom.

193. Johannes the twenty fecond, a Spaniard and Phylician; though a Learned man, yet unskilled in Affairs; he did many things with folly enough; he fat but eight months.

194. Nicholaus the third first practifed to enrich his Kindred; he raised a quarrel betwixt the French and Sicilians, which occasioned the Masfacre in the Sicilian Vesper; he sat three years.

195. Martinus the fourth, a French man; he kept the Concubine of his Predecessour Nicholas: removed all Pictures of Bears from the Palace, left his Sweet-heart should bring forth a Bear; fat four years.

· 196. Honorius the fourth confirmed the Augustine Friers, and caused the white Carmelites to be called, Our Ladies Brethren; he did little more, but died, having fat two years and one day.

197. Nicholaus the fourth preferred persons folely upon respect to their vertue; and died of grief to fee Church and State in a remediless comouftion, having fat four years one month.

198. Celestinus the fifth, an Hermit, was easily perswaded to quit the Chair: the Cardinals perswading it was above his ability: so he refigned, was imprisoned and died; he sat one year and five months.

199. Bonifacius the eighth, by his general Bull exempted the Clergy from being chargeable with Taxes and Payments to temporal Princes; first set forth the Decretals, and instituted the Feast of Jubilee.

200. Benedictus the eleventh, a Lombard, was a man of great humility, defired to compose all Brawls: but was poyfoned in a Figg, as fome fay, having fat eight months and feventeen

201. Clemens the fifth, first made Indulgences and Pardons faleable; he removed the Papal See from Rome to Avignon in France, where it continued for seven years; he sat eight years.

202. Johannes the twenty third, he Sainted Thomas of Aquine, and Thomas of Hereford, challenged Supremacy over the Greek Church, and died, having fat nineteen years and four months.

203. Benedishus the twelfth, a man of that constancy, as by no means to be sway'd from that which he judged to be right; he died in the feventh year and third month of his Papacy.

204. Clemens the fixth; a dreadful Pestilence in Italy was in his time, fo that fcarce a tenth man remained alive; he died, having fat ten years fix months and twenty eight daies.

205. Innocentius the fixth, a Lawyer, burnt John de Rupe sciffa, for foretelling shrewd things of Anti-Christ; he sat nine years.

206. Urbanus the fifth, a great Stickler for Popish Priviledges; he confirmed the Order of St. Brigitt; being poyfoned (as 'tis thought) he died, having fat eight years and four months. 207. Gregorius the eleventh returned the Pa-

pal Chair again to Rome; he Excommunicated the Florentines, and fat feven years five months.

208. Urbanus the fixth; Gunpowder was Invented in his time; he made fifty four Cardinals, held a Jubilee to gather money, and died having fat cleven years and eight months.

200. Bonifacius the ninth, scarce thirty years old when made Pope; very ignorant, and a great feller of Church Livings; he fat fourteen years and nine months.

210. Innocentius the feventh demanded the Moiety of Ecclefiastical Benefices both in France and England, but was stoutly denied; he sat

211. Gregorius the twelfth fwore to relign for the peace of the Church, but collusion discerned betwixt him and Benedict, both were outed.

212. Alexander the fifth, a Cretan, a man of great Sanclity and Learning; he deposed Ladiflaus, King of Naples and Apulia; and fat but

213. Johannes the twenty fourth of Naples; by his confent a Council was Assembled at Constance, where himself was deposed.

214. Martinus the fifth condemned Wickeliffe burnt John Huffe, and Jerome of Prague his Followers; he fat fourteen years odd months.

215. Eugenius the fourth, a Venetian, refused to appear at the Council of Bafil, who thereupon deposed him; he sat sixteen years.

216. Nicholaus the fifth, of Genoua; in his time the Turks took Confrantinople; he built the Vatican, and died in the eighth year of his Pa-

217. Califfus the third, a Spaniard, fent Preachers throughout Europe, to animate Princes

to War against the Turks; sat but three years. 218. Pius the second, an Italian, approved of the marriage of the Clergy; and turned out divers Cloystered Nuns; and fat fix years.

219. Paulus the fecond exceeded all his Predecessours in Pomp and Shew, enrich'd his Miter with all kind of precious Stones; honoured the Cardinals with a Scarlet Gown, and reduced the Jubilee from fifty to twenty five years.

220. Sixtus the fourth ordained a Guard to attend his Person; was the first Founder of the Vatican Library, and brought in Beads; fat thirteen years.

221. Innocentius the eighth, of Genoua, much given to excess in drinking and venery; he sat disposed of the Kingdom of Portugal, but was feven years and ten months.

222. Alexander the fixth first openly acknowledged his Nephews (as they call their Bastards) to be his fons, was incestuous with his daughter, and gave himself to the Devil; he sat eleven years.

223. Pins the third fought to hunt the French men out of Italy, but died in the interim of an Ulcer in his Leg, having fat twenty five daies.

224. Julius the second, more Souldier than Prelate, palling over a Bridge of Tyber, threw his key into the River, and brandished his sword; Excommunicated Lewis of France, and fat nine years three months.

225. Leo the tenth burnt Luther's Books, declaring him an Heretick: Luther did the like at Wittenberge with the Popes Canon Law, declaring him for a Persecutor, Tyrant, and the

very Antichrist.

226. Adrian the fixth, a Low-Country man, made flow at his entrance of Reformation, but was diverted; the Lutherans began to spread. and the Turks to approach: these and other things broke him fo that he died in his fecond

227. Clemens the seventh, of Florence; in his time Rome was Sack'd, and the Pope made Prifoner by the Duke of Burbon; the Popes Supremacy caft off in England by King Henry the eighth; fome say he died of the lowse dieses.

228. Paulus the third called the Council at

Trem; profitured his Sifter; committed inceft with his daughter; poyloned her husband; at tempted the chaftity of his Neece, found in the act he was marked by her husband; he was a Necromancer.

229. Julius the third gave his Cardinals Hat to a Sodomitical boy, called Innocentius; in his time Cafa, Arch-hishop of Beneventum, Printed a Book in defence of Sodomy; England reconciled to the Mother Church in Queen Maries daies.

230. Marcellus the fecond, an Hetruscan; he efteemed the Luberans worse than Turk; and perswaded Charles the fifth and Ferdinand, rather to turn their Forces against them; he was Pope but twenty three daies.

231. Paulus the fourth, the Neapolitane, a great Patron of the Jefuites and Inquisition, in which had been made away one hundred and fifty thousand persons for Religion; being hated for his cruelty, after his death his Statue was cast into Tyber.

232. Pius the fourth continued the Council at Trent, and brought it to an end, and thereby fetled and confirmed the interest of the Church of Rome: caused it to be received as Occumenical; his Legates forbid footing in England by Queen Elizabeth. Venery and Luxury shortned this Popes daies: and then fucceeded

233. Pius the fifth, a Lombard, commanded the Whores in Rome to be married or whipt. He had a hand in the death of Prince Charles of Spain, and of our King James his Father, and in most of the Treasons against Queen Elizabeth, whom he Excommunicated by Bull: he left his Seat to

234. Gregorius the thirteenth, a Bononian: the Maffacre at Paris was by this mans procurement. He altered the Kalender to his New Stile, which anticipates ten daies the old acount; he Excommunicated and outed the Archbishop of Collen, because he married; would have prevented.

235. Sixtus Qqq

235. Sixtus the fifth, of Marca Ancona, Excommunicates and praifes the Murder of Henry the third of France by Jaquez Clemen: bleffeth the Banner of Spain against England in 38, quarcels with Spain for Naples, and wiped the Jeduces of agreet mass of money. The Cardinal Bellemin Dedicates his Controversies to him. yet larmine Dedicates his Controverfies to him, yet being asked his judgement of him when dead, faid, He thought he was danned.

The Law-aivers of seberal Countries.

236. Urbanus the feventh, a Genoway, afcended the Chair after him, of whom there is the ded the Chair after him, or whom there is the less to be faid in that he enjoyed his Popedom but a fourteenth night, and then he lest it to who should come after, dying before his inauguration. The Seat not long empty was sup-

plied by 237. Gregorius the fourteenth, of Millaine; he held a Jubilee, and exhausted the Treasury of the Church, which Sixus before had fealed by an Oath, to be employed in the recovery of

Leo the eneventh came in with this motto over his Arch-triumphal Pageant, Digms eff Leo in virtue Agni, accipere librum & folvere leptem funacula cins: but a Fevor ended him be-

fore he had fat twenty eight daies.

241. Paulus the fifth, an Italian, promoted the Powder-plot; interdicted the State of Vethe Powder-plot; interdicted the state of Penice, whereupon the Jefuites were banished; the Oath of Allegiance to King James forbidden by Breves from this Pope.

242. Gregorius the fifteenth, a Bononian, Elected by way of Adoration; he instigates the

French against the Protestants, Saints Ignar Loyola, and quarrels with the Venetians; after two years

243. Orbanus the eighth, a Florentine, he advances his Kindred; in his time the Arch-bishop of Spalate turned from Papist to Protestant; and thence to Papist again; he was a politer Scholar than most of them.

244. Innocentius the tenth.

244. Innocential the tenth.
245. Alexander the feventh.
246 Clement fra ninth.
247 Clement the fenth.
248 Jamocent He Eleventh

# CHAP. IV.

Of such men as have been the Framers and Computers of Bodies of Laws for divers Nations and Countries.

T was the faying of Pluto, That there was a necessity that Laws should be made for men, and that they should be obliged to live according to them : or otherwise, men would differ but very little from the Beafts themfelves. The reason of this is, That no man is naturally fo well composed, as rightly to understand what things do best conduce to the publick good of humane life, or if he do, yet he the Holy Land; he curied King Henry of Na-either cannot or will not alwaies act according to that which in his judgement is the best Hence burnt by the hands of the Hangman; he died of wisdom of some one that hath been eminent

of the Jesuites: one year four months and three daies made an end of four Popes: and then came

239. Clemens the eighth made. Henry of France turn Papist to be quiet; much troubled with the Gout, but eased, as he saith, when the Arch-duke Maximilian had kissed his goury Toes.

240. Lee the eleventh came in the Arch-duke Maximilian had kissed his goury the Arch-duke Maximilian had kissed his goury Toes. to them, till fuch time as he had confulted the Oracle. That they should therefore firmly cleave to the prefent Laws, nor fhould deviate from, nor change any thing therein till fuch time as he should return from *Delphos*. They all promifed him, and having taken an Oath of the Kings, Senate and People to that purpose, he went to Delphos, where when he came, he enquired of Apollo, if the frame and model of his Laws were fuch, as that his Citizens might in the observation of them be made vertuous and prosperous? Apollo made answer that all was well done, and Applie made aniwer lived thereby, they flould be most famous. This aniwer he fentback to Sparta, which done he refolved, that the Spartaus flould never be freed from their Oath they had given him, and to that purpose he underwent a voluntary banishment and death in Creet (faith Aristocrates) having before-hand befought his Host and entertainer, That as soon as he was dead, he should cause his body to be burnt, and the ashes thereof cast into the Sea, that fo no remainder of him might be brought to Sparta, lest they thereby pretending he was returned, should disengage themselves from their Oath, and attempt any change in the Common-

2. Solon was the Law-giver to the Athenians, Plu. in and when Anacharfis did deride his endeavours Solon, 81: in this kind, that went about to repress the injuines and extravagancies of his Citizens with a la. 10. few written words, Which, faid he, are no p. 221. better than Spiders Webs, and which the stronger Justin. bish. will break at their pleasure; Solon return'd, that 1.2.p. 38. men will be fure to stand to those Covenants which will bring manifest disadvantages to the infringers of them. Adding that he had fo

framed and tempered his Laws for Athens, that it should manifeltly appear to all of them, That it was more for their concern strictly to obferve, than in any thing to violate and infringe

3. Draco was also before him a Law-giver at Solon, p.87. Athens, whole Laws were antiquated by Solon, by reason of their severity and rigour: ser he punished all forts of faults (almost) with death. He that was convicted of Idleness died for it; and he that had itolen an Apple or handful of Herbs, was to abide the fame fentence, as if he had committed Sacriledge: So that Demades atterwards faid wittily, That Draco's Laws were not written with link but Bleod. They fay that Dine himfelf being ask'd. Why he punished even perty Larcentes with death? made this aufwer, That the finallest of them diddeferve that, and that there was not a greater punishment he could find out for greater Crimes.

ment he could find out for greater Grimes.

4. Zamolxis was the Law-giver of Thrace, a
p. 6. 9.

Native of that Country, who having been
prought up under Pythagorus, and returning home
preferribed them good and wholfon Laws; afp. 25.

Living them, That if they did observe the same, they should go unto a place when they left this World, in which they thould enjoy all manner of pleafure and contentment. By this means having gotten some opinion of a Divinity amongst them, he absented himself, and was afterwards

worshipped by them as a god. pildo \$16.

5. Dioles was the Law-giver of the \$y\_acabilitab.

5. Dioles was the Law-giver of the \$y\_acabilitab.

f.ms, he punished offences with inexorable feveribisp-336. ty, and for fuch as transgressed, there was no
hope of pardon. Amongst others of his Laws
this was one, That no man should prefunct o enter armed into the Forum, and Allembly of the people; in case any should, he should suffer death, no exception being made in case of imprudence, or any kind of necessity. One day when the news was, That the enemy had broke with his Sword by his fide. Upon the way as he went, it fell out, That there was a Sedition and tumult amongst the people in their Assembly, whither he imprudently diverts, armed as he was, when prefently a private person that had obferved him, began to cry out, That he had broken the Laws which himself had made: Diocles turning towards his Accufer, No, faid he (with a loud voice) but they shall now have their Sanction; which faid, he drew out his Sword, and thrust it through his own throat that he died.

biol. Sic. 6. Zaleness was the Law-giver of the Loveri-Biol. 1, 12, ans, he made a Law, That the Adulterer floud \$\text{p.283}\$, be punished with the loss of both his eyes: his begins be punished with the rots of both meets. In Lipinarit. own fon happened to be the first offender in that 1.2.6.9 kind, therefore to show the love of a Father. heart, and the finecrity of a Judge, he put out one of heart his fons eyes, and one of his own. Healfo production vided by his Laws, That no woman fhould be sol. 1.1.1 attended in the Street, with more than one heart. Maid, but when she was drunk. That no woor, bij. man should go abroad at night, but when she has a second at night and has a second at wear Gold or embroidered apparel, but when they meant to fet themselves to open sale. And that men should not wear Rings and Tillies, but when they went about some act of uncleanness; and many others of this mould: By means whereof, both men and women were reftrained from all extraordinary trains of attendance and excels of apparel : the common confequents of Melius. a long and profperous tranquillity.

7. Charondus the Law-giver of the Thurians in Diod. Sic. Greece, amongst others of his Laws, had made hit. h 12 Greece, amonght others of his Laws, had made this against civil factions, and for prevention of Life mon. fudden and tumultuary flaughters, That it 1. 2. c. 9. should be Capital for any man to enter the Af- p. 238. fembly of the people armed with any weapon Lon. Total. about him. It fell out that as he returned from p. 415. abroad, he appointed a Convention of the people, and (like unto the forementioned Diocles ) appeared therein armed as he was. When his oppofers told him, That he had openly broken the Law of his own making, by entring the place in fuch manner as he did: It is very true, faid he, but withal I will make the first fanction of it, and thereupon drawing his Sword, he fell upon it, so that he died in the

8. Pharamond was the first King of the French, D' Avila. 3. Phiramond was the first range of the French, it is failed. That Goldman, and a Law-giver amongst them; it is failed. That Goldman, he was the Maker of the Law called the Science, hep. copm. Law, by which the Crown of France may not p. 177. defeend unto the Females, or (as their faying is) fall from the Lance to the Dillaff. Whence this Law had its name of Salique is uncertain, some fay from the words Si aliqua to often used in it; others because it was proposed by the Priests called Salii: or that it was decreed in the Fields which take their name from the River S.d.a; But Hallen, one of their best Writers affirms, That it was never heard of in France, till the I hat it was never heard of in France, the the time of Philip the long, Anna 1315. Others lay it was made by Charles the Great, after the Conquelt of Germany, where the incontinent lives of the women living about the River Sala. (in the modern Minia) gave both the occasion and the name, De terra vero Salica nulla portio hareditatis mulieri veniat, fed ad virilem fexum tota terra hereditas peruniat, are the words of the Law. This terra Salica the Learned Selden, in his Titles of Honour, Englishes, Knights Fee, or Land holden by Knights Service, and proves his Interpretation by a Record of the Parliament of Bourdeaux, cited by Bodimus.

9. King Richard the first of England, as Lord Hey' Copni-paramount of the Seas, immediately on his re-p-230, turn from the Holy Land, the island of Oleron then from the Holy Land, the illand of Olecon being then in his policilion, as a member of his Dukedom of Aquitaine, did there declare and eftablish those Marieims Laws, which for near five hundred years have generally been received by all the States of the Christian World, which frequent the Ocean, for the regulating of Sea affairs, and deciding of Maritime Controversies: From thence they are called the Laws of Oleron; Que quidem leges & Statuta, per Dominum Ri-Lue quiaem teges & Statuta, per Dominim Ri-chardun quondam Regem Anglia, in veilitu à terrà Sanklà correita fuerint, interpretata, declavata, c in Inflata de Oleron publicata, & nominata in Jal-lica Lingata la Loy d'Oleron, & faith an old Record, which I find cited in a Manufeript difcourse of Sir John Burroughs, intituled the Soveraignty of the British Scas.

10. Nicodorus was a famous Wrastler and Champion in his younger time, but having var. bift. taken leave of those youthful exercises, and 1. 2. 6. 23. grown into years, he became the Law-giver of p. 63. the Mantineans, amongst whom he lived; and by the prudent composure of his Laws he brought much greater honour to his Country, than when he was publickly proclaimed Victor in his former Atchievements. It is faid, That the body of his Laws were framed for him by Diagoras

> Qqq2 11. Pittacus

Lart.l. 1.

ter he had well fetled the affairs of their Republick, he voluntarily religned up his power. Amongft other his Laws, this was one, That he who committed a fault in his Drunkenness should undergo a double punishment, one for his fault, and the other for being drunk. This Law he made on purpose to preserve his *Muylenians* in temperance, because their Island abounded with

to it is 12. Numa Pompilius was the Intel Law-giver it is None amongst the Romans, and he gave out that he 17-5-57 converted in the Woods with the Goddess Æge-tiss ville that so by that celestial converte, which he delives would have it thought he enjoyed, he might would have it thought he enjoyed, he might procure the greater estimation to himself, and and disposed of the year into twelve Months, appointed Pricits to Mars, an Altar to Jupiter, a Temple to Faith, and another to the god Terminus. He was the Author of the Vestal Virgins, and of fundry Rites and Ceremonies amongst the Romans, feeking to withdraw them from their Martial humour, by endeavouring to render then in love with devotion and peace, and the Arts of Tillage and Husbandry in the Fields.

Atts of 1 mage and russoning in the riches, 13. Almost was the first who is faid to have trigles, 9.7. Constituted the Republick of the Creams, which trigles 4. Homer saies was the most ancient of all other; p. 74. Inmer tales was the mortancient of an other; in the years was this Prince daily buffed in the framing and composing of his Laws; for the better ordering of which, he is reported to have retired himself into a Cave, and there to make his challe with a many many.

his abode under ground.

Citatheat. 14. Ægidius Fontana (after the irruption of (al. 6. l. t. Atila) with divers Patrician Families, retired p. 1566. to the parts, whereabout Venice now is; thither also was there a great conflux of the most Noble Persons from all the Neighbouring Cities: and this was the man who first gave Laws to the

and this was the man who fire gave Laws to the new City of Venice, and from their Author they are at this day called The Agidian Laws.

15. Thile, faid to be the fon of Noah, the vol. 6. h. 1 Father and firft King of the Germans and Sarmatians, confidering that without juffice and fenfe of Palician would could unither impraye into of Religion, people could neither improve into a Common-wealth, nor have their licentious practices under any restraint, framed Laws and Ordinances for them; these he comprehended in Verses, and caused them to be publickly and privately fung, left any should pretend to the oblivion or ignorance of them.

16. Donvalle Molmicius, King of the Britains, whereas the former Kings palfed their inglorious lives in idleness and floth, and in the use of those Laws only which were made by Martia the Wife of King Gintoline, he restored the Military Art almolt utterly extinct, and withat esta-blished new, and those wholsom Laws, called from him the Molmician Laws; he gave the right of Sanctuary to Churches; was the first who wore a Crown of Gold; countenanced and rewarded fuch as were Students in good arts; constituted a Standard for Weights and Meafures; feverely punished Thieves, and all manner of Rogues; decreed the breadth of divers

11. Pittaeus made Laws for the Maylenians, it; and that no Magistrate, or Creditor should and having ten years presided amongst them, afcase any other Goods were remaining sufficient to fatisfie the debt.

17. Cangius or Cinzis Coan, at first a man of Znin. Theat, base condition, and a Brazier or Blacksmith, vol. 6. 1. afterwards raised to high degree, was the Law- p. 1568. giver to the Scythians or Tarrays. His Decrees were to this purpose, That they should avoid pleafures, be content with fuch things as came next to hand: That they should love one another, 12. Numa Pompilius was the first Law giver and ever prefer the publick welfare to any private emolument whatloever. That they should do nothing rafhly, policis no grounds, marry many Wives, and when need required do any of thole things, which no necessity would before compel them to do; and that they should preferve truth in their needs and that they should preferve truth the more reverence unto those Laws that he fought to establish amongst them. He ordered no man might be deceived or circumvented by

18. S. Olaus, King of Norway, whereas the zain that, people in those daies lived without any known vol. 6. l. 1. Rule, and were scattered up and down like a P. 1567. fort of wild men; he gave them Laws, and thereby reduced them to a more civil and better flate of life: the ancient Monuments of his Laws are to this day held in great veneration by that people.

19. Euricus, King of the Goths in Spain, first zuin. Thest. gave Laws to his own Subjects, which King Leo- vol. 6. l. 1. vigildus afterwards augmented and encreased, p. 1565. making void fuch as were found to be fuper-

Emballadours and their Emballies.

## CHAP. V.

Of Embassadours, what their Negotiations, and after what manner they have behaved themselves therein.

T highly concerns Princes and Republicks to make choice of fuch men for their Emballadours, as are of an acuteness beyond other men; of great judgement and experience in affairs, and of an uncommon diligence in the obfervations of all things, with the measures and moments of them. A natural courage is also (fometimes perhaps) as requifice a qualification as any of the reit; where most of these are, there bulines is most happily effected, and where a defect is observed, the Negotiation for the

most part miscarries that way.

1. Publius Popilius Lena being sent from the two his Senate and People of Rome to King Aniachus, 1, 44. P. to forbid him to make any enterprise upon zonabed. Agypt, and to command him to depart away in town-2-75-cafe he was entred upon it: At his coming the Fillin, his King offered to embrace and welcom him, be rith, nat. can't they were friends, ever fince the time him, wherein Aniochus had been Hoftage at Rome. Plat. April. Wherein Aniochus had been Hoftage at Rome. Plat. April. Chef. They were friends. Wherein Ambonia had been indicage in North But Popilius gave back, saying, That particular ng. &c. friendship was at that time to be laid aside, when p. 437. Roads and High-waies, and that the right of the concerns of the Publick were to be treated: [abc. cond.] them should remain in the King. And lest there should be a frequent scarcity of Corn through the mands of the Senate; when the King delayed to Drextlepar should be a frequent scarcity of Corn through the abundance of Cattle, he ordered upon a penalty, how many Ploughs each County frould have in wherein he might advifethereof with his friends, 1, 5, c, 12. Popil 115 p. 588.

to mark out a Circle somewhat spacious about the Chair of Antiochus, and said, Sir, call hither what friends you please, to resolve with them touching this assair within this Round that you fee, and think not to go out from hence without a Declaration of War or Peace, between the People of Rome and you. This fevere manner of proceeding abated the Pride of Amiochus, fo that he prefently made answer, That he would obey the Senate.

Chap. 5.

Herod. 1. 4. 2. When Darius, the fon of Hystaspis, made p. 266. an Expedition into Scythia, the Scythians had Brulon Fa- wasted the Country of necessary Provisions: 6.30.p.238. for want of which Darius his Army was brought into great streights: which the Kings of Seytoia understanding, they sent an Embassadour to him with these Presents, a Bird, a Mouse, a Frogg, and five Arrows. The Persons enquired of him that brought them, what they intended by them? The Soythian told them, That he had no other thing in charge, but that as foon as he had deli-veredthem, he should return with all speed, only to declare, That if the Perfians were ingenious, they should interpret what these Presents meant and fignified. When the Perfuns heard this, they consulted about it : The opinion of Darius was, That the Scythians did yield themselves, together with the Earth and Water, upon this reason, That the Moufe is bred in the Earth, and feeds upon the fame food with man, the Frog lives upon the fame 1000 with man, the rrog lives in the Water, the Bird might reprefent the Horfe, and that by fending Arrows, they feemed to deliver up themselves. But Gobryas, one of the seven Princes that had ejected the Mazi, was of opinion, That those Presents intimated thus much, O ye Persians, unless as Birds ye fly in the Air, or as Mice ye retreat under the Earth, or as Froggs yes win in the Water, ye shall not return whence ye came, but shall be slain by these Arrows. The Persians interpreted it according to his opinion; and had it not been by very accident, neither Darius, nor any of his Army, had ever feen Perfir more, being glad to fly, and happy that he found a way of cfeape, for the Sephians though in purfuit miffed of him, as thinking he had taken another way.

Znin.Thtat. 3. Alexander the Great was vehemently in-vol. 5.1.4 cenfed against the Lampsteenians, who sent P-7.44 Anaximener as their Emballadour to appease him: Alexander at the first fight of him, that he might cut off all occasion of being prevailed with, as to any favour in their behalf, folemnly swore, That although Anaximenes was his Maiter, yet he would not either grant or do any of those things that he should desire of him. Then said the other, I defire of thee O King, that thou wouldest utterly destroy the Country of Anaximenes thy Master. Alexander for his Oaths fake was thus conftrained (though otherwise much against his mind) to pardon the Lampsacenians.

4. Nicholaus de Book, a Knight, was fent by Zuin. Theat. Valdemarus the Marquess of Brandenburg, as his Col. 3: 1.4 Emballadour to Franck furt, in his Princes name, about the Election of a King of the Romans.

The Competitors were Philippus Pulcher, Duke of Auftria, and Lewis, Duke of Bavaria; the Marquess had fent his Letters in favour of Frederick that he might be King, but his Embassaderick that he might be King, but his Embassaderick that he might be King, but his Embassaderick that he might be King, but his Embassacither it must be so, or they must confess
their jugling: The Duke of Lerma denied that
derick; and perceiving that most mens minds
thereever had been any treaty, or any intention were inclinable to Lewis, he scraped out the from that State; Salibury sent for the Embassa-

Popilius with a Wand he had in his hand, began | name of Frederick, out of all his Princes Parchments; and contrary to his mind, instead thereof put in the name of Lewis; for which Infidelity, the Marquess upon his return kept him in Prison, and suffered him there to dye of

Emballadours and their Emballies.

5. The people of Florence sent one Franciscus, zuintheat: a Lawyer, but indeed an unlearned Person, as vol. 3. 1.4. their Embassadour to Josa Queen of Naples. P. 746. At his coming, he was informed by a Courtier, That it was her Majelties pleasure, that he should return on the morrow. In the mean time he had heard that the Queen had no aversion to a handsom man; and therefore upon his return, having had his Audience, and discoursed with her about many things, at last he told her, That he had something to deliver to her in private: The Queen withdrew with him into a Privy Chamber, supposing that he had something to impart to her, which was not fit to com-municate with others: here it was that the fool, prepollefled with an opinion of his own handfomness, defired the Queen that he might be admitted to her bed: the Queen, without alteration of her Countenance, looking him in the face, demanded if the Florentines had made that part of his Commission? And while the Emballadour remained filent, and covered with blushes, she bad him return, and caused it to be entred with the rest of his instructions, and difinified him without any other fign of her

6. Arnald Whitfeild, Chancellour of the Realm Stores And of Denmark, with Christian Barmkan, his As- p.783. fistant, came Embassadour from the King of Denmark to Queen Elizabeth. His request was, That the King his Master might make a motion of Peace betwixt her Majesty and the King of Spain, and proceed further therein, if he found both Parties addicted thereto; he also defired open Traffick with Spain; and that Goods might not be flayed on the Narrow Seas as it had been heretofore. And having Audience upon the day that her Majesty was born, he took occasion to fay, That since it had pleased Go.don that day (which he was informed was her Ma-jestics birth-day) to glorisie the World with so gracious a Creature, who had brought fo great happiness to the Realm, and the Neighbour Kingdoms, he doubted not but that the King his Mafter should in that happy day have an happy Anfwer of his request, co. I blame you not (faid the Queen) to expect a reasonable and sufficient Aniwer: but you may think it a great Miracle, that a Child born at four a clock this morning should be able to Answer so wife and learned a man as you are, fent from fo great a Frince as you be, about so great and weighty Affairs you speak of, and in an unknown Tongue, by three of the clock in the afternoon: and with like prudent and gracious words, the gave him leave to depart.

7. There was a Treaty on the part of Stain court of K. for a Marriage with our Prince Henry, wherein James by Saliflury, then Scottetary (a little man but a A. W. great Statefman) instantly discovered the jugling before any other did think of any: For although it went forward cunningly, yet did Salifbury to put the Duke of Lerma unto it, that

dour to a full Council, told him how he had abused the King and State, about a Treaty for Marriage, which he had no Commission for, that therefore he was liable to the Laws of our Kingdom: for when any Embassadour dorh abuse a State by their Masters Commission, then the servant was freed, but without Commission was culpable and liable to be punished by the Laws of that State, as being disavowed to be Servant to the King his Master: The Embassadour answered gravely, He did not understand the caufe of his coming, therefore was then unprepared to give any answer: but on Munday he would come again (this being Saturday) and give his Anlwer. On Munday he come busine with these merches Mr. Seel in the control of the cont comes, begins with these words, My Soul is my God's, my Life my Master's, my Reputation my own, I will not forfeit the first and last to preserve the second; then laies down his Commission and Letters of Instruction under the Kings own hand; he acquitted himfelf honestly to this State, but was loft to his own, being instantly sent for home, where he lived and died

in difgrace. 8. The Spartans fent their Embassadours to Athens, who declared in the open Senate, That they came from their State, with full power to comprimite all matters of difference betwixt them, and to put an end to all Controversic. Alcibiades, that in emulation to Nicius had a defire to continue the rupture, wasterrified with this Declaration of theirs, and thereupon made means for a private conference with the Emballadours; when he came, What mean you my Lords, faid he? have you forgotten that our Senate is humane and moderate towards those they treat with? But the people are high fipirited and defirons of great matters. If therefore in the Allembly of the people, you shall declare you come with full power, they will impose upon you what they please; rather deal so with them as if you had not the full power: and I for my part, will do all I am able in favour of your State; and confirm'd it to them with an Oath. Next day at the Assembly of the people, Alcitiades with great civility demanded of the Embasiladours in what quality they came, whether as Plenipotentiaries or not? They denied what they had faid before in the Senate, and declared before the people, that they had not full power to conclude matters. Hereupon Alcibiades immediately cryed out, That they were a fort of unfaithful and inconstant men, no way to be trufted: by this means he fo excited both the Senate and People against them, that they could do nothing.

### CHAP. VI.

such as were eminent Sea-men. or discoverers of Lands, or Passages by Sea, formerly unknown.

7 Hen Anacharfis was once asked, which he thought to be the greatest number, of the living or the dead? Of which fort, faid he, do you take those to be that Sail upon the Seas? He doubted, it seems, whe ther they were to be reputed amongst the living, who permitted their lives to the pleafure of the Winds and Waves. Had all others been possessed with the fame timerous Sentiments, the World had wanted those Noble Spirits, who could not rest satisfied, till by their own hazards they had brought one Hemisphere to some acquaintance with the other.

1. Christopher Columbia born at Nervy in the Jov. Elos. Signiory of Genoa, being a man of great abilities, 14, p. 132, and born to undertake great matters, could not Hyl. Color. perfivade himfelf (the motion of the Sun confi-1/1012), dered) but that there was another World, to 1013. which that glorious Planet, did impart both his life and heat when he went from us. This World he purposed to seek after, and opening his defign to the State of Genoa, Anno 1486. was by them rejected. Upon this repulse he sent his Brother Bartholomew to King Hemy the seventh of England, who in his way happened unfortunately into the hands of Pirates, by whom detain'd a long while, at laft he was enlarged. As foon as he was fet at liberty, he repaired to the Court of England, where his proposition found fuch a chearful entertainment at the hands of the King, that Christopher Columbia was fent for to come thither alfo. But Christopher not knowing of his brothers imprisonment, and not hearing from him, conceived the offer of his Service to have been neglected, and thereupon made his defires known at the Court of Castile; where atter many delayes, and fix years attendance on the bufiness, he was at last furnished with three Ships only, and those not for conquest but discovery. With this small strength he failed on the Ocean more than fixty daies, yet could fee no Land, so that the discontented Spaniards began to mutiny, and refused to move a foot forwards : just at that time it happened that Columbus did difcern the Clouds to carry a clearer coflour than they did before, and therefore befought them only to expect three daies longer, in which tipace, if they faw not Land, he promifed to return toward the end of the third day. One of the company called Roderigo de Triane descried fire, an evident token they drew near unto some shore. The place discovered, was an Island on the Coast of Florida, called by Columbus St. Saviours, now counted one of the Lucaios. Landing his men, and causing a Tree to be cut down, he made a Crossthereof, which he crected near the place where he came on Land, and by that ceremony took possession of the New World for the Kings of Spain, Oltober 11. 1492. Afterwards he discovered and took possession of Hispaniola, and with much Treasure and content returned to Spain, and was preferred by the Kings them-

felves for this good service, first to be Admiral | long he did not enjoy it, for the same of these of the Indies, and in conclusion to the title of the great actions drew the envy of the Court upon Duke De la Vega in the Isle of Jamaica. The for more discoveries; in this second Voyage he to him. In 1497, he began his third Voyage, in which he difcovered the Countrys of Pana and Cuman: on the firm land, with the Islands of Cubagna and Margarita, and many other Islands, as; but adding little to the fortune of his former discoveries, he returned back to Cuba and Jamaica, and from thence to Spain; where six

Heyl. Cofm.

Chap. 6.

than the Cape of St. Augustines in Brasile; yet this Country hath the name of America, by which it is still known and commonly called.

3. To him fucceeded John Cabott a Venetian. the Father of Sebastian Cabott, in behalf of Henry the feventh King of England, who discovered all the North Out-coasts of America, from the Cape of Florida in the South, to New-found-land, and Terra de Laborador in the North, causing the Ame rican Roytolets to turn homagers to the King and Crown of England.

Jovii Elos. 4. Ferdinandus Cortefius, was (as I suppose)
1.6. p. 348 the most famous of all the Spaniards, for the
discovery of new Lands and People: For paffing the Promontory of Cuba, that points directly to the West, and is under the Tropick of Cancer, and leaving Jucatana and Colvacana on the left hand; he bent his course till he attained the entrance of the great River Panucus, where he understood by Interpreters he had in his for-Continent; which by a gentle turning was on this fide connected with the Shores of Uraban: but on the other, Northward, after a vast tract of Land did conjoyn it felf with those Countreys, which Scannen call Baccalaure. He also was informed that the large and rich Kingdoms the Clime temperate, as scituate under the Æqua-tor. Here making advantage of the difference having frengthied himself, but especially by the terrour of his Guis and Horses, he overcame Montezimin, the most potent of all the Kings, made himself Master of the great City Temstitian, and took possession of that rich and fersille Countered to the State of the Montezum.1, the most potent of all the Kings, made himself Master of the great City Temistic.

and four pence, during life.

7. Mr. Thomas Candish of Trimley in the Country in the Name of his Master. But ty of Susfoik Esquire, departed out of Plimonth vol. 3.9.

Thursday

10. Thurs

him, fo that he was fent for back, having (as a next year he was furnished with eighteen ships reward of his virtue) received the Town of Vallium, from Charles the Emperour, to him and discovered the Islands of Cuba and Jamaica, and his Posterity for ever. He afterwards follow-built the Town of Islabella, after called Domingo ed Casar in his African Expedition to Assir. ed Cefar in his African Expedition to Algier, in Hispanista; from whence for some fewerities where he lost his precious Furniture by Ship used against the mutinous Spaniards, he was sent wack. Of a mean mans Son of the poor Town Priloner to Caftile, but very honourably enter-framed, and abiolyed of all the crimes imputed a Noble-man, long responsibility of the degree of tamed, and abiolyed of all the crimes imputed a Noble-man, long few years after which he dyed at home, not as yet aged.

5. Sir France Drake was born nigh South Ta. Full. Holy veltack in Devonshire, and brought up in Kent, state, late, late, being the Son of a Minister, who fled into Kent &c. Capes and Provinces. In 1500, he began his fourth and last Voyage; in the Course whereof coming to Hispaniola, he was unworthily denyed to France and Zealand; his Master dying unmar. vol. 3. p. to France and Zealand; his Master dying unmar. vol. 3. p. ried bequeathed his Bark to him, which he fold, Hell. cofn. entrance into the City of Doningo, by Nicholas che Ovendo then Governour thereof. After which feowring the Sea-Coalts, as far as Nombre de Tri-field with Sir John Hawkins; afterwards upon his store Cité. own account, Anno 1577, upon the thirteenth of p. 689.

December with a fleet of five Ships, and Barks, Jamaica, and from thence to Spain; where fix and one hundred feventy four men, Gentlemen years after he dyed, and was buried honourably and Saylers, he began that famous Navigation years after he dyed, and was buried honourably at Sevil, Anno 1506.

2. Columbus having led the way, was feconded by Americas Vefpuins an adventurous Florentine, employed therein by Emanuel King of Portugal, Anno 1501. on a delign of finding out a nearer way to the Moluca's, than by the Cape of good Hope: who though he passed no further than the Cape of St. Annoling in Reality at 100 men in his Shin at Darkson. Queen in his Ship at Dartford, who Knighted from him (to the great injury and neglect of the hum for his fervice, being the first that had acfirst Discoverer) the Continent or main Land of complished so great a design. He is therefore faid to have given for his device, a Globe with this Motto, Tu primus circumdediffi me, Thou first didst Sayl round me. A Poet then living

> Drate pererrati novit quem terminus Orbis, Quemq, simul Mundi vidit uterq, Polus : Si Taceant homines, facient te sydera notum, Sol nescit comitis non memor esse sui.

directed to him this Epigram.

Drake whom th' encompast Earth so fully knew, And whom at once both Poles of Heav'n did view: Should Men forget thee, Sol could not forbcar To Chronicle his fellow Travailer.

6. Sebafian Cabot, a Venetian rigged up two Hackl. vo. Ships at the cost of Henry the seventh, King of vol. 3. p. 7, England, Anno 1496. intending to the Land of &c. Cathai, and from thence to turn towards India: mer Voyage, that these were the Shores of the Continent; which by a gentle turning was on Northwest, but after certain dayes he found the Land ran towards the North; he followed the Continent to the fifty fixth degree under our Pole; and there finding the Coast to turn totreys, which Scamen call Barcalaura. He also wards the East, and the Sea covered with Ice, was informed that the large and rich Kingdoms of Maxico were extended from the South to the of that Land towards the Equinoctial, which West: these Kingdoms he was desirous to visit, he called Baccalass, from the number of fishes as abounding in Gold, and all kind of plenty; found in that Sea like Tunnies, which the Inhabitants call Baccalaos. Afterwards he fayled along tor. Here making advantage of the difference betwixt two Kings, contending with each other, having Brengthned himself, but especially by the made Grand Pilot of England by King Edward

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the Content of fixty Tun, and the Hugh-gallant, Bark of forty Tun, with one hundred twenty three Persons of all forts; with these he made three Perfors of all forts; with thee he made an admirable and faccessul Voyage into the leaft bad, and molt learned of his Order) that South Sea; and from thence about the circumference of the whole Earth; and the ninth of September 1588. after a terrible Tempest which carried away most part of their Sayls, they re-covered their long wished for Port of Plimouth in England, whence they fet forth in the beginning of their Voyage.

### CHAP. VII.

Of the Eloquence of some men, and the wonderful power of perswasion that hath been in their Speeches and Orations.

Mongst the Heathen, Mercury was accounted the God of Eloquence, and with the rest of his Furniture, they allotted him a Rod or Wand, by virtue of which, he had the power of conducting some souls to Hell, and freeing others from thence. By which they would fignific that the power of Eloquence is fuch, as it frees from death fuch as the Hangman waited for; and as often exposes innocence to the utmost feverity of the Law. See fomething of the force of it in the following Examples.

1. Hegefia, a Cyrenean Philosopher, and Ora-1.8. 1.9. p. tour, did so lively represent the miseries of humane life in his Orations, and fixed the Images of them fo deep in the minds and hearts of his Auditors, that many of them fought their freedom thence by a voluntary death. Infomuch that King Ptolomaus was enforced to fend him a command, that he should forbear to make any publick Orations upon that Subject for the

future. Plut in P. 2. Pericles the Athenian, was faid to thunder rich p. 156 and lighten, and to carry a dreadful thunder-sabilities bolt in his tongue, by reason of his Eloquence. 1. 1. 6. 6. P. Thucydides the Milesian, one of the Nobles, and long his enemy in respect of State matters; being asked by Archidamus the Spartan King, which was the belt Wrastler of Pericles or him? As foon, faith he, as (wraftling with him) I have cast him to the ground, he denies it, and perfwades that he had not the fall, and withall fo efficaciously, that he makes all the Spectators to believe it. Whenfoever Pericles was to make an Oration, he was very folicitous in the compoture of it; and whenfoever he was to fpeak in any caule, he ever used first to pray to the gods, that no lingle word might fall from his lips, which was not agreeable to the present matter

3. Many were famous amongst the Romans for Eloquence, but this was never an hereditary priwhich there were three Oratours in immediate fuccession to each other.

Strv. Chr. Thursday the twenty first of July 1886. with the p. 729. Defire, a Ship of one hundred and twenty Tun, thereof, in the dayes of King Edward the fourth, bill. in dethereof, in the dayes of King Edward the fourth, bifl. indetention to the thorner and in foreign Universities. He 2.p.48. made fo eloquent an Oration in the Vatican, in his Holiness was divided betwixt weeping and wondring thereat.

5. Demades was the Son of Demaas a Mari- plut in Dener, and from a Porter betook himself to the most p.850. Commonwealth, in the City of Athens; all men confess of him, that where he followed his own nature, he outshined all others; and that the studied preparations of Demosthenes himself were excelled by his extemporray Eloquence. Being fent Ambassador to Amipater who then lay a dying, both He and his Son were flain by Caffander a Tribune of the Souldiers, as being found to

a Tribine of the Souldiers, as being found to have fided with the enemy.

6. Demosfhenes was the Son of a Cutler, or Plutin Di-Sword-smith, the Scholar of Isaus, whence he most per betook himself to the Commonwealth, and so though he had a stammering tongue, an undecent motion of the shoulders, a weak hearing p. 1119.

and want of breath; yet he corrected all these imposses on the superscipe of the Suprement imperfections, and by exercise at last furmounted them. He opposed King Philip in his Orations, was the Author of the League betwixt the Thebans and Athenians, and so the cause of the overthrow King Philip received at Charonea. This was that Demosthenes who brought unto the Art of Speaking all that nature and exercise, diligence and learning was able to contribute to it. He excelled all his equals who pleaded in the Forum, in a finewy and strong way of speaking; in gravity and splendor he surpassed those that dealt in the demonstrative way of Eloquence; as he also did the Sophists in Wit and Art. When Antipater was become the Prince of Greece, he demanded the ten Oratours by his Ambassadors; whereupon Demosthenes fled to Calauria, to the Temple of Neptune; but fearing to be drawn thence by Archias Antipater's Ambassador, he facked Poyfon out of his Ring where he had preferved it, to affift him in his laft extremity, and fo dyed in the eighty fecond year of his

7. King Pyrrhus was so powerfully perswasive, chew.hist. that the Romans commanded their Ambassadors coll.cent.1. not to speak with him but by an Interpreter, P. 11, 12. having had experience that those whom they had formerly fent, returned his Advocates.

8. Æschines the Athenian, was the Son of zwin. This. Atrometus, at first an Actor of Playes, then a vol. 4. 1. 2. Notary, and afterwards an Orator, wherein he P. 1120. proved excellent, had a fweet, easie and pleasant pronunciation; he intermixed the Dorick with the Attick way; and was highly praifed for that he first found out how to speak copiously extempore; indeed when he spake in matters unpremeditated, he scemed to have a gift altogether Divine. He heard Plato and Isocrates, but added much more to them by his own ingenuity. He had in his speaking much of perspicuity and ornament, and with gravity a certain plea-fantness; so that as to the whole, the form of his Orations was fuch, as was unimitable. Leaving Athens he went to Rhodes, where being viledge, fave only in the family of the Curio's, in Advocate in a Cause, he corrupted the Judges, and thereupon together with them was cast into Prison, where he drank Poyson and dyed.
9. Lysias the Son of Cephalus a Syracusan, came Zuin. This.

4. John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester, was bred in Salid Colledge; he was the siril English person of Athens by the person of Perioles; of those person of Perioles, of those person of the Perioles, of the Perio

A.G. Orations that go under his name, two hundred rour had fet forth his Edict that no Vines should cet. Rhot. 6.5. P. 45. and thirty were supposed to be genuine: his be had in Asia (as supposing that plenty of 1.20.6.11. Wine incited them to Sedition) this affair seem- P. 935. cafily instated; none followed him in the purity of his words fave only *Hoeratis. Cicero* faith, he followed a flender way of fpeaking, though there is fomething fo strong in him as nothing is stronger. He lived at Athers mostly, and died at the age of eighty three years. Phavorinus used to lay of *Plato* and him, Take or change any word in an Oration of *Plato*'s and you take from the cloquence; and the like will you do, if you take from or change a word in any fentence of Lyfias.

cal. Rhad. 10. M. Tullius Cicero was not only eloquent but the miracle of Eloquence, representing the vigor of *Demosthenes*, the copioulines of *Plato*, and the pleasantness of *Isocrates* all at once. He brought forth by a peculiar gift of providence, brought forth by a peculiar gift of providence, as one in whom Eloquence might make experiment of its utmost force: by the men of his time he was faid to reign in Causes, and by posterity so accounted of, that he is said to have prosted well, who is highly pleased with his Writings. He was stain by the command of Anomiss: so the first he would not have a one that intended.

Let be whose Eloquence Case himself was not tarker to be the first in Power and Armes Communication.

vol.4.d.2.p. Athens, the Scholar of Plate and Isocrates; fo fled, by the means of Archias, whom he employed to that purpose; this man cut out the tongue of the Orator and flew him. His Son Glaucippus disposed his bones into the Monument of the Family.

zuin. Thea.

12. Ifeus was born at Chalcis, whence he went to
10.14.1.2.15.

Athens, where he was affilted by Lysias; so that
1119.

1119. unless a man is well skilled in their forms, he knows not by which of the two the Oration he reads was made, fo like are they in the frame of words and things. He taught Demosthenes at the price of ten thousand Drachmes, for which he was famous. He left fixty four Orations, whereof yet there are but fifty only that are verily thought to be his.

Zuin. Thea.

13. Dinarchus a Corinthian, was a young man vol. 4. 1.2. at fuch time as Alexander made his Expedition into Asia, about that time he removed himself to Athens with purpose to live there. He heard Theophrastus who had taken up the School of Aristotle; was familiar with Demetrius Phalerius, contended with the best Orators not by publick pleading, but making Orations for their cuenties, fiding with Antipater and Cassander he was proscribed, and lived lifteen years an Exile.

Zuin.vo'.4. 14. Cyncasa Thessalian, was the hearer of De-l.29.1121. moss hence, and Ambassador of King Pyrrhus. When he was fent to the Cities, he thought with Euripides that a fine word might do as much as the sharp Sword; and King Pyrrhus used to profels, that more Cities were subdued to him by the Eloquence of Cyneas, than by force of his

ed to require a prudent eloquent person who might be publickly sent to deprecate the displeafure of the Emperour. Scopelianus was he who was pitched upon by all men, who by the force of his Eloquence not only obtained what he went about, that men might plant Vines there without offence to the Government; but further, that fuch men should be punished, who neglected to do it; and departed well rewarded.

16. Enfathius a Cappadocian, was the Scholar zuin. Thea, of Iamblicus, a man of great Eloquence, fent Am-wol.4-l.2-p. balfador to King Sapores of Perfia, whom he fo pores had cast off his Tiara and Robe of State, for the Bishops Miter. But his Courtiers prevented not only attained (by his study) to all that was excellent in any; but by himself, he advanced and improved all that was great in them; faying that he was a meer Impostor and Enchanter instead of an Ambassador. All Greece made vows for his safe return from thence, but he nevows for his fafe return from thence, but he never came back again.

fell he whose Eloquence Cefar himself was not rather to be the first in Power and Armes. Cicero able to resist; but sound Ligarius wrested out of himself writes to Brutus, that he knowned. able to refilt; but found Ligarius wretted out of his hands by his perfwasive force, whom but just before he was resolved not to pardon.

11. Hyperides was one of the ten Orators of Athens, the Scholar of Plate and Iserates; so great was he in this art, that he is by many present the state of the state himself writes to Bruties, that he knew not any to great was he in this art, that he is by many pre-terred before *Demostheres*. There are extant of his Orations fifty two which are thought to be legitimate. King Amipater fetched him out of the Temple of Ceres at Hermiene, whither he had the meaned feet. But meaned feet her meaned feet. But meaned feet her meaned feet gesture, which yet was not without its com-

### CHAP. VIII.

Of the most famous Greek and Latine Historians.

Y the fingular providence of God, and his great goodness it was, that where the prophetick history of the Holy Scriptures breaks off, there we should have an immediate supply from elsewhere; and we may almost fay that in the very moment where they have left, there it was that,

1. Herodotus the Halicarnassian began his History, who relates the Acts of Cyrus, and the affairs of the Persian Monarchy, even unto the War of Xerxes, the Histories of the Kingdoms of Lydia, Media, and especially of Agypt are fet down by him. An account he gives of the Ionians, the City of Athens, and the Spartan and Corinthian Kings; excelling all prophane Writers of History, both in the Antiquity of the things he treats of, the multitude of Examples, and the purity and fweetness of his Stile. His History is continued for the series of two hun-15. Scopelianus, when Domitianus the Empe- dred and thirty years, from Gyges the King of

Lydia, the contemporary with Manasses King of Judah, to the flight of Xerxes and Perfians out of Greese, which was in the year of the world 3485. Herodotus himself flourished in the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, which was about the year of

the world 3540.
2. Thucydides the Athenian immediately fucceeds him, who imbraceth in his History the ipace of leventy years, that is from the flight of Xerxes unto the twenty first year of the Peloponnefian war; for although he professedly describes only that war betwirt the Athenians and Peloponnesians, wherein himself was a General, yet by way of digression he hath inserted an account of those fifty years that are betwirt the end of He-rodoms his History, and the beginning of this war. Here he explains the affairs of Cities, as the former had done of Monarchies, and hath framed fo illustrious and express an Image of all those things that usually happen in the government of a Common-wealth; hath so lively reprefented the miseries that attend upon war, especially a civil and intestine one, hath composed his many Orations with that artifice and care; that nothing can be thought more finewy, and agreeable unto all times in the world than his History.

3. Xenophon the Anick Bec, whose unaffected sweetness and elegancy of Stile is such, that Antiquity admiring thereat, faid the Graces had framed and directed his Speech. He beginning at the end of Thucydides, hath in feven Books comprehended the events of forty years wars betwixt the principal Cities of Greece, as far as to the battle of Mantinea, and the year of the

world 3600.

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4. Diodorus Siculus hath fet forth his Bibliotheque, or an universal history of almost all the habitable world, accurately distinguished by times and years in forty Books. In the five first of which he discourses the original of the world the Egyptian, Assyrian, Libyan, Greek Antiquities, and the affairs of other Nations, before the Trojan War. The other thirty five, contain a Series of years, no less than 1138. from the Trojan War to Julius Cofar: of all these there are but fifteen Books extant: his fixteenth Book almost immediately follows Xenophon, in which he treats of Philip of Macedon, who began to Reign Anno Mund. 3604. From thence he passes to Alexander and his Successiours; and in the end of his twentieth Book, which is the last of his extant, he reaches to the year of the World 3664. which year falls directly into the tenth Book of Livy; and upon the four hundred fifty second year from the building of Rome.

5. Titus Livius, born at Padua, was the Prince 5. Time Leants, born at Fadda, was the Frince of the Latin Hiftory, excelling all Latin Writers in the admirable gravity, copiousness and beauty of his Speech. He hath written a continued History of seven hundred forty six years, from the building of Rome, in the year of the World was the fourth were before the high of 3212. to the fourth year before the birth of Christ, which was the thirty seventh year of Augufus. Now although of fourteen Decades, or one hundred and forty Books of Livy, there are only three Decades, and half a fifth left; yet the Arguments of the rest of the Books, and the Series of the principal Histories, may easily be observed from Florus his Epitome. Livy died the twenty first year after the birth of Christ.

the younger against his brother Artaxerxes was taken Prisoner, and for his skill in Physick, was received into the Kings House and Family, where out of the Royal Commentaries and Records, he composed the ancient History of the Kings of Affyria, Babylon, and Persia, in twenty Books, having brought it down from Ninus, as far as the feventh year after the taking of Athens by Ly fander.

7. Plutarchus, of Cheronaa, flourished about the year of our Lord 100. the ample Treasury of the Greek and Latin History; he wrote about fifty Lives of the principal men amongst the Greeks and Romans, full of the best matter, wise sentences, and choice rules of life. The Greek Lives, he begins with Thefeus, King of Athens, and ends with Philopamenes, General of the Acheans, who died one hundred and eightly years before the birth of Christ. The Roman Captains, he describes from Romulus as far as to Galba and Otho, who contended for the Empire in the feventeenth year after the birth of Christ.

8. Arrianus, of Nicomedia, flourished Anno Christi 140. and in eight Books wrote the Life and Acts of Alexander the Great; his Affairs in India, are handled most copiously by him of all other, the whole is wrote in a fingular fweetnels

and elegancy of stile.

9. Dionysus Halicarnassaus wrote accurately the Roman History; the Original of the City, Magistracy, Ceremonies, and Laws, are faith-Magiftracy, Ceremonies, and Laws, are fathfully related by him; and his Hiftory continued to the beginning of the first Punick War, and the four hundred eighty ninth year from the building of the City. His first eleven Books are all that are extant, in which he reaches to the two hundred and twelfth year of the City. He flourished in the time of Angultus Cefur, and is faid to have lived in the Family of M. Varro.

10. Polybius, of Megalopolis, was the Master Councellour and daily Companion of Scipio the younger, who in the year of the World 3800. razed Carthage: he begins his Roman History, from the first Punick War; and of the Greek Nation the Acheans, from the fortieth year after the death of Alexander the Great; of forty Books he wrote but five are left; and the Epitomes of twelve other, in which he reaches to the Battel at Cynoscephale, betwixt King Philip of Macedon and the Romans.

11. Saluftius wrote many Parts of the Roman History, in a pure and quaint brevity, of all which, little is left, besides the Conspiracy of Catiline, oppressed by the Conful Cicero sixty years before the birth of Christ; and the War of Jugurth, managed by C. Marius the Conful, in the forty fourth year before the Conspiracy

12. Julius Colar hath wrote the History of his own Acts in the Gallick, and Civil Wars from the 696 year ab V. C. to the 706. and comprized them in Commentaries upon every year, in fuch a purity and beautiful propriety of expression, and such a native candour, that nothing is more terfe, polite, more useful and accommodate to the framing of a right and per-fpicuous expression of our selves in the Latin Tongue.

13. Velleins Paterculus in a pure and fweet kind of speech hath composed an Epitome of 6. Ctessas Gnidius, a famous Historian of the the Roman History, and brought it down as Affyrian and Persian Affairs, about the year of far as the thirty second year after the birth the World 3564. in the Expedition of Cyrus of Chrift, that is, the fixteenth year of Ti-

under whom he flourished and was and Goths, wherein he also was present. berius, Questor.

14. Cornelius Tacitus, under Adrian the Emperour was Præfect of the Belgick Gaul; he wrote a History from the death of Augustus to the Reign of Trajan, in thirty Books; of which the five first contain the History of Tiberius; the last eleven Books, from the eleventh to the twenty first, which are all that are extant, reach from the eighth year of Claudius to the beginning of Vespasian, and the besseging of Jerusalem by Titus, which was Anno Dom. 72. He hath comprised much in a little, is proper, near, quick, and apposite in his stile, and adorrs his discourse with variety of Sentences.

15. Suetonius was Secretary to Adrian the Emperour, and in a proper and concife stile, hath wrote the Lives of the twelve first Emperours to the death of Domitian, and the ninety eighth year of Christ; he hath therein exactly kept to that first and chief Law of History, which is, That the Historian should not dare to set down any thing that is falle: and on the other fide, That he have courage enough to fet down what is true. It is faid of this Historian, That he Kingdoms. wrote the Lives of those Emperours with the

fame liberty as they lived.

16. Pion Cassim was born at Nice in Bythinia; he wrote the History of nine hundred eighty one years from the building of Rome to Ann. Dom. 16. Pion Cassim was born at Nice in Bythinia; he wrote the History of nine hundred eighty one years from the building of Rome to Ann. Dom. 231. in which year he was Consul with Alexander Severin the Emperour, and finished his History in eighty Books: of all which scarce twenty sive Books, from the thirty sixth to the stry sirth, sind the beginning of Nergane are at this time. and the beginning of Nero, are at this time Books, and commencing from Anno Dom. 891.

17. Herodianus wrote the History of his own time, from the death of M. Antoninus the Philofopher, or the year of Christ 181. to the murder of the Gordiani in Africa, Ann. Dom. 241. Which is rendred purely into Latin by Angelus Politi

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18. Johannes Zonaras, of Byzantium, wrote a History from Augustus to his own times, and the year of our Lord 1117. the chief of the Oriental Affairs and Emperours he hath digested in the second and third Tomes of his Annals; from whence Cuspinianus, and others, borrow almost all that they have. Zonar.u is continued by Nicetas Gregorus, and he by Chalcondylus.

19. Eutropius wrote the Epitome of the Roman History in ten Books, to the death of Jovinian,

20. Ammianus Marcellinus, a Grecian by birth, War'd many years under Julian in Gallia and Germany, and wrote the History of the Romans in thirty one Books: the fourteenth to the thirty first are all that are extant, wherein at large, and handsomely, he describes the acts of Constantins, Julian, Jovinian, Valentinian, and Valens the Emperours, unto the year of Christ 382.

21. Jornandes, a Goth, hath wrote the History of the Original Eruptions, Families of their

Kings, and principal Wars of the Goths, which he hath continued to his own time, that is, the

year of our Lord 550.

22. Procopius, born at Cafarea in Palestine, and Chancellour to Belifarius, the General to Justinian the Emperour, being also his Councellour and

23. Agathias, of Smyrna, continues Processius, from the twenty seventh of Justinian, Anno Dom. 554. to the end of his Reign, Anno Dom. 566. the Wars of Narfes with the Goths and Franks; the wars of warjer with the command rrang; with the Persians at Cholchis, wherein he recites the Saccession of the Persian Kings, from Artawerses, who, Anno Dom. 230. leised on the Parthian Empire, to the Reign of Institutan, Anno Dom. 530. and in the end treats of the irruption of the Hunnes into Thrace and Greece, and their

repression by Belifarius now grown old.
24. Paulus Diaconus, of Aquileia, Chancellour to Desiderius, King of the Lombards, Writes the entire History of the Lombards to Ann. Dom. 773. in which Charles the Great took Desiderius the last King, and brought Lombardy under his own

power.

25. Haithonus, an Armenian, many years a Souldier in his own Country, afterwards a Monk at Cyprus, coming into France about the year of Christ 1307. was commanded by Pope Clement the fifth to write the Empire of the Tartars in

26. Laonicus Chalchondylas, an Athenian, wrote the History of the Turks in ten Books, from Ottoman, Anno 1300. to Mahomet the fecond, who

extends to Ann. Dom. 963.
28. Sigebert, a Monk in a Abby in Brabant, wrote his Chronicon, from the death of Valens the Emperour, on Anno Dom. 381. to the Empire of Henry the fifth, Anno Dom. 1112. where. in he hath digested much of the French and British Affairs, and acts of the German Empe-

29. Saxo Grammaticus, Bishop of the Church, of Rotschilden, wrote the Danish History from utmost Antiquity to his own time, and King Camutus the fixth, almost to the year of Christ 1200, but more like a Poet than Historian, com-

monly also omitting an account of the time.

30. Conradus, Abbot of Orsperga, a Monastery in Suevia, as worthy of reading as any of the German Writers, hath described the Affairs Anno Dom. 363. He was present in the Expedition of Julian into Persia, and shourished in the Reign of Valens the Emperour. Anna Dom. 1230.

31. Johannes Aventinus wrote the Annals of the Boii, and memorable matters of the Germans in feven Books, beginning from the Flood, and continuing his History to Ann. 1460.

32. Johannes Nauclerus, born not far from Tubinga, hath an intire Chronicon from the beginning of the World to his own time, and the year of our Lord 1500. in two Volums.

33. Albertus Crantzius hath brought down the History of the Saxons, Vandals, and the Northern Kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, Gothland, and

Norway, to Ann. 1504.

34. Johannes Sleidanus hath faithfully and plainly written the History of Lauber especially, and the contests about matters of Religion in the constant companion, in seven Books wrote the Empire of Germany; the Election and Assairs of Wars of Belifarius, with the Persians, Vandali, Charles the fifth, Emperour: and other of divers

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of the Kings of Europe, from Anno Dom. 1517.

to Ann. 1956.
35. Philippus Comineus wrote five Books of the Expedition of Charles the eighth, into Italy and Naples, and eight Books of the Acts of Lowis the eleventh, and Charles Duke of Burgundy, worthy to be read of the greatest Princes.

36. Froisardus wrote the sharp Wars betwixt the French and English from Anno 1335. to

37. Hieronymus Oforius wrote the Navigation

of the Portugals, round Africa into India; and the Acts of Emanuel, King of Portugal, from Anno 1497. to his death in twelve Books.

48. Amorius Bonfinius in four Decades and an half, hath wrote the History of the Hungarian Kings, to the death of Matthias, the fon of Huniades, and the beginning of the Reign of Ula-

39. Polydor Virgil hath wrote the History of England in twenty fix Books, to the death of

Henry the feventh.

40. Justinus flourished Anno Christi 150. and wrote a compendious History of most Nations, from Ninus the Affyrian King, to the twenty fifth year of Augustus, compiled out of forty four Books of Trogus Pompeius, a Roman. Ec-clesiastical Writers I have here no room for, but am content to have traced thus far the steps of David Chyrraus in his Chronology, whose help I have had in the setting down of this Cata-

### CHAP. IX.

Of the most famous and ancient Greek and Latin Poets.

times; nor is it that we have given these only a place here, as if our own Land were barren of fuch Worthies : Our famous Spencer, if he was not equal to any, was superiour to most of them, of whom Mr. Brown thus:

He fung th' Heroick Knights of Fairy Land In lines so elegant, and such command, That had the Thracian plaid but half so well, Hehadnot left Eurydice in Hell.

But it is fit we allow a due reverence to Antiquity, at least be so ingenuous as to acknowledge at whose Torches we have lighted our own:

The first of these Lights, 1. Orpheus was born in Libethris, a City of Thrace, the most ancient of all Poets; he wrote the Expedition of the Argonauts into Col. chis, in Greek Verse, at which he was also prefent: this Work of his is yet extant, together with his Hymns, and a Book of Stones. The Poets make him to be the Prince of the Lyricks, of whom Horace in his Book De Arte Poetica:

Sylvestres homines facer interpresque deorum, Cadibus & foedo victu deterruit Orpheus, Dictus ob hoc lenire Tygres, rabidosque leones,

His Father was Qeagrus, his Mother Caliopea, and his Mafter was Linus a Poet and Philosopher; Orpheus is faid to have flourished Anno Mundi 2737. Vid. Quenstedt. Dial. de Patr. vir. illustr. p. 453. Voss. de Nat. & Constit. artis Poet. cap. 13. selt. 3. p. 78. Patrit. de Instit. reipub. l. 2. th. 6. p. 83.

2. Homerus, the Prince of Poets, born at Colophon, as Cluverius doubts not to affirm : but more Cities besides that strove for the honour. according to that in Gellius:

Septem urbes certant de stirpe illustris Homeri, Smyrna, Rhodos, Colophon, Salamis, Ios, Ar-(gos, Athena.

Many are the Encomiums he hath found amongst learned men, as, The Captain of Philosophy,; The first Parent of Antiquity, and Learning of all forts; The original of all rich Invention; The Fountain of the more abstrufe Wisdom; and the father of all other Pocts.

- à quo ceu fonte perenni Vatum Pieriis ora rigantur aquis.

Of him this is part of Quintilians Character; In great things no man excelled him in fublimity, nor in small matters in propriety. In whom, saith Paterculus, this is an especial thing, that before him there was none whom he could imitate, and after him none is found that is able to imitate him. He flourished Anno Mund. 3000. Vid. Quenstedt. dialog. p.483. Gell. noct. Attic. lib. 3. cap. 11.

Quenfted: dialog. p. 483. Gell.nott. Attic. lib. 3. cap. 11. p. 104. Quintil. inflit. oxator. lib. 10. cap. 1. p. 466. 3. Heliodus was born at Cuma, a City in Eolia, bred up at Afra, a Town in Beotia; a Poet of a most elegant genius: memorable for the fost sweetness of his Verse, called the son of THE Reader hath here a flort account of fome of the most eminent of Apollo's old Courtiers, as they succeeded one another in the savour of the Muse's, not but the favour of the Muse's, not but the stripts but but the savour of the Muse shouth the savour of the that those bright Ladies have been (I was about hundred years after him; I find him faid to flouto fay ) equally propitious to others in after- rish Anno Mundi 3140. Vid. Quintil. instit. orat. lib. 10. cap. 1. p. 466. Vell. Patercul. hill. lib. 1. .... Voll. de Poet. Grac. cap. 2. p. 9. Quenfedt. dial. p. 478.

4. Alcans a famous Lyrick Poet was born in the Isle of Lesbos, in the City of Mitylene, whence now the whole lile hath its name; what Verses of his are left, are fet forth by Henricus Stephaor insare terr, are ter forth by Herricus Stepha-mus with those of the rest of the Lyricks. Quin-tilian faith of him, That he is short and magni-ficent in his way of speaking, diligent, and for the most part like Homer; he sourished Olympa, 45, Vid. Quenstedt. dialog. p. 433. Quintil. instit. orat. lib. 16. cap. 1. p. 468.

5. Sappho, an excellent Poetress, was born in the lile of Leftor, and in the City of Erefus there; the was called the ninth Lyrick, and the tenth Muse; she wrote Epigrams, Elegics, Iambicks, Monodies, and nine Books of Lyrick Veries; and was the Inventress of that kind of Verse which from her is called the Sapphick; she attained to no finall applause in her contention, first with Stefichorus, and then with Alcans; she is faid to flourish about the 46 Olympiad, Voff. Instir. Poet. lib. 3. cap. 15. p. Quenstedt. Dial. p. from her tallons a Tortoise upon his bare head, 434. Parrie de instit. reipub. lib. 2. cir. 6. p. 90. by the stroke of which he died. He stourished

6. Stesichorus was born at Himera, a City in Sicily, a Lyrick Poet, some of whose Poems are yet extant, writ in the Dorick Dialect: his Works declare the strength of his wit, while he sings of great Wars and noble Chieftains; and with his Harp fustains the borden of an Epick Verse; he preserves the due dignity of his perfons, both in their speech and actions; and had he retained himself within bounds, he might have feemed the next to a Rival with Homer, but he is too copious and luxuriant; he flourished

ne is too copious and invariant; ne nourished Olymp, 54. Vid. Quintil. Inflit.orator. lib. 10. cap. 1. p. 468. Quenftedt. dial. p. 399.
7. Phocylides, a Philotopher and Poet, was born at Miletum, a City in Caria: he wrote in Heroick Verse, as also some Elegies, was contemporary with Theognis, and stourished Olympiad

50. Quensfeed: dial. p. 477.
8. Theognis, born in Magara, or Magaris, a City in Sicily, heretofore called Hybla: he was Gnomographus, whose Sentences are cited by almost all Greek Authors that are of any great name : Vollius faith he was born not in the Sicilian but Anick Magaris, as may clearly be collected from Theognis himself. He is said to live in the time of King Crassus: but so long survived him, that he reach'd the beginning of the Persian War; he flourished Olympiad 58. Quenstedt. dial. p. 402.

Apostle when he cites him, calls him, Titus 12. A Propher of your own. He wrote a Book of Oracles, faith St. Ferom, and was contemporary with Solon, fo that he flourished Olymp. 45.

Quenstedt. dial. p. 429.
10. Anacreon was born in Teos, a place in the middle of Ionia; he was one of the nine Lyricks: and both in his Writings and whole manner of life petulant and wanton. He was fami-I'ar with Polycrates the Samian Tyrant, whom he also celebrated in his Verses. Though aged, he fell in love with Bathyllus a young Boy, of whose hard-heartedness he complains; he lived about the 64 Olympiad, Patrit de infitt. Respub. lib. 4. tit. 11. p. 169. Voff de Poet. Gracis, cap. 4. p. 22. Quenftedt. dial. p. 482.
11. Simonides is of somewhat a slender stile,

otherwise he is commendable for the propriety, and a kind of pleafantness in his Speech; he had a peculiar faculty in the exciting of men to pity and compassion, infomuch, that in this respect he is by some preferred before all the Authors of his time; he was a Lyrick Poet, wrote lambicks, all the ornaments of that Tongue are contained, and was born in the Isle of Amorgus; divers Asharp observer and reprover of Vices; he flouothers there were of this name, but none more eminent than this in Poetry ; Quintil.de Instituorat lib. 10. cap. 1. p. 468. Carol. Steph. in voce.

12. Afchylus was born in the City of Athens, the first Author of Tragedies, say the ancient Greek Writers, whence Horace,

— persona pallaque repertor honesta Æschylus & modicis instravit pulpita tignis, Et docuit magnumque loqui, nitique cothurno.

He fought valiantly in the Battel of Marathon; his Poems were sublime and grave; and he therein Grandiloguus ufque ad vitium, faith Quintilian, flying into Sicily in the fifty eighth year of

by the stroke of which he died. He flourished Olymp. 74. Horat. de Arte Poet. vers. 279. Voss. Olymp. 74. raorat. ae zene vott. ver. 219. veg. de Pottis Gracis, cap. 4. p. 25. Quenftedt. dial.p. 421. Quinil. inflit. weater. l. 10. c. 1. p. 468:

13. Pindarus born at Thebes, a City in Bearia;

of all the nine Lyricks, faith Quintilian, Pindarus is far the fuperiour in Spirit, Magnificence, Sentences, Figures, happily copious both in things and words, and therefore *Horace* thinks him inimitable :

Pindarum quifquis studet amulari I-Ule, ceratis ope Dadale & Nittur pennis, vitreo daturus Nomina ponto.

Monte decurrens velut amnic imbres Quem super notas aluere ripas Ferver, immensusque ruit, profundo Pindarus ore.

He also made some Tragedies, Epigrams, and other things, and flourished Olympiad 75. Voss. de Poet. Grac. cap. 5. p. 29. Quintil. insti. orator. lib. 10. cap. 1. p. 468. Horat. Oae 11. lib. 4. Quenstedt dial. p. 4 1 1.

14. Sophocles was a Tragedian born in Athens; he was called The New Syren, The Flower of Poets, and the Bee from the sweetness of his Vossi de Poet. Grees, cap. 4, p. 21.

Speech: he was by some thought to excel Euripides in the Majesty of his Stile, and Quinitian will not determine which was the better Poet; hence the Speech: he was by fomethought to excel Euripihe flourished Olympiad the 83. Vost. de Poet. Grecis, cap. 4. p. 26. Quenstedt. dial. p. 422. Quintil. instit. orator. lib. 10. cap. 1. p. 468.

15. Euripides, a noble Tragick Poet, was born at Athens: a Poet of excellent wit, faith Volius; Cicero much esteemed him; he was a familiar friend to King Archelaus, from whomas he returned home, he was torn in pieces by Dogs: his Tomb is near Athens. He contended with Euphorion and Sophocles; was Scholar to Anaxagoras in Physicks, to Prodices in Rhetorick, and to Socrates in Morals; he slowished Olympiad 83. Voff. de Poet. Grac. cap. 6. p. 36. Quenstedt. dial. p. 422. Quintil. instit. orator. lib. 10. сар. 1.р. 468.

16. Aristophanes was a famous Comick Poet. but of his Country nothing is certain: fome fay he was an Athenian, others a Rhodian, and some an Agyptian; he is at this day the only Greek Comedian extant, but fcarce extant in the fourth part of him; he is faid to be the excellent Exemplar of the Anick Lepidity, as one in whom A sharp observer and reprover of Vices; he flou-

rished Olympiad 96. Quenstedt. Dial. p. 424.
17. Menander, fon of Diopithes, and Scholar of Theophrastus, the ancient Comick Poet; he lived in Athens: Plutarch compares him with Aristophanes; and for weight in Sentences, elegance and beauty of expression, and for wit, he prefers before him this Prince of Comicks ( as he is by fome called.) He wrote one hundred and eight Comedies, of all which, besides a few Verses, nothing remains but the memory; he flourished Olympiad 118. Quintil. de Instit. orat. lib. 10. cap. 1. p. 469. Gell. nott. Attic. lib. 3. cap. 16. p. 109. Voss. de Poet. Grac. cap. 8. p. 57. Quenstedt.

dial. p. 424.
18. Theorieus was of Coos, and went thence his age, an Eagle, as he fat on a Rock, drop'd to Syracufe; his fweet Poems are yet extant, and

Greek

taught in Schools; he wrote Bucolicks in the Do | and fold Plaies; thence he went to Tarentum. vick Dialect; Suidas notes, that of old there were three Poets Writers of Bucolicks, this Theocritus, Moschus the Sicilian, and Bion of the City of Smyrna. Our Poet lived in the time of 14 of Smyrna. Our Poet lived in the time of Prolomeus Lagus, and Prolomeus Philadelphus, A. ab O. C. 475. Olympiad 123. Quenftedt. dial. p. 397. Vos. de Poet. Grac. cap. 8. p. 61. Quintil. de institutional control of the Poet. Grac. 19. p. 467.

19. Aratus was born at Soit of Soice, a Town of Cilicia afterwards called Pompeiopolis; he was Phylician to Antioonus King of Macedon, a most Learned 4. Publics Terentius, the most elegant Writer cian to Anigonus, King of Macedon, a most Learned Poet, and one that wrote divers things, amongst others a Book of Astronomy called pairbuira, in which he elegantly describes in Heroick Verse the whole frame of the Celestial Sphere, the Image, Figure, rife and fet of all the Stars therein: which was Translated into Latin by Cicero, and others; Chytrans faith he was of Tarsus, and that St. Paul his fellow Citizen, cites in his Sermon at Athens an Hemistick of this his fellow Philadelphus, Olympiad 124. Chytr.de Poet.lett.p.217

Voff. de Poet. Grec. cap. 8. p. 63.
20. Lycophron was a Grammarian and Tragick Poet, born at Chalcis, heretofore a rich Town or Cassandra, an obscure Poem; he flourished Olympiad 127. Voss. de Poet. Grac. cap. 8. p. 64-Quenftedt. dial. p. 432.

21. Oppianus (born in Anazarbus, as fome, in Corycus, laith Suidas, both Cities of Cilicia) was a Granmarian and Poet, fweet, generous, and p. 379 incomparable, faith Rosinus. He wrote Halieutica, or of Fishes and Fishing five Books, and four of Hunting, all which are extant : Alexander Severus fo much delighted in them, that for every Verse he gave him a Stater of Gold, upon which they were called Golden Verses, Quenstedt.

dial. p. 499.
22. Musaus, the same who wrote the Loves of Scaliger, to be before Homer himself: Yet, faith Vollius, nothing is more manifest, than that he lived under the Cofars, and that after the fourth Age, and is therefore in old Books called Mufaus the Grammarian , Voff. de Poet. Grac. Pap. 9. p. 81.

1. Quintus Ennius, born at Rudia, say some, at Tarentum lay Eutropius and Eusebius; from him Virgil, the Phonix of the Latin Poets, borrowed not a few Verses, and with some light change, transferred them into his own Poems. Once being found reading of Emiss, and ask'd what he was about? I am, faid he, gathering of Gold out of Emiss his Dunghil. Emiss hat the first place amongst the Latin Epick Poets; he wrote the Roman War in Heroick Verses: he died of the Gout at past feventy years of age, was buried in the Monument of the Scipio's, in the Appian way, a mile from the City; he Courified A. ab U. C. 570. Voff. p. 4.
2. Pacuvius was born at Brundusum; he was

where he died almost ninety years of age, Vost. de Poet. Latin. cap. 1. p. 6.

The most famous Latin Boets.

3. Plantus was by birth from Umbria, through a scarcity that was at Rome, he was fain to hire out himself to a Baker to work at his hand-mill, where as oft as he had leifure from his work, he wrote and fold his Comedies; he flourished in the latter end of the second Punick War, and in the fucceeding feventeen years, and died in

of Latin Comedy, was born at Carthage betwixt the second and third Punick War. He ferved Terentius Lucanue, a Senatour in Rome, by whom for his wit and person, he was not only civilly treated, but foon obtained his freedom; Cicero faith, he was the best Author of the Latin Tongue, and his bosom companion, because he used frequently to read in him; he wrote fix Comedies, and flourished Olympiad 151. but Citizen; he flourished in the time of Ptolomaus died in Arcadia, Quensteds. dial. p. 671. Voss. de Lat. Poet. cap. 3. p. 41.

5. C. Lucilius was born at Suessa Arunca, a Town in Italy; he was a Writer of Satyres, yes the chief of the Latin Satyrists, faith Tully, a the Pleiades: the relt were Theorems, Nicander, a flar wit, a man of excellent life himfelf, and Callimachus, Apollonius, Aratus, and Homerus a finging acculer of the villanies of others; he junior; he wrote many Tragedies which are all lost: all that is extant of him is his Alexandra, war'd under Scipio Africanus in the Numantine War, he died at Naples in the Numantine War, he died at Naples in the forty fixth year of his age, in the 160 Olympiad, A. Gell. note. Attic. lib. 18. cap. 8. p. 4.90. Voff. de Lat. Poet. cap. 2. p. 9. Quintil. de inflit. orator. lib. 10. cap. 1. p. 472. Plin. nat. biff. lib. 1. cap. p. Quenfledt. dial.

6. Titus Lucretius Carus; he wrote a Book of the nature of things, according to Epicurus his doctrine, in whose foot-steps he trod; all his Philoophy tends to the extirpation of Religion; and himfelf frequently confelles. That he wrote what he did for that purpose, that he might free men from the burden of Religion, and the fear 22. Mulaus, the same who wrote the Loves of of the gods; by a Philire or Love-potion he was How and Leander: though he is said by Julius made mad, and in the forty fourth year of his age flew himself; he flourished Anno ab V. C.680. and about 174 Olympiad. Voss. de Foct. Lat. cap. 1. p. 13. Quenstedt. dial. p. 362.

7. M. Annaus Lucanus was born at Corduba in Spain; J. Scaliger faith of him, That he is long and the father of tediousness: but Quintilian gives him this Character, That he is ardent and iprightful: remarkable for his Sentences, and rather to be numbred amongst Oratours than Poets. An excellent describer he is of the Civil War betwixt Cefar and Pompey; a great speaker, and full of Heroick Spirit; being found in the Conspiracy of Pifo, he cut his veins and bled to death; he flourished Anno Christi 62. Vossi de Poet. Lat.cap. 3.9.41. Quintil. de Instit. orator.lib. 10. cap. 1.9.471. Quensfedt. dial. p. 10.

8. Publ. Virgilius Maro, is, by general consent,

The Prince of the Latin Poets; he was born at Andes, a Village near unto Manua in Italy; Jul. Scaliger faies of him, That he ought to be the Pattern, Rule, beginning and end of all Poetical imitation. Josephus Scaliger saith, He not only excels all humane ingeny, but hath raised himself to a kind of equality with nature 2. Pacuvius was born at Brundussum; he was a Tragedian of great account, and the son of Enniu his sister, he liv'd at Rome, wherehe painted bones were translated to Naples, and buried about two miles from the City, with an Epitaph of his own making: Thus,

Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc Parthenope, cecini Pascua, Rura, Duces.

he flourished Anno ab V. C. 728. Voss. dePoet, Lat

cap. 2: p. 26. Quenfledt. dial. p. 299.
9. Q. Horatius Flaccus, the Prince of the Latin Lyrick Poets, was born at Venufum in Italy, he is (faith Quimilian) the chief at noting the manners of men, very pure and accurate, worthy almost alone to be read; he rises high sometimes, is full of jucundity, and various Figures, and hath a most happy boldness in words; he died at Rome aged about fifty, and flourished in the Reign of Angustus, Anno ab V. C. 735. Voss. de Poet. Lat. cap. 2. p. 26. Quenstedt. dial. p. 382. Quintil. de Instit. orator. l. 10. c. 1. p. 472.

10. Publ. Ovidius Nafo was born at Sulmo, an old Town of the Peligni in Italy; thus faith he being turn'd over to the Senate to be condemn'd. himfelf, Trift. lib. 4. Eleg. 10.

Sulmo mihi patria est, gelidis therrimus undis, Millia qui novies, distat ab urbe decem.

He excels all others in Elegy, and therefore by Dempster is called The Prince of Elegy; in the judgement of Seneca, he is a most ingenious Poet, had he not reduced that plenty of wit and matter into childish toyes : his Medaa, saith Quintilian, shews how much that man was able to perform, had he chose rather to govern than indulge his wit; he died in his banishment, and is buried near the Town of Tomos; he flourished Anno Dom. 4. Quintil. de Instit. orator.lib. 10.cap. 1. p. 473. Voss. de Poet. Lat. cap. 2. p. 29. Senec. nat.

Quaft. cap. 27. p.
11. C. Valerius Catullus, was born at Verona, of no obscure Parentage, for his father was familiar with *Julius Cosar*, and he himself was so accepted at *Rome*, for the facility of his wit and learning, that he merited the Patronage of Cicehe died at Rome in the thirtieth year of his age, and that was commonly faid of him,

Tantum parva suo debet Verona Catullo Quantum magna suo Mantua Virgilio.

He flourished Olympiad 180. Anno Dom. 40. Vost de Poet. Lat. cap. 1. p. 14. Gell. nolt. Attic. lib. 7. сар. 20. р. 220.

12. Albius Tibullus, of an Equestrian Family in Rome, a Poet famous for his Elegies, in which name of Delia: whereas he was very rich, by the iniquity of the times he complains he was reduced to poverty; he composed four Books of Epigrams, weary of his Country and there having wrote his twelfth Book of Epigrams, weary of his Country and Life, as being ill treated by his Country and Life, as being ill treated by his Country and his Verse, it is said of him,

18. Statist Papinius, born at Naples, lived under Domitian; he left five Books Sylvarum,

Donec erunt ignes, arcufque Cupidinis arma, Discentur numeri culte Tiballe tui.

He flourished A. ab V. C. 734. Quenste dt. dial. p. 369. Petr. Crinit. de Poet. Lat. lib. 3. p. 71.

faith.

Ut nostris tume facta superbiat Umbrialibris. Umbria Romani patria Callimachi.

He complains that he was put out of his fathers Lands, in that division that was made amongst the Souldiers of the Triumvirate. The true name of his Cymbia was Holtia, faith Apuleius. We have four Books of his Elegies; some write that he died in the forty first year of his age; he flourished with Ovid, Catullus, and Tibullus, Petr. Crinit. de Poet. Lat. lib. 3. p. 71. Vaff. de Poet. Lat. cap. 2. p. 31.

14. Cornelius Gallus, born at Forojulium, was an Oratour and famous Poet; from a mean fortune, he was received into the friendship of Augustus, and by him made the first President of Egypt, when it was become a Roman Province: Through his discourse in his Wine at a Feast, he came into suspicion of a Conspiratour, and for very shame he slew himself in the fixty third year of his age; he wrote four Book of Elegies, his Lycoris was one Cytheris a freed Maid of Volumnius; most of his Writings are lost; he flourished Olympiad 188. Voss. de Poet. Lat.

15. Decius Junius Juvenalie, was born at Aquinum in Italy; he spent his studies in writing Satyres, following the examples of Lucilius and Horace, in which kind he hath gained no mean reputation amongst the learned: The Prince of Satyrists, saith J. Scaliger; his Verses are far better than those of Horace; his Sentences are sharper, and his phrase more open; having offended Paris the Pantomime at eighty years of age, in shew of honour he was made Presect of a Cohort, and fent into Agypt; he flourished Anno Dom. 84. Quenstedt. dial. p. 372. Voss. de

Poet. Lat. cap. 3. p. 41.

16. A. Persus Flaccus was born at Volaterra, an ancient and noble City in Italy, feated by the River Cacina. He wrote Satyres, wherein he ro, as he himself acknowledges with thanks. He loved Clodia, whom by a seigned name he calls Leftia, Martial prefers him before himself; so no fa Philosopher, while he severely reprehended at Rome in the thirtieth year of his age, hends, he is instructive; much he borrowed our of Plato, faith Chytraus; by some he is under cenfure for his obscurity; he sourished in the Reign of Nero, Anno Dom. 64. died in the twenty ninth year of his age, about the 210 Olympiad, Quenstedt. dial. p. 322. Voss. de Poct. Lat. cap. 3.p. 41.

17. N. Valer. Martialis was born at Bilbilis in Celtiberia, in the Reign of Claudius the Emperour. At twenty years age he came to Rome under Nero, and there continued thirty five, much favoured by Titus and Domitian. He was a Tribune, and he was the first amongst the Romans that excel'd, of the Order of Knights in Rome; after Domitifaith Vollius; he was in familiarity with Horace an's death, he was not in the like honour, and and Ovid. He loved Plancia under the feigned therefore in Trajans time, return'd into his own

twelve Thebaidos, five Achilleidos; Martial liked not that he was so much favoured, and in his Writings never mentions him, Voff.de Poet. Lat.

cap. 3. p. 45. 13. Sex. Aurel. Propertius was born in Mevania, Rome, was born in Gascony at Burdigala, now cala Town in Umbria, as he himself somewhere led Burdeaux, at he tells us himself thus,

Latin

Chap. 11.

Diligo Burdigalam, Romam colo, civis in illa, Conful in ambabus, cuna hic, ibi fella curulis.

Scaliger faith of him, That he had a great and acute wit; his Stile is fomewhat harsh; he sourifhed Anno Dom. 420. Quenftedt. dial. p. 36. Voff.

de Poet. Lat. cap. 4.P. 55.

20. Marcellus Palingenius wrote the Zodiack of life, that is, of the right way of inflitution of men in twelve the life, study, and manners of men in twelve Books, a Work of great Learning and Philosophical; he flourished Anno Dom. 1480. Quen-

stedt. dial. p. 392. 21. Baptista Mantuanus, Sirnamed Hispaniolus, a Monk and excellent Poet, to whom Mantua gave both birth and name; he was accounted the almost only Poet in his age, and another Maro; he taxed with great freedom and liberty. the corruption of the Roman Church, the imothers he thus writes of the Simony and Covetoufness of the Popes.

---- Venalia nobis Templa, Sacerdotes, altaria, facra, corona, Ignis, Thura, preces, calum est venale, Densque.

He wrote divers Verses in praise of the Saints, and other excellent Books, and flourished Anno Dom. 1494. Quenftedt. dial. p. 300.

### CHAP. X.

Of Musick; the strange efficacy of it, and the most famous Musicians.

most celebrated amongst the Ancients, the Dorian or Dorick, as a promoter of wisdom and chastity; the Phrygian, transporteth the mind to quarrelling and fury; the Folian, conjures down the evil Spirit of anger, and enclines the appealed foul to fleep; and then the Lydian, railes and elevates the minds of men from terrene and earthly things, and enkindles devout defires after fuch as are heavenly: Thus large is the Empire which Musick exerciseth over the foul of man, and what it hath been further able to do as to the body, for this I refer you to fome of the following Examples.

1. Concerning the efficacy and might of Mufick, I am desirous to set down what my felf saw practifed upon De la March, a Gentlewoman near to Garet, young, vertuous and passable for 6.28.9.806. beauty; upon report of her husbands inclination to change, and novel affections, the fell into fuch a fury, that on the fudden she would throw her felf into the fire, or out at the window, or into a Fish-pond near her house, out of which she had been twice rescued: and so was more diligently kept: The Phylicians attended her to no purpole, notwithstanding all their endeavours: but a Capuchin palling that way to crave Alms, and hearing what had befallen her, advised, "That

in the night some pleasing Ditties should confort with the Musick: it was accordingly performed, and in less than three month the violent passion for look her, and she is at this time found both in body and mind.

2. Hikewife knew another Perfon of Honour Trealury of at Roane, whose name may be best known by Dis Arction Parreau, who all her life-time did never use the and Mod. help of any Phyfick, how great foever her in times, 68-firmities were: but in all her hurrs, difficults, child-birth and lamenefs, she only desired one who could skillfully play on the Tabout and Pipe, inflead of a Phylician. Being well entred a to Age, an extreme pain feifed upon her knee, tupposed some spice of the Gout, she canned her Tabourer instantly to play her a pleasant and lively Coranto. The Tabourer striving to exceed himself in art and dexterity, in readiness of wind and agility of hand, fell down in a fwoon, and fo continued for three quarters of an hour, piety, and villanies of the Popes; amongst the Lady then complain'd that her pain and affliction was never fo extraordinary as in the time of the Musicks fo sudden collation: The Musician being recovered and refreshed with a glass of brisk Wine, fell asresh to his former skillful mufical playing, and the Lady was thereby fo eased of her pain, that it utterly left her; I my felf was in the Chamber when this accident happened, and do avouch upon my credit, That the Gentlewoman thus lived an hundred and fix

> 3. Clinias, the Pythagorean, was a person very Athendeio. different both in his life and manners from other 1. 14.6.5. men: and if it chanc'd at any time, that he was p.623,624. inflamed with anger, he would take his Harp, play Elizar, upon, and fing to it, faying, as oft as he was ur. his. asked the cause of his fo doing, That by this p. 409. means he found himself reduced to the temper of his former mildnefs.

4. Tyrteus the Spartan Poet, having first re-camer.oper. hearfed his Verses, and afterwards made them subsection to be sung with Flutes well tuned together, he so 6.18 p. 59. Here are four forts of Musick which were thereby; that whereas they had before been overcome in divers conflicts, being then transported with the fury of the Mules, they remained conquerours, and cut in pieces the whole Army of the Meffenians.

s. Timotheus, a Milefun, was fo excellently Alex ab skilled in Mufick, that when he play'd and fing Alex in a Song, composed in honour of Pallay, in the prefere of Alexander the Great, the Prince as one fal. 178. transported with the Gallantry, and Martial Im- Sabel. Ex. transported with the Gallantry, and wattrain inmour of the air, flatted up, and being flitted | 1.0 c. 8.
in every part, called for his Armour: But then ppplp, foragain the Mufician changing into more fedate dinand, ead,
and calmer Notes, founding as it were a Retreat, medic, bift,
the Prince also lat quiet and fill.

81. p. 267. the Prince also fat quiet and still.

6. There was a Musician in Denmark that did fibe. cent.2. fo excel in his Art, that he was wont to boaff, 1.81.p.319.
That he could with his Musick sethis hearers be- camer. open fides themselves, or make them merry, pensive, sibe. cont.2. or furious, as he pleased; which he also per-cap. 81. formed upon tryal, at the command of one of P. 320. the Danish Kings, viz. Ericus the fecond, Sirnamed the Good.

named the Good.

7. At fuch time as the Tyrant Engenius raifed Nicep. 1.12. that perillous War in the East, and that money 6. 23. p. grew thort with the Emperour Theodosius, he de-state carries subsidies, and to gather from all 6.18. p. 99. parts more than before he had ever done; the Citizens of Antioch bare this exaction with so ill a fome skilful and experienced perfon upon the Lute, should continue to play by her: and that will, that after they had difgorged many out-

ragious words against the Emperour, they pulled been found by experience to stir in the sad and down his statues, and those also of the Empress drowste so strange an alacrity, that they have implore the goodness of God, and that with tinued and it vanisheth tears, That it would please him to calm the Em perours heart. These supplications and prayers were folemnly fung with forrowful Tunes, and lamenting voices. Their Biffiop Flavianus employed himself valiantly in this needful time, in the behalf of the City, made a Journey to Theodofus, and did his utmost to appeale him: but finding himfelf rejected; and knowing that the Emperour was deviling fome grievous punishment; and on the other side, not having the boldness to speak again, and yet much troubled in his thoughts because of his people, there came this device into his head: At such time as the Emperout fat at meat, certain young boyes were wont to fing mufcally unto him; Flaviania, wrought fo, that he obtained of those that had the charge of the boyes, that they would fuffer, them to ling the fupplications and prayers of the City of Antioch: Theodofus lithing to that grave Mufick, was 60 moved with it, and fo touched, with conventions of the control of th with compassion, that having then the Cup in his hand, he with his warm tears watered the Wine that was in it, and forgetting all his conceived displeasure against the Aniocheans, freely pardoned them and their City.

8. The fons of Ludovicus the first (then Em-(d. 5, 1, 3) perour) had confpired against him; and amongst h1283. divers of the Bishops that were confederate with them, was Theodulphus, Bishop of Orleans, whom the Emperour clap'd up in Prison in Anjon; in this place the Emperour kept his Easter, and was present at the Procession on Palm Sunday, in imitation and honour of Christs entrance into Ferusalem. All the Pomp passing by the place where Theodulphus was under restraint, the Bishop in fore-fight of that folemnity, had prepared a most elegant Hymn in honour of that Procession, and as the Emperour palled by, opening his Cafement, with a clear and mulical voice; he fang it, fo as to be heard of the multitude that paffed by: The Emperour enquired What voice that was, and who that fing? It was told him the Captive Bishop of Orleans. The Emperour diligently attending both the purport of the Verfes, and fweetness of the voice, was therewith so delighted, that he restored the Prisoner forthwith

to his liberty. o. In part of Calabria are great store of Taranula's, a Serpent peculiar to this Country, and taking that name from the City of Tarenum. Some hold them to be a kind of Spiders, others of Efficient of the Armid of Spiaces, soldiers of Efficient the other: The sting is deadly, and the contrary operations thereof most miraculous: 1.14. For fome fo flung, are still oppressed with a leawhips, continued and continued varies waking. Some fing up and down; and others half, are extremely lazy: he fweats; a fecond vomits; a third runs mad; fome weep, and others laugh typics, continually, and that is the most usual: The merry, the mad, and otherwife actively disposed, are cured by Musick, at least it is the cause, in that it incites them to dance indefatigably, for by labour and sweat the poyson is experd. And Musick also by a certain high excellency, hath

Musick also by a certain high excellency, hath

Musick also by a certain high excellency, hath 249. merry, the mad, and otherwise actively disposed,

his Wife. A white after, when the near of their fury was paft, they began to repent themselves in the mean time the pain hath asswards the infection being driven from the hearty and their city. Then mind released of her sufferance: if the Musick integration is the mean time the pain hath asswards the infection being driven from the hearty and the mind released of her sufferance: if the Musick integration is the mean time the pain hath asswards the infection being driven from the hearty and the mind released of her sufferance: if the Musick integration is the mean time the pain hath asswards the infection being driven from the hearty and the mind released of her sufferance if the Musick integration is the mean time the pain hath asswards the infection being driven from the hearty and the mean time the pain hath asswards the infection being driven from the hearty and the mind released of her sufferance if the Musick integration is the mean time the pain hath asswards the infection being driven from the hearty and the mind released of her sufferance is the mean time the pain hath asswards the infection being driven from the hearty and the mind released of her sufferance is the mean time the pain hath asswards the mind released of her sufferance is t wearled the Spectators with continued dancing : intermit, the malady renews; but again con-

tinued and it vanimers.

10. Milepiades, a noble Physician, as oft as he znimithat.
had Phrenetick Patients, or such as were unt. vol. 5.1. 3.
hinged, or evil affected in their mindsy did make P. 1291. use of nothing so much for the cure of them, and restauration of their health, as Symphony, and fweet harmony and confent of voices.

11. Ismenias, the Theban, and Scholar of An Zuin. Theat. 11. Ijmenias, the I nevan, and Scholar of An-Zuintheat, rigeridas, whed to cure divers of the Bearians of vol. 5, 13, the Sciatica, or Hip-gout, by the use of Musick; P. 1292. and faith Gellius, it is reported by divers; and most attic. Memorials are made of it, that when the Scia. 14, 2, 13, 162 pages 133. and affwaged with Mufick.

and anwaged with issues. 12: There was a young man, a Tauromininal value by birth, who having his head intoxicated val. 5.1.3. with Wine, and besides all instanced with anger, p. 1291. hastended to the House of his Misters, with a property of the host received his Rival purpose (because she had received his Rival thereinto) to fet it on fire: he was about his defign, when Pythagoras caused a Musician to play a lesion of the graver Musick, composed with Spondees, or long Notes, by which he was foreclaimed, that he immediately delifted from

ioreclaimed, that he immediately delitted from his angry enterprife.

13. When Apollomis was inquisitive of Ca. Philop. 1.5:
13. When Apollomis was inquisitive of Ca. Philop. 1.5:
13. When Apollomis was inquisitive of Ca. Philop. 1.5:
14. Mississipport of Ca. Philop. 1.5:
15. Mississipport of Ca. Philop. 1.5:
16. Mississipport of Ca. Philop. 1.5:
17. Mississipport of Ca. Philop. 1.5:
18. Mississipport of Ca. lover more enamoured, and a Religious man more devout, and more attentive to the worship of the gods.

### CHAP. XI.

Of fuch as by fight of the Face, could judge of the Inclinations, Manners, and Fortunes of the person.

T is said of Paracelfus, That he had such notable skill in Herbs, that at the first light he could discern and discover the quality, vertue and operation of any fuch as were shewed to him: There have been some men as skillful in the perufal of faces, fo that Monus needed not wish every man a casement in his breast, seeing both the inclinations and fuccelles of menhave been dextrously judged at by their outward ap-

1. Julius Cafar Scaliger had a fingular skill Fuller's horherein, for it is credibly averred. That he ne- by State, ver looked on his Infant fon Audelius but with be 2.6.8. grief, as forrow struck with some sad sign of ill 1.71. fuccess he saw in his sace: which child at last,

The Duke of Biron did lee him in his lickness, and affifted at his Funerals. No man living did better judge of the nature of men, by the confideration of their Vifages, than he. He did divine of the Duke of Biron's fortune by his countries of the Duke of Biron's fortune by his countries. tenance, and the proportions and lines of his face: for having confidered it somewhat curiouslace: for naving confidered it immembat curioully, he faid unto his Sifter, after his departure from his Chamber, This man hath the worst Physiognomy that ever I observed in my life, as of a man that will perish miserably: the event made good his Prediction.

3. Nazianzen, as soon as he beheld Julian the Socrat. Ec. 3. Nazzanzen, astoon as ne penera Julian the cufbifilds. Apostate, made a conjecture of his manners and 1.19.9.311. disposition, concerning whom these are his came open words in his secondOration against the Gentiles: fibe. cantil. The deformity of his gestures made me a Pro-6.57.9.251, phet, as to him: for these following did in no Niap, his man to have a backs force of a good man. The Nicip. Lies pnet, as to nim: for their following the in to wife feem to be the figure of a good man. The 2016, 5:1:2 his heaving up now this, and then the other floulder; his eyes, were fern, wandring, and floulder; his eyes were fern, wandring, and expressing something of furious in them; his feet were instable, and his geniculations frequent; his nose was such as betokened scorn and contempt, and the whole Figure of his face was framed to derilion; his laughter was often and loud; he would nod with his head when he ipake not; his speech was interrupted, and broken off before it came to the period of the Sentence , his questions frequent, confused and foolifi; his aniwers mapt, heaped one upon another, difagreeing with themselves, and with out order: and who can describe the rest? Such I faw him before his deeds, as his deeds did afterwards shew him to be: and if they were here present, who were then with me, and beheld the same things, they would justific this narration of mine: and withal would remember that I then spake these words, How great a plague doth the Roman Empire at this time nou-

Patrit. de difcovery of the nature, inclination, and difporegol. 5 fitions of menby the habit of their bodies, and tit. 15.
21. infpection of their eyes, face, and forehead, &c.
22. infpection of their eyes, face, and forehead, &c.
22. infpection of their eyes, face, and forehead, &c.
23.13.23.
Being defired by fome to give his judgement of
30. Fato
30. Fato
40. Fato fentence upon Socrates, whom they knew to be a man of the contrary perfections, they laugh'd

Jou. Flore. That e're long he should be a wicked Homicide; Zuin Theat. a Tyrant, that being a banished man he should be flain in Battel. Hermes therefore possessed with a fear of his fate, gave fecret order to Copo-mus, that he should kill Cocles, that wicked Artist. Cocles did forsee the disaster that was coming up on him, and therefore did arm his head with a privy Helmer, and ufually went with a two handed fword, which he could skilfully manage. But Coponus, in the habit of a Porter, came one time beand min, and as newasputting mskey into the lock of his door, he firuck him on the himder part of his head with a Hatchet, and flew him. He afterwards confessed, that he had no the Retinue of Orobasiu, the Parthian Embala. 433

Such as hap Angular shill in Phyliognomy. The Duke of Biron did see him in his sickness, other cause of the commitment of this murder,

but only that Coctes had fold him, That morely he would be a murderer.

6. We learn out of Proclus, that it was the cal. Ania. manner of the Pythagoreans, curiously and exactly het. b. c. to weigh and consider of such as came unto them, A. G. C. and the consideration of the pythagoreans. and by figns imprinted on their bodies, to judge Attic. t. 1. of their aptitude and inclination to a better life: 6.9. p. 18. Pythagoras did thus in his choice of his Scholars, and such as he judged fit for Learning he ad-

intered. Antiochus Tibertus was famous for his skill Jose Elog. 7. Antiochus Tibertus was famous for his skill Joseph In Chiromancy and Phyliognomy; he foretold with 5.1.3 Guida Balneus, that he should be slain by an inti-p. 1271. mate friend of his, upon a conceived suspicion against him: He also told Pandulphus Malatesta; the Ariminensian Tyrant, That he should be driven out of his Country, and that being in exile, he should need to be he should perish in great want: not long after Pandulphus caused Guido to be beheaded, as being jealous of his valour and vertue, and fluts up Antiochus himself in prison, determining to expect at leisure the sulfilling of the rest of his prelage. Antiochus had fo prevailed with the daughter of the Keeper of the Tower wherein he was inclosed, that the furnished him with a Rope, and by the help of that let him down into the Tower-ditch: but being betrayed with the noise of his Fetters, he was fetch'd back, and both he and the over-kind Maid were beheaded together. Pandulphus at length was forced to quit his Country, and being an Exile, and in great want, he was deferted of all men, and old as he was he died in a common Inn. Thus Antiochus was able to predict the fate of other men, but could neither foresee nor prevent his own.

8. That Egyptian Philosopher, that ( Plu- Camer. o. tarch faith) was the constant companion of Mar. fabr. cus. Amonius, was well skilled in these observation plain. ons, especially if there was nothing of Magick Anton. therein. He professed, That he knew the diffe- p. 950. rent natures and Fortunes of men by looking upon their faces; and he told his Patron Antonius, That his fortune was splendid; but withal he exhorted him to flun the Society of Octavius, for that his Genius, who of himfelf was great and high, was yet inferiour to, and afraid of the Genius of that other Prince.

of Johannes Bassides, while he was yet a Boy: she.d. they observing that his speech was soolish and monstrous, his manners malignant and perverse; by these and the like discoveries, they conjefaild, That he had fpoken nothing but what was the truth, only by the fludy of wifdom, he had overcome and amended all these faults of his calamity to their Country; they thercupon thought of taking him away betimes by poylon, which if they had, they had freed themselves of that bloody Tyranny, which he afterwards expension of the country ercifed amongst them.

10. Democritus had fo great skill in this Art of Land. Physiognomy, that thereby he rendred Hippora vol. 5.

tes an admirer of him. When one day a Maid p. 1214
came to him, he faluted her by the name of Vir. gin : when she came to him the next day, he called her woman, for she had lost her honour over-night: he also bought Diagora the Milesian, as knowing by Physiognomy that he would prove an

and comparing of his nature with the Rules of his Art, he faid it could not possibly be otherwife than that he should be a great man, and that he wondered how he could yet bear it, that he was not already the chiefest and first of ail

12. Titus Vespasian was bred up at Court with Tito 1.11. Britannicus, the ion of Claudin by Meffalina, had 6.2. p. 318. the fame Tutors and instructions with the young Prince, at which time it was that there came a Physiognomist, who by the order of Narcissia, consider of the aspect and countenance of Britannicus: this man did then most constantly affirm, That Britannicus should never be Emperour: but he faid of Titus (who at that time flood by) that e're long he fhould attain unto the Empire.

13. Strepfiades the first time he faw his fon vol. 5.1.2. (when he was returned from the School of Socrates) faid of him (by the view of his face and forehead) that he would make a good pleader in a bad cause, for that hesemed to carry in his vifage fomething of the Attick fubtilty and impudence.

zuin. Thea. 14. Isidorus, the Hispalensian Bishop, chanced vol. 5.1.2. to behold Mahomet in Spain, before such time as he had raifed fo great a flame, and even then by Church and the Common-wealth, and thereup-on commanded him to be feifed: But Mahomet

15. It should feem that C. Julius Cafar had Call P-737 fome knowledge in these matters, for when Antonius and Dolabella were accused to him, as if they intended to difturb the present state of fat, and had much hair on their head: but fuch | shew their teeth; and represented much variety as were pale-faced, and of a lean habit of body, of countenance, far different from the stiff and meaning thereby Brutus and Cassius, who afterwards were the chief heads in the Conspiracy against him.

zuin. Thea. 16. The Sultan of Agypt having heard of vol. 5. 1. 2. some Pilgrims of Jerusalem of great quality, when he had admitted them to his presence, and ty, that whoever looketh upon it, cannot tell reached them his hand to kis, he easily apprehended that Frederick, Duke of Saxony, was the chief amongst them by the proportion and the History of the Trojan War; and being reheroick make of his body.

### CHAP. XII.

Of the Painters in former times, and the principal Pieces of the best Artists.

Or the reputation of this Art Pliny tells us, That first in Sicyone, and then throughout all Greece it was ordained, That Gentlemens so has and free-born, should be first fear to a Painting School, theretolean (heretogen) the statement of the s Or the reputation of this Art Pliny tells us, Plin. l. 35. to a Painting School, theretolearn (before any wast wealth, by the only means of his excellent

dour, who beholding the face of Sylla, confidering of the motions of his body and mind, degree of Liberal Sciences. Certain it is. That degree of Liberal Sciences. Certain it is. That in former times it was had in that honour, that none but Gentlemen and free-born might meddle with it; as for Slaves, by a strict and perpetual Edict they were excluded from the benefit of this mystery; nor might they learn or be taught it. By what degrees it attained to its height, may be feen as followeth.,

1. Theon had many pieces wherein he difco- Alian. vered the excellency of his Art; but amongst var. bift. t. the chief was that of a man with his fword in 2.6.44. his hand, and his Shield stretched out before p. 84. the Freed-man of Claudius the Emperour, was to him, ready prepared for the Fight, his eyes feem to parkle with fire, and the whole frame and poliure of his body, is represented to threatening, as one that is intirely possessed with a Martial fury.

2. Nicias exceedingly delighted himself in his Alia var. profession of Painting, and withal was so intent biss. 1.3. upon it, that when he Painted Necya, he frequently forgot to eat his meat, and used to ask 6.31.4.547. his fervants, Whether he had dined or not? When this incomparable piece of Art was finished, King Prolomy sent to purchase it of him at the price of fixty Talents, but he refused to part with it, though for to vast a fumm.

3. Conv Cleoness was the man that perfected Alia. var. the Art of Painting, whenas before his time it. bift. 1.8. was but rudely and inartificially exercised, and c.8. p. 220. the Rules of Phyliognomy, he prefaged, That therefore his Pictures were fold at a price above he would prove the pelt and plague both of the any other Artists in that Age wherein he lived; he was the full that draw Dictures fide waies he was the first that drew Pictures side-waies.

being warned by the Devil of the approaching the Agrees with fuch rare skill, that Candaules, c.8. p. 533-danger, confulted his own fafety by a speedy King of Lydia, paid willingly for it as much gold. 4. Bularchus Painted in a Table the Battel of Plin. 1. 25.

as it came to in weight.

5. Polygnerus, the Thafian, was the first that Plin. 1.33. Painted women in gorgeous and light apparel, 6.9. P. 533. with their Hoods, and other head attire, or regal. 2. fundry colours. His Invention it was to paint it. 10. things, Cafar faid, he feared not such as were Images with the mouth open, to make them p. 114. heavy look of the Visage before-time; of his Workmanship is that Picture in a Table which now standeth in the stately Gallery of Pompeius of a man upon a Scaling Ladder, with a Target in his hand: but done with that art and dexteriwhether he is climbing up or coming down; he also beautified the great Gallery of Athens with quested by Elpinice, the daughter of Militades to Paint her amongst the Trojan women, he did it so exquisitely that it seemed to be alive.

6. Apollodorus, the Athenian, who lived in the plin. 1. 35. ninety third Olympiad, brought the Pencil into a c.9.p. 534. glorious name and especial credit. Of his making there is a Prieft at his devotion, praying and worshipping; another of Ajax all on a flaming fire, with a flash of Lightning, which at this day is to be feen at Pergamus, as an excellent piece of work: and to speak truth, before his daies there can hardly be shewed a Table which any man would take pleasure to look long upon.

other thing) the way to Paint and Draw Pi-tures upon Box Tables: It was also ordained, money, but to give away all his Pictures: his

Alcmena.

Alcmena, Penelope, Pan, Helena are famous pieces. Much speech there is of a Wrastler or Champion of his, wherein he pleafed hinself fo well that he subtribed to it, Invisional aliquis, facility quam imitaturus, sooner envyed than equalled. Another stately piecethere is of his Workmanship, Jupiter sitting upon the Throne of his Majesty, with all the other Gods standing by, and making court unto him. The imperfection of this Artist was, that the head and joints of his Pourtraictures were fomewhat of the

The most famous in the Art of Painting.

Plin. 1. 35.

8. Parrhafus was born at Ephefus, he was the c. 10. p 535. fift that gave true Symmetry to his Pictures, that best couched the hair of the head, and expressed the lovely grace and beauty about the Mouth and Lips; he was bold openly to challenge Zeuxis for the victory in this Art. Zeuxis brought upon the Stage a Tablet wherein clusters of Grapes were so lively represented, that the Birds of the Air came slocking to them. Parrhasius to shew his Workmanship brought a Tablet, wherein he had only depainted a Curtain, but so lively, that Zeuxis in a glorious bravery because the Birds had approved of his Handy work, faid to him in fcorn, Come Sir, away with your Curtain that we may fee your goodly Picture; but perceiving his error he was mightily abashed, yielded him the Victory, and said, Zeuxis hath beguiled poor Birds, but Parrhassus hath deceived Zeuxis, a professed Ar-

from tall the figns whereby the Pencil was able to express a real hearts grief; being yet to pourtray her own Father Agamemnon, he drew his Vilage covered with a Veil, leaving it to the imagination of the Spectators, to conceive of an unexpressible grief and extraordinary forrow that was in him to behold his Daughter bathed in her innocent blood. He painted a Cyclops lying a all the Art of painting a man feement to be comprized in that one Pourtrait; this piece remaineth at this day within the Temple of Peace,

1-lin. 1.35. 10. Pamphilus a Macedonian, was the first of 6.10.p.537. all Painters that was skilled in Arithmetick and Geometry, without which he judged it impossible to be a perfect Painter; he was renowned for drawing a Confraternity or Kindred, the battle fought before *Phlius*, and the victory of the Athenians. He taught none his skill under a talent of filver for ten years together; and thus much paid Apelles and Melanthus to learn his

11. Apelles surmounted all that ever came be-6.10.9.538, fore or followed him; giving his Pictures a certain lovely and inimitable grace. Having heard of the fame of *Protogenes*, he failed to *Rhodes* on art cometh not behind any other whatfoever. fine and small line athwart it; Protogenes at the Jason in his expedition to Colchos; Hortensius the

fight of it faid Apelles had been there, and he himself drew a second with another colour in the midft of it, and so left it. Apelles upon his return drew a third, with a diffinct colour so finall as left no possibility for a fourth; which when Protogenes faw, he confessed he had met both with his Match and Master. This Table was kept a long time, and better esteemed than any other rich or curious work, till it was deftroyed by fire in the Palace of Casar in the Pala-tine Hill. Being abused by one in the Court of King Ptolomy whose name he knew not, nor could fee in the presence, he took a coal from the hearth, and drew his face so exactly, that he was immediately known. His Picture of Venus arising out of the Sea, in the nether part of it had catched some hurt by milchance, but there never could be found that Painter who would take in hand to repair the fame to make it fuitable with the rest: he slourished about the hundred and twelfth Olympiad.

12. Arifides the Theban was a famous Painter, Plin. 1. 35. the first that would feem to paint the concepti- 6.10.7.541. ons of the mind, and to express the inward difposition and actions thereof, yea the very per-turbations and passions of the soul; but his co-lours were unpleasant and somewhat too harsh. He painted the taking of a Town by affault, wherein was an Infant, making means to creep to the Mothers Pap, who lay a dying upon a mortal wound received in her Breast; but it passed how naturally the poor womans affection was expressed in this Picture; how a certain was expressed in this Picture; how a certain famous Picture of Islamic wherein was range and the perceifamous Picture of *Iphigenia*, wherein was represented that innocent Lady standing by the Altar pangs. This Table King Alexander the Great ready to be stain for Sacrisice; he had painted by her Chalchas the Priest looking sad, Olysses translated from Thebes to Pella, the City where himself was born. He painted a fight of an hunfadder, but her Uncle Menelaus above the rest dred Greeks and Persians, and sold it to Masson full of an extream forrow : and having in these | the Tyrant of Elate for ten pounds for every head therein depainted. King Attalwa also gave him for one Table and the Picture in it, one hundred Talents of Silver.

13. Protogenes was born at Caunos a City in Plin. 1. 35. Cilicia, subject to the Rhodians; his Picture of cop. 542. Jalylin, and a Dog in that Table is accounted his Master-piece, which is now dedicated at Rome within the Temple of Peace. It was so innocent blood. He painted a Cyclops lying a fleep, and little elvish Satyrs by him, with long Perches taking measure of one of his Thumbs. But his picture of a Prince was thought to be most absolute; the majesty whereof is such, that all the Art of painting a man seemeth to be other painting a man seemeth as a seeme lost the opportunity of winning a Town.

14. Asclepiodorus was admired by Apelles himself Plin. 1.35. for his singular skill in observing symmetry and 6.10.0.543. just proportion; he pourtrayed for the King of the Elateans, the twelve principal gods, and re-ceived for every one of them three hundred pound of Silver.

15. Nicomachus painted the ravishment of Plin. ibid. Proferpina by Pluto, which standeth in the Chapel of Minerva in the Capitol, and the Mermaid Sylla which at this day is to be feen at Rome in the Temple of Peace; a ready Workman he was, and no Painter had a quicker hand than he.

16. Philoxenus painted a Table for King Caffander, containing the Battle betwixt Alexander the great, and King Darius, which for exquisite

purpose to see him; but finding him absent from 17. Cydias was he who in a Table represented plin. 1.35. his Shop, he took a Table and drew therein a the Argonames, or Knights that attended Prince 6.11.9-347.

Orator was content to pay for this Picce one but only to behold it. King *Nicomedes* offered hundred forty four thousand Sesterces, and Shrinton to free their City of all debts (which were great ed this Picture in an Oratory or Chappel, built on purpose for it in a House of Pleasure that he had at Tusculum.

Chap. 13.

Plin. 1.35.

18. Timomachus the Byzamine flourined in the plin. 1.35.

dayes of Julius Cafar, for whom he painted Ajax and Medea, which Pictures when he bought of in the Temple of Venus; 'by talent, I mean the Anick talent, which is fix thousand Roman deniers, his pieces of Orestes and Iphigenia are also much praifed; but especially he is renowned for his Medufa's head which he painted in Miner-

### CHAP. XIII.

Of the most eminent Artists for making of Statues and Images in Clay, Marble, Ivory, Braß, &c.

Hat of Painting is a noble Art, but this of the framing of Statues is perhaps no whit inferiour to it, fince it makes a nearer approach unto nature than the other. Pictures may be feen indeed, but these are also to be felt; have an entire and folid body, and thereupon are also the more durable. The most excellent Artificers in this kind, were fuch as

Plin.1.35.

1. Lifffratu of Sicyone was the first that in C12.9.552.
Plaister or Alabaster represented the shape of a mans visage in a mould from the lively face indeed; which Image he after took in Wax; nor stayed he there, but begun to make Images to the likeness of the person; when before himevery man studied only to make the fairest faces, and never regarded whether they were like

Plin. 1. 36. 2. Phidias was the most excellent Graver that 6.5. p. 565. ever was, as all Nations will confess, that have ever heard of that Statue of Jupiter Olympius which he made at Olympia, or the stately Statue of Minerva, which he wrought at Athens, in height fix and twenty Cubits, all made of Ivory and Gold; upon the swelling round of the shield of this Goddes, he engraved the Battle wherein the which is commonly reported of this Colosse, that Amazons were defeated by Thefens; in the hollower part, he enchased the conflict between the Gods and the Gyants. Upon the Shoos and Pantophles she wears, he framed the fight betwixt the Centaures and Lapitha. In the Base or Pedethe Centures and Lapitha. In the Base or Pedestal of the Statue, he cut the Genealogy of Pandora, and the nativity of the Gods to the number of thirty, and amongst them the Goddess of side of the Statue, the cut the Genealogy of Panber of thirty, and amongst them the Goddess of side of the Statue, the statue of the Statue, the Statue of the S

3. Praxiteles his Venus which he wrought for 7. Practices in syems which he wrought for a sked what pattern he had belt follow of all the case of them of Gnidos, furpalles all tanges that ever sandys on were made by others or himself; and in truth 100 exquisite and singular it was, that many a should do best to imitate nature her self. man hath failed to Gnidos for no other business

to free their City of all debts (which were great fums) for this piece of work; but they refolved to stand to all hazards rather than part with it. It is reported that a wretched fellow was enamoured of this Venus, as one Alchidus a Rhodian loved his naked Cupid, that he made for them of Parium a City within Propontia.

4. Scopas deserveth praise for his worthy work- Plin. 1. 36. manship, in which most account is made of those of the limages in the Chapel of Cn. Domitius in the Cirque of Flaminius, viz. Nepume, Thetis and her Son Achilles; the Sea Nymphs or Nereides mounted upon Dolphins, Whales and mighty Sea-horses; The Tritons with all the Quire attending upon Phoreus a Sea-God, and the mighty Fishes called Pristes, besides many other Monfters of the Sea; all of them wrought by him to curiously, that had he sate about the making of them all his life-time and done nothing elfe, a man would have thought it work enough.

5. Menestratus his Hercules, men have in high Plin. 1. 36. admiration, as also his Hecate which standeth in 6.5. P. 568. a Chapel at Ephesius behind the great Temple of Diana; the Sextons or Wardens of which Chapel give warning unto those that come to see it, that they look not too long upon it, for dazling and hurting their eyes, the luftre of the Marble is fo radiant and resplendent.

6. Apollonius and Tauriscus were the makers Plin. 1. 36. of that brave piece of Zetus, Amphion, Dirce, c. 5. p. 569. the Bull, and the Bond wherewith Diree was tied, all in one entire Stone, which was brought from Rhodes to Rome.

7. Lysias made a Chariot drawn with four Plin. ibid: Horses, Apollo and Diana all of one Piece: and it appears how highly it was esteemed by the honourable place wherein it stood; for Augustus Cefar to the honour of Octavius his Father, dedicated it in Mount Palatine, over the triumphant Arch there, and placed it within a Shrine or Tabernacle, adorned with Columnes.

8. Agefander, Polydorus and Athenodorus, Rho-Plin. ibiddians, most excellent Workmen all, agreed by one confent to express lively in one entire stone, Laocoon himself and his Children, and the wonderful intricate windings of the Serpents clasping about them. This work remaineth to be feen in the Palace of the Emperour Time; a piece of Art to be preferred (no doubt) before all Figures, cut or cast Images whatsoever.

9. Lysippus was the founder of the Coloss or Plin. 1. 34. stately Image of Hercules at Tarentum, which is 6. 7.9.4956 forty Cubits high, and miraculous is the device a man may move and ftir it easily with his hand. terpoided by Geometry, and yet no wind, no form or tempest is able to shake it. He also with a Serpent and Sphinx of Brass, under the Spear that Minerva holds in her hand, admired by all Workmen, he flourished the eighty third Olymplad. that Eupompus a Painter gave him, who being asked what pattern he had best follow of all the

10. Charles

Chap. 14.

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Plin. 1.24. tood at Rhodes and was of all others the most admirable, for it carried feventy Cubits in height; but it flood but fixty fix years, being overthrown by an Earth-quake, yet lying along, a wonderful and prodigious thing to behold. The Thumbs and great Toes of it are fo big, as few men are different to the control of the c

6.7. P. 426 ous Colosic of Mercury, at Auvergne in France, one as the other, that a man would think one ten years he was about it, and the Workman-ship came to four hundred thousand Sesterces. and another while start and cast himself back-Having made fufficient proof of his Art there, ward. Nero the Emperour fent for him to Rome, where dicated to the honour of the Sun.

12. Polycletus the Sicyonian made that which io much as his Clothes. e.e.p. 497. Workmen call the Canon, that is to fay one ab-

13. Myro born at Eleuthera and Apprentice to with her pretty wings. Agelades; the piece of work that brought him all callimachus was a Workman of great note, Plin. 1. 34.

Agelades; the piece of work that brought him all callimachus was a Workman of great note, Plin. 1. 34.

Bepsoding Callimachus was a Workman of great note, Plin. 1. 34.

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Bepsoding Callimachus was a Workman of great note, Plin. 1. 34. Symmetries and Proportions, yet he went no farther than the outward lineaments of the body, as for the inward affections of the mind he did not express in any of his work.

14. Leonius expressed lively in Brass, Aftylos, the famour Runner in a Race, which Image is shewed for a rare piece of work in Olympia, also the pourtraicture of one that seemed lame, and to halt by reason of an Ulcer; but the same was fo lively and naturally done, that as many as beheld the fame, feemed to have a compaffion and fellow-feeling with him of fome pain and grievance of his fore; and this piece of work a

man may fee at Syracufa.

Plin. 1. 34. 15. Euphranor was the maker of that Paris, the
6. 8. 9.502. excellent Art and Workmanship whereof is seen in this, that it represented unto the eye all at once, a Judge between the Goddesses, the Lover of Helena, and yet the Murderer of Achilles.

c.8. p.501. and at other times with four Horses; and for aband that he might appear to have the like Art in framing Humane Statues, he made one in the resemblance of the Lady Alemena, which is so as these, and had they not so done, they had exquilitely wrought, as that no man could fet a never obtained the perfection of their own hetter piece of work by it.

Plin.1.34. 10. Charles of Lindus was Apprentice to Ly-6.7.9.495. fippus; he made the Coloffe of the Sun, which was a man grievoully wounded, fainting and 17. Bryaxis his most excellent piece in Brass, Plin. ibid. stood at Rhodes and was of all others the most ready to dye thereupon, which he did so lively,

Toes are bigger than the most part of other whole Statues and Images: twelve years the Artificer underneath fo daintily, that he feemeth to touch was in framing it, and the bare Workmanship colt the heel, and the same after such a winding the bare workmanship colt the heel, and the same after such a winding three hundred Talents, given by King Demetrius. the heel, and the same after such a winding plin. 1. 34. 11. Zenodorus stamed that huge and prodiginanner, twining and turning, as well with the

19. Leocras made the Eagle that ravished Ga. Plin. 1.34. the caff and finished a Colosse, an hundred and the caff and flushed a colosse, and like the caff and flushed and likeness of cally, that as if she knowing what a fair and the faid Emperour as it was first appointed and dainty Boy she had in charge, and to whom she as he began it; but Nero being dead, it was de-carried him, classed the Child so tenderly, that the forbare with her Talons to pierce through

20. Theodorus who made the Labyrinth of Sa. Plin. 1. 34. foliute piece of work, from whence Artificers do fetch their Draughts, Symmetries and Proportions as from a perfect Pattern or Rule, which before some contributions as from a perfect Pattern or Rule, which before some contributions and fet out guides and directs them in their work. So as with other fine devices, that he was much rewe may truly judge that he alone reduced the skill of Foundery and Imagery, into an Art and Method. He made Diadumenus in Brass, an efpretty Coach with four Horses, but both the feminate young man, with a Diadem about his feminate young man, with a Diadem about his head; a piece of work of great account and much spoken of, for it cost an hundred Talents.

Goach, Horse and Coachman were couched in head; a piece of work of great account and fo small a room, that a little Fly, which he also devised to be made with the rest, covered all

of Brass, which divers Poets have celebrated in their Verfe. He seemeth to have been the first manthip, and could never see when to make an that wrought not his Images after one fort, but end, still thinking he had not shewed Art enough. altered his work after many fashions, as being There is a dance of Lacedemonian Women of his fuller of invention, and given more to device making, a piece of work which he went about in his Art; more curious also and precise in his also to amend; and when he thought to make it better, he marred it in fuch manner, that it lost all the grace that it had before.

# CHAP, XIV.

Of the most applauded Actors upon Thea. tres, and the Name, Riches and Favour of great Persons they have thereby attained unto.

Ome of these have been Masters of that grace and fweetness in their pronunciati-16. Calamis made Chariots drawn with two, and at other times with four Horfes, and for abfolite Workmanship about Horfes, wherein he never missed, he had not his fellow in the world; minds of men thereby; which being observed, with the control of the life, by their choice and besitting gesture, that they have wonderfully gained upon the minds of men thereby; which being observed, and the control of the life, by their choice and besitting gesture, that they have wonderfully gained upon the minds of men thereby; which being observed, the most famous Oratours that ever were, were not assamed to become the Scholars of such men

1. Richard

by all which he gave as it were something of di-vine to every thing he had to deal in, which appeared in that when he was gone, the things he had pronounc'd, feemed not the fame in the mouths of others.

Lipf. de conft. l. 1.

on the Stage: so that whensover any thing was firefully or but indifferently personated upon the frigidly, or but indifferently personated upon the frigidly, or but indifferently personated upon the frigidly, or but indifferently personated upon the with such a technical friends and the such as the special such as the such as th

Plut.incic. upon the punilment of *Thysftes*, he was follefs a Retinue waited upon her Licter, than if it transported, that he fruck and slew a fervant as had been that of his mother. transported, that he is the fieldenly passed by with the Seepter he then had in his hand. This \*\*Espain this employ attained to a valt Estate, which was afterwards consumed in as much vanity as that whereby it had been gotten.

The following Full in this country might \*\*Adam in the constant of the first of the following Full in the following Full in the following following Full in the following followin

falus, whom Alexander himself favoured; yet he Poet, discovered not this his inclination, till such time as the Judges had pronounced Athenodorus the Victor. Then Alexander as he departed, faid, He did commend the Judges, nevertheless he had rather have lost a part of his Kingdom, than to have feen Theffalin overcome. Also when Athenodorus (being fined by the Albenians for being ablent from their Bacchanals) had befought Alexander to intercede by his Letter in his behalf; he

1. Richard Burbadge and Edward Allen, were two such Actors in Queen Elizabeths time, as no Age must ever look to see the like: and to make their Comedies compleat, Richard Tarleton, who for the part called the Clowns part, never had his match, never will have.

2. Andreas Salvadorus was an excellent Scenick to the provided the control of the provided the provided the provided the control of the provided the control of the provided the p Poet, in which it was his peculiar happiness to have Laureus Victorius for an Actor, whose praise will continue to late posterity. his toose was clear, sweet and loud: hehad a distinct and luscious pronunciation, an excellent singer: pressed the tumour of this mans pride, and met with that humour of felf-admiration, that he was fo far over-gone with.

8. Demostheres being once exploded by the Plut. in people, halted home with his head covered, and Demost. his mind troubled: Sanyrus the Tragedian fol. p. 849. 3. Polus was a famous Actor at Athens, of whom it is faid, that when he was to play fuch a part, as required to be presented with a reous than allother Orators, and that he had much a part, as required to be precipied with a terminate of the parties of the privily brought in the Urn and bones of his dead fon; whereby he fo exticted his own passion, and was moved to deliver himself with that efficacy both in his words the property of and gefure, that he filled the whole Theatre with unfeigned lamentations and tears.

\*\*Time he was rejected. You fay true, faid Satywith unfeigned lamentations and tears.

\*\*Time he was rejected. You fay true, faid Satywith unfeigned lamentations and tears. 4. Rofeins was 60 incomparable an Actor, that he excelled all Mimicks and Players that came up
he excelled all Mimicks and Players that came up
phocles without Book: Demosthenes pronounced on the Stage: fo that whenfoever any thing was fome of them, which Satyrus repeated after him

proved of before-hand.

5: When Tullius Cicero began to plead in Caufes, it is faid of him, That he applied him-with Marcus Antonius: that they could be the Comedian and Minicks in Rome, who were in fuch favour Antonius. causes, it is iald or min, that he applied him left to Roseius the Comedian, and Asposs the him almost what they pleased. Also Cysheris a woman of the same profession was so much befamous in Rome for action: and they say, That once playing the part of Assess, the control of the part of Assessing the part of

6. Nicocreon, of Salamine, and Pasicrates the with his fweet variety of getture, his becoming, Solian, contended with great earnestness, since action, and pleasant pronunciation, he so turn'd out of Agypi into Phanicia, it fell to their lot that tears of joy drop'd from the eyes of some to exhibit such Players as were far more conspi-cuous for their art than any others: Passers plause they gave him, by the sight that parted stood for Athenodorus, and Nicotron for one Thest

> Ingenium cœleste suis velocius annis Surgit, & ingrata fert malè damna mora.

A Heav'n-born wit, preventing his own years, Is rife, and loss by base delayes he fears.

11. Claudius Rufus hath left in writing that plut. Mor. in any years agone, in those daies when Caius in quest. denicd his request therein, but paid for him the subjects, and Licinius Stolo were Confuls, there Rom. qu. Reigned a great Pestilence at Rome, such a moghet upon him.

7. Callipeder, an Actor of Tragedies, had a celebrious name amongst the Grecians, and a mighty same amongst all men for his surpassing instant prayer and request, there repaired out of

. . .

Plut. in

Tuscany to Rome many excellent and singular Actors in this kind, amongst whom, he who was of greatest reputation, and had carried the trength of Sertorius; his sirst Warfare was under hame longest in all Theatres for his rare gift and dexterity that way, was called Hister, of whose name all other afterwards were called Histeri

zuin. Thes. 12. Affydamas, the fon of Morfymus, was a vol. 1. l. 2. Player so noted in his time, that the people dep. 163. creed he should have a Statue erected in the Theatre, in honour of him, more especially for that in the acting of Pairhenopaus, he had performed it with that dexterity and grace, as merited an applause from them all: This Player therefore framed a Title and Inteription for his therefore framed a little and interpreted to the own Statue, in which he had not been overfparing in his own praifes: this Title he read among the people, that in cafe it flould be approved by them, it might be difposed with his statue: but the people were so offended with the man for being so very lavish in his own praifes, that by general vote it was decreed, That fo arrogant a Title as that should not be admitted. Suidas saies, This Title was to this purpofe:

> Would I had liv'd with them, or they with me, Who for sweet speaking so renowned be: I then (no doubt) had gain'd the chiefest praise, This they Envy, who can no Envy raife.

#### CHAP. XV.

Of men notably practifed in Swimming; and how long Jome have continued under

\*Ulftom and long practice of any thing doth feem to divest man of his own nature, and to adopt another instead thereof, as we may perceive upon divers occasions: and particularly in respect of what follows.

clarks Gio.

1. Spunges are gathered from the sides of graph. de. Rocks, sisteen fathom under water, about the scripp.196 bottom of the Streights of Gibraltar. The people that get them, are fo trained up in diving from their childhood, that they can endure to remain under water, fuch a continuance of time, as if it was their own proper element.

2. Amongst those remarkables which have Alexania, been in our time, we knew of late a man, not div. li. 2. of any generous extraction, but of the meaner 6. 21. p.91. fort, who was a Mariner at fome times for a sti-Zuin. Their pend; and at other times, got his living by p. 120. filling. This man was known in a fharp feafon of the year, and some times in a troubled Sea, in one day to have fwimmed from Enaria, an Island amongst the Pithecusa, over-against: Na. ples, as far as to Prochytas, which is almost fifty Furlongs, and at some times to have returned in one and the same day. When this seemed unto all men utterly incredible, he voluntarily made offer of himfelf to perform it, multitudes came to behold this fight, and when at Anaria he had leaped into the Sea, a Boat that followed him on purpole, observed him swimming at some distance before them that were in it, till such segretaria, a Colony of the

3. Historians do much admire the valour and patrix de strength of Serverius; his sirst Watfare was under Regnol. 3. Scipio, against the Cimbrians, who had palled tit.4.9.167. over into Gaid: in this War, when a Party of the Romans had fought unfortunately, it hapthe Romans had fought unfortunately, it hap-pened that Servoius was grievonly wounded, and had loft his Horle: in this cafe, with his Breaft-plate upon him, and his Shield and arms in his hand, he threw himfelf into the Rhodomus, a fwift River, and ftriving against the adverse waves, he swam over it, and not without great admiration of the enemy, he got over in fafety, to their own Army on the other side.

4. Scavola, a man of admiráble valour, ha-ravit.de ving alone defended a Rock all the day from the rapol. 3. whole Forces of the Britains, when night came til. 4. on threw himself into the Sea, and laden with a heavy Shield, and two Coats of Mail, by fwimming he gat safe unto Casar, who having published. lickly applauded him, of a private Souldier made him a Centurion.

5. Those sew people that dwell in the islands p<sub>inveb</sub>, p<sub>ile</sub>, of Lar and Cailon, are almost transformed into tom. 1, lest the nature of Fishes: so excellent swimmers are c. 14, 4, 2, 2, they, that seeing a Vessel on the Seas, though p. 6599. ftormy and temperfuous, they will fwim to it, though it be diftant from them five or fix miles, and this only to beg an Alms, their own food

being nothing but Fish, and they very poor.

6. They fish for Pearl in the South Scancar Pincint is Panama, and in the North Sea in divers places, as plane's in the Ille Margareta towards the coast of Paria, Travil, where the Oysters feed upon Cubuca. The Pearls tom 3,613 of greater price are called Quilates, or Carats: P. 386. For this sisting they choose the best winded men, and fuch as can contain longest under water. At Barlovento, Cula, and Hispaniola, I have seen them flay three quarters of an hour under water, them itay three quarters of an hour under water, and I was told they have had fome who have continued the whole hour. The General of Margains keeps many of thefe men, who are Slaves to him called Bonze: one of thefe Pearls was brought to the King of Spain as big as a Pidgeons egge, valued at 14000. Ducats, by some at

egge, valued at 14000. Ducats, by ionic at 100000, and it was called a Perception.

7. The Grecians did use to breed up their zain. This. children with liberal education: they were well zol. 2. l. 5. instructed in Wraftling, and also were taught to p. 386. fwim well. This was the reason that very sew of the Greeks perished in the Naval fight with Xernes at Salamine, for being well skilled in fwimming, when any of their Ships were broken, or in danger of finking, they quit them, and leaping into the Sea, Iwam fafely to Salamine; on the other-fide, the Persians being generally unpractifed here-

in, for the most part perished in the Sea.

8. Henry the third, the Emperour of the Ro- Zuin. This.
mans, in Tevenge of the death of Peter, King of vol. 2. 1. 5.
Hungary, belieged Pifonium. It was here that a "387. certain Hungarian, his name was Zothmundus, an incomparable swimmer, was sent in the dead of the night by the Governour, to get by fwim-ming privily under the enemies Ships: this he did, and with a finall Wimble or Piercer, he fo bored them in the bottom of the Keel, that about two and three a clock in the morning divers of them began to fink. By this Artifice, the Forces of the Germans were so broken and impaired, that they were constrained to break

The most famous Philosophers of former Ages. Chap. 16.

Fulg. Ex. Genowayes in the Island of Corfica; he had there more especially one vast Ship which was called the Round Head, which created the Genowayes a great deal of trouble and danger in their Naval ights with him: whereupon by the command of Johannes Campo-Fulgosius, one Andreus Mercus, a Genoan, cast himself into the Sea with his Helmet on his head, and a short knife in his hand, and being (as he was) an excellent Diver under water, with little ado he cut all the Cables of the Anchors of this Ship in pieces, in the time when the Battel was at hottelt. Then this vaft heap of Wood began at first to move it telf, then to turn the Beak of it another way, and after to draw along with it other Ships: fo that Alphonfus was constrained to retire, and to give leave to the Genowayes to enter in fafety

plut. in colar to the Genovayes to enter in fafety their City of Bonifacia, and to relieve it.

10. C. Juliu Cafar by fwinning and refting himfelf upon blown bladders, would pass over Rivers with that celerity and floecd, that often-vol. 2. i. 5. immes he hath prevented and arrived before fuch mellingers as the health of the second process of the health of the second process. page 1. as he had before appointed to carpaint deright of the right of the seemy, he was confirmed to leap into a Boat (and when too great the page 1.3). meslengers, as he had before appointed to carry the news of his coming. At Alexandria, by a fudden eruption of the enemy, he was conftrained to leap into a Boat (and when too great a number cast themselves into it after him) he was enforced to leap thence into the Sea, where he swam two hundred paces to get into one of his own Ships, holding in the mean time his Writings in his lest hand above the water, lest they should be damnissed that way, and drawing his Generals Coat after him with his teeth, that the enemy might not boast of having such a spoil in their power.

1. 1. Seyssia was the best Swimmer and Diverse of all other men in his time, he attended upon Xerxes in his Expedition into Greece; and in the Wrack of part of his Navyat Person in the Wrack of his head of the World had a Soul; and first described the World had a Soul; and first described the World had a Soul; and that the Sun was skind the Maria the Mount of Gircle in the World had a Soul; and that the Sun was skind the Mount of Gircle in the World had a Soul;

Ruin. Thea. 11. Scyllias was the best Swimmer and Di-2.4in. That.

11. Seylissa was the beit swimmer and Divol. 2.1. 5. ver of all other men in his time, he attended
upon Xerves in his Expedition into Greece:
and in the Wrack of part of his Navyat Pelion, this man was of Special use: much mosupon the Seyde Sey the Resident and much he ney he faved for the Persans, and much he gained to himself. He had resolved, and waited opportunity, to pass over to the Greeks: so one time casting himself into the Sea at Aphetas, where Xerxes his Navy was, he swam to Artemissum, which is well night eight hundred to Artenifum, which is well nigh eight hundred Furlongs: there he told the Greeks of the Perfum Ship-wrack at Pelion, and the Ships that were fent to fetch a compassabout Eubera. He and his daughter called Cyana, whom he had also taught to Swim and Dive with great dexterity, these two swimning under water, the process the Cordage of the Person Ships. cut in pieces the Cordage of the Persan Ships in a very vehemently tempessuous time, by which means a great destruction was made of Xerxes his Galleys. The Grecians were mindful of this good turn, and in honour of his memory, and that of his daughter, the Amphictions decreed them a Statue of each of them to be kept enshrined at Delphos.

# CHAP. XVI.

Of the most famous Philosophers, Acar demicks, Stoicks, Cynicks, Epicureans, and others.

Larger account of the ancient Sages and A Philosophers, would not comport with my present design, and therefore I have contented my felf with this abstract from Lagr. thus, whither I refer my Reader, if he is desirous of further satisfaction, in their Doctrines and Tenents.

1. Thales, a Phanician, fome fay a Milesian, of an Illustrious Family; it is said, That he first found out the Eclipses and Declinations of the Sun; was the first that faid Souls were immortal;

Tyranny of Piffraus, and finding it in vain, laid down his Arms at the Gate of the Common-Hall, faying, O my Country, I have affifted thee both in word and deed. He made Laws for the Ahenians; he flourished in the forty sixth Olympiad, and died in Cyprus when he was eighty years of age, Larr. lib. 1.

p. 11, 12.

3. Chilon, the fon of Damagettu, was a Spartan; he was acquainted with the Fable-maker tan; ne was acquanted with the rable-maker Affer; being asked what was hardeft to do? he faid, To keep fecrets; to difpose well of our leiture hours, and to bear an injury; His Precepts were, to restrain the Tongue, especially in Feaths; to speak no evil of our Neighbours; to threaten none because 'tis womanish; to visit our Friends most in Adverfity; not to speak evil of the dead; to hohty; not to speak evil or the dead; to no-nour age; to prefer loss to a reproachful gain; not to wish things that cannot be, or che was old in the fifty second Olympiad, and died at Pifa in the arms of a fon of his, office at Fija in the arms of a 10n of his, Victorious in the Olympick, Games. His joy it feems was too ftrong for his weak body, his faying was, A promife and lofs lye near together, Laert. lib. 1, p. 17, 18.

4. Pittacus, the fon of Hyrrhadius was a Mirylenian; he with the Brethren of Alcass flew

Neman; ne with the Brethren of Alcam liew Melanchius the Tyrant of Lebos; refused money fent him by Crafiu; the supreme Magistracy amongst the Mirylenians was given him by universal consent, which he held ten years, and liaving ferled their State, Resigned his Government. He pardoned the Murderer of his fon, faying, That Pardon was better than Ttt

Book V

the man; and being asked what was best? answered, To do well that which the prefent time required; his advice was not to difcover what we are about till we have attaincover what we are about the we have attanted it; his faying was. Know the opportunity, he lived beyond feventy years, and died in the third year of the fifty fecond Olyminiad, Laeri. lib. 1. p. 19, 20.

5. Bias, the fon of Tentamis, was born at

Priene, and thought by Sayrue to be the chiefest of the seven wise men of Greece; he said strength was a gift of nature, riches of fortune: but to comprehend things profitable for our Country, was the prerogative of the mind and prudence. When asked what was most difficult? To bear with constancy, said he, the changes of our affairs to the worfe. Sailing with wicked perfons in a Storm, who then prayed: Hold your peace, faid he, left the prayeu: rioid your peace, iaid ne, left the gods know you are here; he advised fo to love, as that possibly we may hereafter hate; not to speak hastily; to say of the gods, That they are; to lay up wisdom in youth for the support of old are; to schooling God also they are; to lay up whoolin in youth for the fupport of old age; to acknowledge God the Author of all the good we do. He lived till old, and having pleaded the cause of one, he laid his head down in the lap of his Grandchild, and the Judges having paffed fentence for his Client, and dimiffed the Court, he was found dead. His faying was, Most men are bad. Laert. lib. 1. p. 20, 21.

6. Cleabulus, the Lindian, was the fon of Evagoras; he advised men to marry their daughters when Virgins for age, and women for wifdom, thereby obscurely hinting, that Virgins were to be instructed. To do good to friends and enemies, to oblige the one, and reconcile the other; that going forth, we fhould ask
what we are about to do, and returning,
what we have done; to be more ready to hear than speak; not to dally, nor quarrel with our Wives in the prefence of others; to overcome pleasure; and not to be infolent in prosperity; he died seventy years of age; his saying was, A Measure is the best, Laert. lib. 1.

7. Periander, the Corinthian, was the fon of Cypfelus, he feifed upon the Government, and became the Tyrant of Corinth, being the first that kept a Life-guard about him; he said, They that would Rule fafely, must be father fenced with love and good will than arms: that rest is defirable, petulancy dangerous; gain filthy, pleasures fading, but honour is immortal. He advised to keep promises, reveal no secrets, to be the same towards our friends fortunate or otherwife; and to punish not only those that commit a fault, but those also that are about to do it; he held his Tyranny forty years, and flourished in the thirty eighth Olympiad; his saying was, In meditation there is all, Laert.

11b. 1. p. 24, 25.

8. Anacharfis, the fon of Gnurus, and brother of Cadvides, King of the Scythians, came to Athens, and was received by Solon as his friend; and was received by Solon as his friend; he used to say, That the Vine had three Clusters, the first of pleasure, the second of drunkenness, and the third of sorrow and repentance; that Sea-men are but four higher strengthen death. inches distant from death', and that the Market-place is a fpot of ground where men meet of those that reproached or backbited him. on purpole to deceive one another. Being He was powerful in perswasion and disliwading,

Repentance; he faid, That Magistracy shews a sked what Ships were the fafest? he replied, Those in the Haven; when reproached by one of Athens for being a Scythian, My Country, faid he, is a reproach to me: but thou art fo to thy Country. When abused by a young man at a Feast, Youngster, said he, if you cannot bear your Wine while young, you will carry Water when you are old. He is faid to have found out the Anchor, and the Potters Wheel; returning into Scythia, he highly commended the Laws of Greece, and endeavouring to abolish those of his own Country; he was fhot dead at a hunting by the King his brother, Laert. lib. 1.p. 26.

9. Epimenides, the fon of Phaftius, a Cretan; is faid to have flept fifty seven years; was illustrious amongst the Greeks, and a friend of the gods; he purged the City of Athens, and thereby freed it of the pestilence; Phlegon faith he lived one hundred fifty feven years; he was

contemporary with Solon, Laert. lib. 1. p. 29.

10. Pherecydes, the fon of Badys, was a Syrian; strange things are reported of him, as that walking upon the Shore, and feeing a Ship failing with a prosperous wind, he said that Ship would be presently cast away, as it was in their fight; also having drank water out of a pit, he foretold there would be an Earthquake within three daies, which also came to pass; coming to Messana, he warned Perilana his Host to depart thence with all that he had, which he neglecting to do, Messana was taken; he is said to have died of the lowsie disease; he lived in the fifty ninth Olympiad, Laert. lib. 1.p. 31.

11. Anaximander, the Milesian, held Insinity, to be the beginning and element of all things (not air or water) which changed in its parts, but immutable in the whole; that the Earth is the Courter and analysis the Montage and the courter and analysis the Montage and the courter and the courter and the courter and the Montage and the Milesian, held Insinity, to be the beginning and element of all things (not air or water) which changed in its parts, but the Montage and the M the Center, and round; that the Moon has no light of her own; the Sun is bigger than the Earth, and is the purelt fire; he found out the Gnomon upon Dials; first described the compais of Sea and Land, and made a Sphear;

compais of Sea and Land, and made a Spinear; he lived to fixty two years, and died about the fifty eighth Olympiad, Laert. lib. 2. p. 3.3.

12. Anaxagoras, the fon of Enthlin, a Clatomenian, was noble and rich, but left all to his friends; when (one faid) he had no care of his Country, Yes. but I have (faid he) pointing towards Heaven. He faid the Sun was a red hot iron, bigger than Pelapantelus. was a red hot iron, bigger than Pelopomesus; that the Moon was habitable, and that there were Hills and Valleys therein; that the Milky way was the reflex light of the Sin; that the Origine of Winds is the extenuation of the air by the Sun. Being asked what he was born for? To contemplate, faid he, the Sun, Moon, and Heavens; he faid the whole frame of Heaven confifted of Stone, and that it was kept from falling by the fivift turning of it; the died at Lampfacum in the first year of the seventy eighth Olympiad, Laert. lib. 2. p. 34.

13. Socrates, the son of Sophroniscus, was an

Athenian; he was valiant, patient, constant, and contented. His food was fo wholsom, and he so temperate, that though the Pestilence was often in Athens, yet he alone was never fick; feeing a multitude of things exposed to sale, What a number of things (faid he) have I no need of? He took no netice

as he apprehended the occasion for either; the other, but as a True man. Lacrt. lib. 2. he faid it was a strange thing that all men could tell what Goods they had, but no man how many friends he hath, fo remiss are they in that matter; that knowledge is the only goodthing, and ignorance the only evil; that Riches and Nobility have nothing of worthin them; that his Genius did prelignific future things to him; that other men liv'd to eat, but he did cat to live. Being asked what was the principal vertue of youth? He replyed, Not to over-do; and Whether it were best to of it, if deformed, they might cover it with Learning. By the Oracle of Apollo, he was judged the wifelf of men, by which he fell into the envy and hatred of many, was accufed as the despifer of the old, and a fetter forth of new gods, and thereupon being con-demned, he drank poyson; the Athenians soon after bewailed the loss of him; he died in the ninety fifth Olympiad, aged feventy, Laest. lib.

2.p. 37, 38.

professing himself a Sophist, was the sirit of the Socraticks that exacted a reward; he was a man that knew how to serve every place, time and person; and he himself aprly sustained what person he pleased, upon which account he was more gracious with Diomysus than count he was more gracious with Diomysus than Chaltedon, the Scholar of Plane; he was naturalany other: and by Diagens called the Royal Dog. Being asked what he had learned by Philosophy? To use all men, said he, with confidence. When one upbraided him that he lived fumptuoufly: If that were evil (faid he) we should not use it in the Festivals of the gods. Dionysius asked him the reason, Why Philosophers came to the houses of rich men, but rich men went not to theirs? Because replied he, those know what they want, but these do not. One asked him what difference there was betwixt one wife, and another not fo? Send, faid he, both naked where they are not known, and you will foon discover it. Having entreated Dionysius in the behalf of his friend, and in vain, he threw himself at his feet, and being blamed for so doing, Not I, said he, but Dionysius is in fault, who hath his ears in his feet. Many were his witty and acute fayings and replies; a number of which may be found whence these were

borrowed, that is from Lart. lib. 2. p. 49, 50.

15. Stilpon of Megara fo far surpassed all others in Learning, and a copious way of speaking, that little wanted but that all Grewe, fixing its eye upon him, had passed over unto the Megarick Sect. He had an unchast Daughter, and when one told him that she was a dishonour to him; Not fo much, faid he, as I am an honour to her. He was in great favour with Ptolomaus Soter, and when Demerrius the Son of Antigonus had taken Megara, he gave express order for the faving his House, and caused all his goods to be restored. He was commanded immediately to depart Athens by the Areapagites for having spoken flightingly of Minerva, the work of Phidias; certain it is that he was in such honour at Athens, p. 61, 62.

16. Plate an Athenian was the Son of Arifton, and descended from Solon by his Mother Perithone. In matters of Philosophy that fall under sense, he followed Heratlitus, in things only comprehended by the mind, Pythagoras, and in Politicks Socrates. He was of that reputation, that when he went up to the Olympick Games, the eyes of all the Grecians were bent upon him. He but he did eat to live. Being asked what was the principal vertue of youth? He replyed, Not to over-do; and Whether it were belt to marry or live fingle? he answered, In both you will repent. He advised youth daily to contemplate themselves in a glass: that it the Academy, whence that sect of Philosophers handsome, they might make themselves worthy that came from him were called by him Academicks. He faid the fool is immortal, that the feat of Reason is in the head, of Anger in the heart, of Love in the Liver. That Matter and God, are the two Principles of all things; he dyed in the first year of the one hundredth Olympiad, aged eighty one, and was buryed in the

Academy. Laert. lib. 3. p. 70, 71, &c.

17. Spenfippus Son of Enymedon the Athenian; fucceeded Plato; he fet up the Images of the Graces in his School; he held the fame Opini-14. Arifippus, the Cyrenian, moved with the glory of Socrates, came to Athens, and there professing himself a Sophist, was the first of and a lover of pleasures. In his age he fell in

ly dull, and of a fad countenance, but of fingular chastity, and so famous for his veracity, that the Athenians received his testimony without an oath: being fent with others Ambassadors from Athens to King Philip, he alone returned uncorrupted with mony; yet this fo great a man the Athenians caused to be fold becaufe he was not able to pay the tribute of an Inhabitant. Demerius Phalareus bought him, paid the Tribute, and set him at liberty. He fucceeded Spensippus and taught in the Academy twenty five years: and dyed in the night by a fall, in the second year of the one hundred and tenth Olympiad, being at that time aged eighty two years. Laert. lib.4. p. 98, 99.

19. Bion the Son of a Publican about Borysthe.

nes, was a man of a quick wit; being asked whether a man should do well to marry? If, faid he, she be fair, she will be common, and if foul, a torment. He faid old age was the haven of evils, and that thereupon all things halfned unto it; that it was a great evil, that we are not able to bear evils; that the way to the grave was easie, a being found by us when our eyes are shut. He was so vain-glorious; that at Rhodes he perswaded Seamen to follow him in the habit of Scholars. He fucked in Atheism from Theodorus, and having lived impiously, no wonder he was so loth and afraid to dye; He fell fick and dyed at Chalcis. Laert. lib. 4.

20. Aristoteles, the Son of Nicomachus was born at Stagira; he stammered in his speech, his legs were finall, and his eyes little, his habit was commonly rich, and he wore kings upon his fincertain it is that he was in fuch honour at Athens, gers; neven for iron instruction while yet that the Trades-men would run out of their alive, and finding Xenegrates to fucceed him in Shopsto fee him; and when one faid, they wonth the Academy, he walked in the Lyceum, and der at thee Stilpon as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schoter at the Academy for the Lyceum and the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schoter at the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schoter at the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schoter at the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schoter at the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schoter at the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schoter at the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schoter at the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schoter at the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schoter at the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schoter at the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid the Lyceum as at a wild Beaft, No, faid the Lyceum as a w gers; he fell off from his Malter Plate while vet

the man; and being asked what was best? answered, To do well that which the prefent time required; his advice was not to difcover what we are about till we have attained it; his faying was, Know the opportunity; he lived beyond feventy years, and died in the third year of the fifty fecond Olym-

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lib. 1. p. 24, 25.

8. Anacharlis, the fon of Gnurus, and brother of Cadvides, King of the Scythians, came to Athens, and was received by Solon as his friend; he used to fay, That the Vine had three Clusters, the first of pleasure, the second of drunkenness, and the third of forrow and repentance; that Sea-men are but four lights distant four deaths. inches distant from death; and that the Market-place is a fpot of ground where men inect on purpole to deceive one another. Being He was powerful in perfwasion and disliwading,

Repentance; he faid, That Magistracy shews asked what Ships were the fafest? he replied, Those in the Haven; when reproached by one of Athens for being a Seythiam, My Country, faid he, is a reproach to me: but thou art fo to thy Country. When abufted by a young man at a Feaft, Youngfter, faid he, if you cannot bear your Wine while young, you will carry Water when you are old. He is faid to have found out the Anchor, and the Potters Wheel; returning into Scythia, he highly commended the Laws of Greece, and endeavouring to abolish those of his own Country; he was shot dead at a hunting by the King his brother,

Laert lib. 1.p. 26.
9. Epimenides, the fon of Phastius, a Cretan; is faid to have flept fifty feven years; was illustrious amongst the Greeks, and a friend of the gods; he purged the City of Athens, and thereby freed it of the pestilence; Phlegon saith he lived one hundred fifty feven years; he was

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10. Pherecyder, the fon of Eadys, was a Syrian; strange things are reported of him, as that walking upon the Shore, and feeing a Ship failing with a profiperous wind, he faid that Ship would be prefently cast away, as it was in their fight; also having drank water out of a pit, he foretold there would be an Earthquake within three daies, which also came to pass, coming to Messana, he warned Perilana his Host to depart thence with all that he had, which he neglecting to do, Messan was taken; he is faid to have died of the lowse diease; he lived in the fifty ninth Olympiad, Laert.

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12. Anaxagoras, the fon of Entuin, a Cla-

7. Periander, the Corimbian, was the fon of Cypelius, he feifed upon the Government, and became the Tyrant of Corimb, being the first that kept a Life-guard about him; he faid, They pointing towards Heaven. He said the Sun was a red hot iron, bigger than Pelopontelus; that the Moon was habitable, and that there were Hills and Valleys therein; that the Milky way was the reflex light of the Sun; that the Origine of Winds is the extenuation of the air by the Sun. Being asked what he was born for? To contemplate, faid he, the Sun, Moon, and Heavens; he faid the whole frame. of Heaven confifted of Stone, and that it was kept from falling by the fwift turning of it; He died at Lampfacum in the first year of the seventy eighth Olympiad, Laert. lib. 2. p. 34.

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Athenian; he was valiant, patient, conftant, and contented. His food was fo wholsom, and he fo temperate, that though the Pesti-lence was often in Athens, yet he alone was never fick; feeing a multitude of things exposed to fale, What a number of things (faid he) have I no need of? He took no notice of those that reproached or backbited him.

he faid it was a strange thing that all men p. 61, 62. could tell what Goods they had, but no man 16. Pla how many friends he hath, foremis are they in that matter; that knowledge is the only good thing, and ignorance the only evil; that Riches and Nobility have nothing of worthin them; that his Genius did prefignifie future things to him; that other men liv'd to eat, but he did eat to live. Being asked what was the principal vertue of youth? He replyed, of it; if deformed, they might cover it with Learning. By the Oracle of Apollo, he was judged the wifest of men, by which he fell into the envy and hatred of many; was ac-cufed as the despifer of the old, and a setter forth of new gods, and thereupon being condemned, he drank poyson; the Athenians soon after bewailed the loss of him; he died in the ninety fifth Olympiad, aged feventy, Laest. lib.

2.p. 37, 38.

Chap. 16.

Book V

14. Aristippus, the Cyrenian, moved with the glory of Socrates, came to Athens, and there glory of Socrates, came to Athens, and there professing himself a Sophist, was the sirst of the Socrates, that exacted a rewards, he was a man that knew how to serve every place, time and person; and he himself aptly sustained what person he pleased, upon which account he was more gracious with Dionysius than any other: and by Diogenes called the Royal and other and the serve of singular chastists and so counts for his veracity. time and perion; and he numer aptry luttan-ed what person he pleased, upon which ac-count he was more gracious with Dionysius than any other: and by Diogenes called the Royal Dog. Being asked what he had learned by Philosophy? To use all men, said he, with considence. When one upbraided him that he lived sumptrously: If that were evil (said he) we should not use it in the Festivals of the gods. Dionysius asked him the reason, Why Philosophers came to the houses of rich men, but rich men went not to theirs? Because replied he, those know what they want, but these do not. One asked him what difference there was betwixt one wife, and another not fo? Send, faid he, both naked where they are not known, and you will foon discover it. Having entreated Dionysius in the behalf of his friend, and in vain, he threw himself at his feet, and being blamed for so doing, Not I, said he, but Dionysus is in fault, who hath his ears in his seet. Many were his witty and acute fayings and replies; a number of which may be found whence these were

borrowed, that is from Laert. lib. 2. p. 49, 50. 15. Stilpon of Megara fo far surpassed all others in Learning, and a copious way of speaking, that little wanted but that all Greice, fixing its eye upon him, had passed over unto the Megarick Sect. He had an unchast Daughter, and when one told him that the was a dishonour to him; Not fo much, faid he, as I am an honour to her. He was in great favour with Ptolomaus Soter, and when Demetrius the Son of Antigonus had taken Megara, he gave express order for the fa-ving his House, and caused all his goods to be restored. He was commanded immediately to depart Athens by the Arcopagites for having spoken slightingly of Minerva, the work of Phidias; certain it is that he was in such honour at Athens, that the Trades-men would run out of their alive, and finding Xenorates to fuceed him in Shops to fee him; and when one faid, they wonder at thee Stilpon as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schotter at the Stilpon as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schotter at the Stilpon as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schotter at the Stilpon as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schotter at the Stilpon as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schotter at the Stilpon as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schotter at the Stilpon as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schotter at the Stilpon as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schotter at the Stilpon as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schotter at the Stilpon as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schotter at the Stilpon as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schotter at the Stilpon as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there discoursed Philosophy daily to his Schotter at the Stilpon as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there are the Stilpon as at a wild Beaft, No, faid there are the Stilpon at the Stilpon at

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16. Plate an Athenian was the Son of Arifton, and descended from Solon by his Mother Perithone. In matters of Philosophy that fall under fenfe, he followed Heraeling, in things only com-prehended by the mind, Pythagoras, and in Po-liticks Socrates. He was of that reputation, that when he went up to the Olympick Games, the eyes of all the Grecians were bent upon him. He but he did eat to live. Being asked what was the principal vertue of youth? He replyed, Not to over-do; and Whether it were belt to marry or live fingle? he answered. In both you will repent. He advised youth daily to contemplate themselves in a glass: that if handsone, they might make themselves worthy handsone, they might make themselves worthy make the section of the section micks. He faid the foul is immortal, that the feat of Reason is in the head, of Anger in the heart, of Love in the Liver. That Matter and God, are the two Principles of all things; he dyed in the first year of the one hundredth Olympiad, aged eighty one, and was buryed in the

piad, aged eignty one, and was busyanian. Academy. Laert. lib. 3, p. 70, 71, &c.

17. Spensippus Son of Enymedon the Athenian, succeeded Plato; he set up, the Images of the Graces in his School; he held the fame Opinions with his Master Plato, but was inferiour to him in his manners, as one that was passionate

lar chastity, and so famous for his veracity, that the Athenians received his testimony without an oath: being fent with others Amballa-dors from Athens to King Philip, he alone returned uncorrupted with mony; yet this fo great a man the Athenians caused to be fold because he was not able to pay the tribute of an Inhabitant. Demerius Phalareus bought him, paid the Tribute, and set him at liberty. He succeeded Spensppus and taught in the Academy twenty five years: and dyed in the night by a fall, in the second year of the one hundred and tenth Olympiad, being at that time aged eighty two years. Laert. lib.4. p. 98, 99.

19. Bionthe Son of a Publican about Boryshe.

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20. Aristoteles, the Son of Nicomachus was born

at Stagira; he stammered in his speech, his legs were small, and his eyes little, his habit was commonly rich, and he wore Rings upon his fingers; he fell off from his Master Place while yet

lars, from whence he had the name of Peripa- | a Tub was the only House he had. He said tetick. He went thence to Philip of Macedon. and became Tutor to his Son Alexander; he composed a Hymn in honour of her, and facrificed to her after the same manner as the Athenians did to the Eleufinian Ceres; for which accufed of impiety he fled from Athens to Calchis and there drank Poyson, or as some say dyed of a fuch as these; being asked what a Lyar gains? he answered, Not to be believed when he speaks truth; being upbraided for shewing mercy to a bad man, I pitied, faid he, not the manners what he had gained by Philosophy? he answered.

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an Fuller, he succeeded Aristotle in his School; he was a studious and a learned man, of that of time is the greatest expence; that an ungoverned tongue is less to be trusted than an unbridled Horse; that for the love of glory, man proudly loses many of the pleasures of life, former course of his studies, he is conceived thereby to have hastned his death. Laert. lib. 5. p. 122, 123.

22. Antisthenes an Athenian, was the Scholar of Socrates; of whom when he had learned tolerance, and was a lover of freedom from perturbations; he became the first Author of the fect of the Cynicks. He faid that labour was good, and often used to say, Let me rather be was better to be exposed to Ravens and Crows than to fall into the hands of Flatterers; for those only prey upon the dead, but these upon the living: being praifed once by fome bad men, I doubt, faid he, I have done fomething that is evil; when taxed for keeping ill company, So, faid he, do Physicians, and yet have not their Fevors. He would fay, Nothing is new to a wife man, and that the weapons of virtue are not to be wrested from us. He was the Prince of the fect of the Stoicks, Laert. lib. 6.

23. Diogenes the Son of Icefius was born at Sinope, being forced to quit his Country for counterfeiting Coin, he went to Athens, where he became the Scholar of Antifthenes; lived exceeding frugally, and exercifed himfelf in all manner of hardfhip; he slept upon his old Cloak, carryed his provisions in a Bag; embraced Statues when covered with Snow in Winter; tumbled himself upon the hot Sands in Summer, and was born in Cyprus a small Town in Greece; was

when he faw Magistrates, Physicians and Philofophers, that he thought man was the wifeit of loved Hermeas a Harlot to that degree, that he all creatures; but when he looked upon Diviners, Interpreters of Dreams, and such as con-fided in them, or men puffed up with Honour and Riches, he took man for the vainest and emptiest of all other. Alexander the great used to fay, that were he not Alexander he could disease aged fixty three years. His sayings were wish to have been born Diogenes; being commanded by that Prince to ask him what he would, Stand then faid he, out of my Sun-fhine. He faid his manner was to oppose boldness to Fortune, Nature to the Laws, and Reason to Passions and Perturbations. Being asked what but the man; being asked what Hope was replyed, The dream of a waking man; being told of one that fpake ill of him behind his back, Let him beat me too when I am abfent. He faid the roots of learning were bitter, but faid was? the fruit fiveet; being asked what a friend was? faid) was a sheep with a Golden Fleece. Being Two fouls, faid he, dwelling in one body; and compelled by poverty, he begged of one on this To do that freely which others do only out of fear of the Laws; he dyed in the third year of the Laws; he dyed in the third year of the non hundred and fourteenth Olympiad.

Later 1. Ib. 5. p. 116, 117.

Son of Melana an Erefinity of the Melana and Erefi manner, If you have given others give mealfo; Ivory Scabbard? He lived till he was near ninety years of age, and is supposed to have dyed efteen at Albens that he had almost two thoufined Scholars, and accused by Agonides of impiety, little wanted but that the Athenians had
fined his accuser. He used to say that the loss
fined his accuser. He used to say that the loss
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fined his accuser. p. 133.

24. Crates the Son of Ascondus was a Theban, the Scholar of Diogenes, he was nobly descended, and whereas his cleate amounted to near three hundred Talents, he gave it all amongst proudly loses many of the pleasures of the three hundred Talents, he gave it an among that we then dye, when we begin to live. He three hundred Talents, he gave it an among wrote many Books, and dyed at eighty five his Citizens, addicting himself to Philosophy years of age; having remitted something of the with great constancy. He said it was impossible to find a man without fault; but that as in a Pomgranate, there would ever be some rotten Kernels. He did studiously reproach whores, that he might exercise himself in hearing evil speeches; he drank water, and wore a rough hairy skin, fewed withinfide of his fordid Cloak. He was a deformed perfon to look upon, and crooked in his old age: When Alexander asked him, if he defired that Thebes wherein he was mad than affected with pleasure. As Iron is confirmed with its own rust, so (aith he) is the envious man with his own manners; and that it another Alexander shall again subvert it? That he had poverty and obscurity for his Country, which was out of the power of Fortune, and was fellow Citizen with Diogenes, who was now fafe from the snares of envy; he flourished in the one hundred and thirteenth Olympiad.

Laert. lib. 6. p. 159. 25. Menedemus a Cynick Philosopher, was the Scholar of Colous the Lampfacenian; he arrived to that degree of madness, that he went up and down in the habit of a Fury, faying he was come from Hell to observe the fins of men, and that he was again to defcend thither to give the Gods there an account of what he had discovered. His usual habit was a black Coat Preaching to his Ancles, a Phanician Girdle about him, an Arcadian Cap upon his Head, in which were twelve Letters woven, Tragical Buskins, a mighty Beard and an Ashen Plant in his hand. Laert. lib. 6. p. 162.

26. Zeno Son of Demeus, Scholar of Crates,

Father of the Stoicks, much honoured by the Abenians, who depoted the Keys of their City to his hands, and highly favoured by Amigonus. He told a loquacious Young man that his ears remained for nineteen ages. Lacre. lib. 8. were fallen into his tongue; he said nothing was more undecent than Pride, and especially in a Young man. Being asked what a friend was, he replyed, another my felf. He had beaten a thieviff Servant of his, and when he excused himself, faying it was his fate to steal, it is alfo, faid he, thy fate to be beaten for stealing. In continence and gravity he excelled all the rest, and in felicity too; for he lived ninety eight years, and that in health without any difeate. Going out of his School he fell down and brake his finger, when striking the earth with his hand, he spake that of Niobe, 1 come, wherefore dost thou call me? to he hastned his death by fuffocating himfelf. The Albenians decreed him a Sepulchre, and honours at his Funeral. Laert.

lib. 6. p. 169.
27. Cleambes the Son of Phanius the Affian came to Athens with four Drachmes; was a Champion at first, and then the Scholar of Zeno: being very poor, he laboured a nights in Gardens to earn fomething, and learned in the day, He was naturally heavy and dull, called by his Schoolfellows the As, which he also did patiently bear. He was wont to chide himlelf; whereupon Aristo asked him, whom he chid, An old fellow, faid he, that hath white hairs but no foul. What he learned from Zeno he wrote (being not able to buy Paper) upon Shells and the Bones of Beafts. He fucceeded Zeno in his School, and dyed by voluntary fafting, having

lived eighty years. Laert. lib. 7. p. 206.
28. Chrysippus the Son of Apollonius of Tarsus,
was the Scholar of Cleanthes, an ingenious and most acute man, famous for Logick, and studious beyond all that went before him, but not a little proud of his knowledge; he lived to feventy and three years, and dyed as fome fay with excellive laughter: for when an Afs had eaten up all his Figs, he bad the old woman (his House-keeper) to give him some Wine after them; a fudden conceit took him hereup-on, that falling into a vehement laughter, he fuddenly expired. Laert. lib. 7. p. 209.

29. Pythagorus the Son of Mnefarchus a Ringmaker, or Marmacus a Samian, when young being defirous to improve himself, he travelled Greece, Egypt, to Epimenides in Greet, and to the Magi in Chaldaa; thence he returned to Samos, which (being oppressed under the Tyrannie of Polycrates ) he forfook, and fetled at Crotona in Italy. He held the transmigration of souls, his Scholars possessed all things in common, and kept silence for sive years. The Philosopher himself had great command over his passions, lived inoffensively, permitted no bloody facrifices, nor to fwear by the gods; used Divination himself, and permitted it to his, whom yet he interdicted from feeding upon Beans; he held Tyrant of Cyprus was his mortal enemy, being all things to be ruled by fate; that there are Antipodes; that the Sun, Moon and Stars are gods; and that all the Air is full of Souls; that all things (even God himfelf) do confift of Harmony. He forbad to taste of that which fell from the Table, whether as belonging to the all things indifferent, that only Custome and the dead, or to use men to temperate eating is un- Laws made them otherwise to us; accordingly

30. Empedocles of Agrigenum was the Son of Meton, and Scholar of Pythagoras, of noble birth, a great Rhetorician and Phytician; he is faid to have refused a Kingdom when profered him: having cured one of a difease that seemed incurable, he was facrificed to as a god; whence he went to Aina, and to beget an opinion that he was a god, he calt himself into the midst of the flames that he might not be found, but one of his Shoos detected the matter, for it was cast up again, being of Brafs as he used to wear them; others fay he went into Pelopomess and returned not, which makes the time of his death uncertain. In his way to Messana he sell and broke his Leg, of which falling fick he dyed, faith Aristotle, in the fixtieth year of his age, others in the feventy and feventh; his Sepulchre

was at Megaris. Latri. lib 8. p. 226.
31. Heraclius an Ephesium, he used to play with the Boys in the Temples of Diana; and to the Ephesians that stood about him; O ye worst of men, what, faith he, do you wonder at, is not this better than to have to deal with you in the Common-wealth? He declined the fociety of men, lived in the mountains, and fed upon Grafs and Herbs. He heard no man, but learned all of himfelf. He held that all things came of fire, and should be destroyed by it; that all places are full of Devils and Souls. Da-rius the King was desirous of his society as appears by his Letter to him to come to him. which he refused to do: some say he dyed of a Dropfie, others that being covered with Cowdung he was worried with Dogs; he flourished in the fixty ninth Olympiad. Laert. Ilb. o.

32. Democritus of Abdera, when young, heard the Magi and Chaldeans, afterwards Anaxagoras, dividing the Patrimony with two other Brothers, his part came to an hundred Talents, with which he travelled to Egypt, to Æthiopia and India fay some; he had great knowledge in natural and moral things, great experience in the Mathematicks and all the liberal Sciences. and lived folitarily amongst the Tombs, and fo poor that he was maintained by his Brother Damafus; afterwards he became very famous for his predictions of future things, was honoured with great Presents and Statues, and buried at the publick charges; he held that all things came of Atoms, that there are infinite Worlds, he protracted his death three days by finelling to hot Bread, dyed near the eightieth Olympiad, having lived to an hundred and nine

years. Laert. lib. 9. p. 245.
33. Anaxarchus of Abdera, lived in great honour with Alexander the great; Nicocreon the taken by him he was pounded in a Mortar; he fpat his Tongue into the Tyrants Face; he flou-

Laert. lib. 9. p. 251.

34. Pyrrhon followed Anaxarchus, he held certain. Sitting in the houle of Mylo it was fet on fire, supposed by them of Crotona, fearing to fall under Tyrannie; the Philosopher running and bare torments with invincible patience; his

much in folitudes, yet honoured in his Country;

hic lived to ninety years, Laert lib 9.p. 253.
35. Timon, the fon of Timarchus, a Phliasian, lived mostly at Athens, had but one eye, was a lover of Gardens, equally acute in Invention, and for derision of others; he himself loved a quiet life; was well known to Antigonus and Ptolomeus

Philadelphus, Laert. lib. 9. p. 264. 36. Epicurus was the fon of Neocles an Atheni an; he is charged by Timocrates as a man of pleasure, a Glutton and a Lecher: but the honours he had in his Country, the number of his friends, the continuance of his discipline, when that of others was extinct; his Piety to his Parents, love and bounty to his Brethren, and mildness to his fervants, are luculent testimonies of an excellent person: he lived upon bread and water, and when he fared simpriously he required a little Cheese; he lay sick of the Stone sources daies, died in the hundred and seventh Olympiad, leaving Hermachus as his fuccessour in his School: the ordained by his will the Annual celebra-tion of his birth-day, the first ten daies of the month Gamelion: and that on the twentieth day of every month all his Scholars should be feasted at his charges, and he and Metrodorus should then be remembred; he lived feventy and two years, Laert. lib. 10. p. 267.

# CHAP. XVII.

Of the most famous Printers in several places.

THe Art of Printing doth with wonderful celerity convey Learning from one Country and Age unto another, fo that the Verse is not altogether untrue :

Imprimit ille die, quantum vix scribitur Anno.

The Press transfers within a day, or near, All that which can be written in a year.

1. This worthy Science was brought into Italy by two Brethren named Conrades. They Printed times, 1.8 first Book that was ever Printed there, was Au-gustimus de civitate Dei; and next, the Divine In-fitutions of Lastantius Firmianus.

The Emp

2. An Invention of this merit could not be concealed, but it succeeded in divers Countries, and by divers worthy men, who besides their Art of Printing, were Learned and judicious Correctors of Errours and fallifications, eafily over-flip'd by unskilful work-men: Amongit these men of note are especially commended, Aldus Manutius at Venice, a great restorer of the Latin Tongue, Francis Priscianez at Rome; Bal-

3. Christopher Plantin of Antwerp, was a most Clarks mirfamous and learned Printer.

followers were called Scepticks; he himself liv'd | Manutins, and was also a famous Printer at

5. Daniel Bombergus was an excellent Printer clarks mir. of the Hebrew Bible, and many other Hebrew p. 224. Books, coc.

6. In France, Crispinus, Henry Stephens, father Clarks mir. to Charles, and Charles to Robert, Robert to P. 224.

Henry, and Henry to Paul, were all famous

### CHAP. XVIII.

Of such men as were of unusual Dexterity in Shooting with the Bow or otherwife.

Mongst all those who have excelled in Plet. parthis Art, none is more worthy of me- ral. p. 9.8. mory than he who is first mentioned in this Chapter.

1. Philip intending to force the City of Olynthus, as he laboured with much ado to pass over the River Sandavus, chanced to be shot in the eye by an Olymbian, whose name was Aster, who had before written upon his Ar-

Philip beware, have at thine eye, Alter this deadly Shaft lets fly.

2. Domitianus the Emperour had such an ex-traordinary skill herein, that when a Boy hath 6.19,9.341. Itood at a great distance, with his hand ex-Sabell. Ex-tended upon a Wall, he would shoot his Ar-1.10.6.11. row so happily, that it should pass betwist Parit de his singers, without any harm done to his hand; ngno 1.3. at two shoots he would fix his Shastain the fronts 111.5.9.168 of will benefit like a poin of Horns of wild beafts like a pair of Horns.

of wild beautistick a pair of riotras.

3. The Emperour Commodus, fon to Marcus Sabell. Ex.
Antoninus and Fauftina, had a fingular skill as 1.10. C. 11.
well as ftrength, in the cafting of Darts and p. 588.
Javelins, at a hundred throws, he flew fo many Htrod. I. 1.
Lions in the fands of the Theatre, he caft them p. 555. with that incredible force, that he transpierc'd an Elephant, and the Horn of an Oryx; fometimes he flew divers wild beafts with one cast of a Spear; and his hand was of that fureat Rome in the house of the Maximes, where the ness and certainty, that whatsoever he had first Book that was ever Printed there, was Anmarked out with his eye, he would hit with his

4. The Emperour Gratianus had that fingu- zon. Annal. lar skill in shooting, that it was ordinarily tom. 3. said, That his Arrows had a Soul and reason p. 121. within them; no man shot quicker, nor any man furer than he did.

5. Toke, a private Souldier in the Army of zuin. Thea.

Harold, the fourth King of the Danes, boafted vol. 1. l. 1.

amongst others at a Feast, that he had so great p. 106. a dexterity in shooting, that he could shoot through an Apple, though but a small one, that was set at a distance from him upon the top of a staff: This coming to the Kings ear, he compaled him to make the trail in his dus, Colinetus, Frobenius, and Oporinus at Basil; that was set at a distance from him upon the Sebastian Gryphius at Lyons; Robert Stephanus top of a staff: This coming to the Kings ear, at Paris and Answerp; and William Caxton at he compelled him to make the tryal in his own fon : and that unless at the first shot he should take off the Apple which should be laid on his fons head, he should lose his own head Mous and learned Printer.

4. Paulus Manuius fucceeded his father Aldus as the reward of his vain boalting. Toke reduced

duced to this necessity, advises the boy to stand with his head immovable at the twang of the string, and turned his face from him, that he might not fright at the fight of the Arrow, and then taking Arrows out of his Quiver, at the first shot he performed it. The King asked wherefore he took more Arrows than one, To revenge my felf on thee (faid he) if I had miscarried, which the King took not

6. Paulus Diaconus faith of the Goths. That Mag. 1.15. they accustom themselves unto no weapon, so 6.1. p. 103. much as that of the Bow; and left their children should either languish through sloth, or addict themselves unto any prohibited acts, they are instructed in diverse exercises, but especially in Archery, insomuch, that they are not suffered to touch a bit of Bread, before fuch time as they have hit the mark that was fet up before them. There are therefore found boyes amongst them scarce twelve years of age, that are so accurate in this Art, that being commanded, they will infallibly hit with their Arrow the head, breaft, or legs of a small bird that is at a good distance from them; and the old men amongst them that yet retain their perfect fight will do the like.

7. Catenes, a Souldier, would shoot his Arrows with fo certain an aim, and so steady a hand, that that thereby he would fetch

Sabell.l.c. 8. Andreas Agidarius, though not fo skilful G11.p.589, in the Bow, as the forementioned were (for it is not to usual in Italy) had yet such a singular command and skill in the use of his Piitol, that there was nothing fo finall that he could reach withhis eye, but he would undoubt-

zuin. Thea.

9. Alphonsis, King of Arragon, would somevol. 2. 1.5, times throw four Arrows out of an handp. 394.

10. The control of the being pulled out of the places wherein he had thot them; at a fecond trial, he would fix again in the fame holes; and at a third, with four other Arrows would hit each of the former

on the top.

10. When the King of Translana goes into Blancs Tra. the Field, whether to chase or War, he hath vels, tom. 1. a Vantguard of an hundred women, who car-6369.164 ry Cross-hows, wherein they will shoot so directly, they will hit the breadth of a penny: they call these women Memeyras; by their Cross-bows they will also discharge three Ar. rows at a time, with fuch celerity and vigour, that lighting upon a Tree they are not to be drawn out they strike themselves so

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Hereticks of former Ages, and the Herefies maintained by them.

Hat is a memorable thing which is related by more than one, That the fame day whereon Pelagius was born Full. Eccles. in Britain, St. Augustin was also born in Africk: hist. 1. 1. In Britain, 51. Augustin was also dorn in Agrice; nist. 1.1 divine Providence so disposing it, that the cons. 1.3.2 Poyson and the Antidote should be in a man. People ner Twins, in respect of the same time. It is 1.15. nome indeed an old observation that God hath laid 1012. poyfons and their antidotes close together: and fo in this case; for no sooner did any Heretick arise in the Church of God, but there arose with him such as were well able to confute him. 1. Nicholas, of whom are the Nicholaltans Eufeb.Eccl.

was a Profelyte of Antioch, and one of the fe- bift. 1. 3. wen Deacons, mentioned Alts 6, he had a cab, p. 1.
most beautiful Wife, and being upbraided by Zuin That
the Apostles, that he was jealous of her, he
brought her out before them, and to clear Ress. his
his case has liberty to according to the ress.

rows with 10 certain an ann, and 10 leady a hand, that that thereby he would fetch down the birds that flew in the air at a great diffance from him.

8. Andrea Agidarim, though not fo skilful in the Bow, as the forementioned were (for men, who boafted that they were his follow. ers, gave themselves to all uncleanness, teaching that men ought to have their Wives in common; they scrupled not to eat of things offered to Idols; at their Love-feasts they used to put out their lights, and commit promicu-ous Adulteries with each others Wifes. They did, That not God but Angels created the World. Not long did they retain this name, but were called Gnosticks from proof, knowledge, as if therein they excelled other men. They taught also that in faithful men were two fouls, one holy of the divine fubstance, the other adventitious by divine infuffiation, common to man and beafts. Their Doctrine began to spread about the beginning of Domitians Reign, after Christ fifty two years.

2. Covinbus was a Jew by birth, and circum. cifed, taught that all Christians ought to be so hist. 1.3. also; he taught that it was Jesus that died 6.25, p.50. and rose again, but not Christ; he denied the Zuin. thea. Article of eternal life, and taught that the vol. 5. 1. 4. Saints fhould enjoy in Ferifulate and taught that the Saints for one thousand years; he denied the divini view of ty of Christ; he owned no other Gospel but Raise 6.7. that of St. Mathers; rejected Paul as an Apo- P. 189. state from the Law of Moses; and Worshipped Judas the Traytor: in most things they agreed with the Ebionites, so called from Ebion a Samaritan; St. John would not enter the fame bath with the pernicious Heretick Corinthus: but against his and the Heresie of Ebion he wrote his Gospel; he spread his Herefie in Domitian's time about fixty two years

3. Carpocrates, of whom came the Carpocra- Eufib. Eccl. tians, was born at Alexandria in Agypt; he bift. 1. 4. time of Antoninus Pius. Enfebius accounts him Zuin. That the father of the Gnofficks: and faith, That P. 1318.

Chap. 91.

his followers gloried of charmed love-drinks, of devilish and drunken dreams, of assistant and or devium and drunken greams, or afficiant and raffociate Spirits: and taught, That he who would attain to perfection in their myfteries, must commit the most filthy acts, nor could they but by doing evil avoid the rage of evil Spirits. They faid that Christ was a meer way and that only his food effected into man, and that only his foul afcended into Heaven. They held Pythagorean transinigration, but denied the Refurrection. They faid, not God, but Satan made this World: And that their Disciples should not publish their abominable mysteries, they bored their right ear with a Bodkin.

Enfib.Ecci. 4. Valentimus, an Agyptian, lived in the time hill. 1. 4. of Antonium Pius. When Hygimus was Bishop c. 11.601. of Rome, he began to spread his Heresse: He zuin.Thust. Zuin-Thiat held that there were many gods; and that he vol. 5-1:4 hat made the World was the author of death. That Christ took fiesh from Heaven, and paiof Ref. 8-7. fed through the Virgin, as water through a p-190-191. Pipe or Conduit. He faid there were thirty Ages or Worlds: the last of which produced the Heaven, Earth and Sea: Out of the impersections of this Creator, were procreated divers evils, as darkness from his fear, evil Spirits out of his ignorance, out of his tears iprings and rivers, and out of his laughter light. They have Wives in common, and fay that both Christ and the Angels have Wives. They celebrated the heathenish Festivals; were addicted to Magick, and what not. This Heretick was of great reputation in Rome, from whence he went to Cyprus, and thence into

Eufb. Eccl. 5- Marcion (of whom came the Marcio-hift.1.4. nites) was of Sinope, a City of Pontus, or c. 11. 961. Paphlagonia; being driven from Ephefiu by S. John, view of in Ring, he fell in with Cerdon, maintained his Rilie, 5-7. Herefie, and became his fuccessour in the time of Marcus Antoninus Philosophus one hundred thirty three years after Christ. He held three gods, a visible, invisible, and a middle one; that the body of Christ was only a Phantasin; that Christ by his descent into hell, delivered thence Cain, and the Sodomites, and other Reprobates. He condemned the eating of flesh, and the married life; he held that fouls only were faved; permitted women to baptize; and condemned all War as unlawful: Polycarpus called him the first begotten of the Devil. Justin Martyr wrote a Book against him.

6. Tatianus (whence come the Tatiani) Bush Etcl. was a Syrian by birth, an Orator, and fami-Balloecct. was a Syrian by birth, an Orator, and rambiff. 1.4 (2-7. p.73. liar with Jufin Martyr, under whom he wrote Zuinithate a profitable Book againft the Gentiles; he vol. 5. 1.4 flourished one hundred forty two years after p. 1318. Christ; his Disciples were also called Encrains, Ross. his vitive of from integration from they abltain from Wine, Flesh, and Marripare.

When Fash: Moreover, and Marripare. posed his Tenents out of divers others. He held that Adam after his Fall, was never restored to mercy; that all men are damned besides his Disciples; that women were made by the Devil; he condemned the Law of Moles: made use of water instead of wine in the Sacrament; and denied that Christ was the of Photinians. feed of David; he wrote a Gospel of his own refie through Pisidia and Cilicia.

7. Montanu, Father of the Montanifts; his Enfeb. Eccl.
Herefic began about one hundred forty five bift. 1. 5.

Years after Christ. by Nation be was a Phys. 614. p. 86. years after Christ; by Nation he was a Phry- zuin.Thiat. gian, and carried about with him two Strum- vol. 5. 1.4. Dets Prise and Maximilla, who fled from their p. 1318. husbands to follow him: These took upon well his them to Prophese, and their dictate were held Relig. 5.7. by Montanus for Oracles: but at last, he and p. 196. they for company hanged themselves; his Disciples ashamed either of his life or ignominious death, called themselves Cataphrygians; he consounded the Persons in the Trinity, saying, That the sather suffered; he held Christ to be meer man, and gave out that he himfelf was the Holy Ghost; his Disciples baptized the dead, denied repentance and marriage, yet allowed of Incest; they trusted to Revelations and Enthusiasims, and not to the Scripture. In the Eucharist they mingled the bread with the blood of an Infant of a year old. In Phrygia this Herefie began, and spread it self over all

Cappadocia.

8. Origen gave name to the Origenists, whose Ross, his Surged Anno Dom. 247. un-view of Surged Anno Dom. 247. un-view of Surged Anno Dom. errours began to fpread Anno Dom. 247. un-view of der Amelian the Emperour, and continued above Relig. 9. 7. three hundred thirty four years. They were p. 202. condemned first in the Council of Alexandria two hundred years after his death; and again in the fifth General Council at Confaminole, under Justinian the first. They held a revolution of fouls from their estate and condition after death into the bodies again. They held the Devils and Reprobates after one thouland years should be faved. That Christ and the Holy Ghost do no more see the Father, than we see the Angels. That the son is co-essential with the Father, but not co-eternal: Because, say they, the Father created both Him and the Spirit. That fouls were created long before this World, and for finning in Heaven, were fent down into their bodies, as into prifons. They did also overthrow the whole Historical truth of Scripture by their Alle-

9. Paulus Samofatenus, fo called from Samo- Eufeb. Eccl. 9. Panim Samojatemis, to Cancer from Samo Eight. Ecci. fata near Euphrates, where he was born: a bift. 17. man of infinite pride, commanding himfelf to 6.266.138 be received as an Angel; his Hereite brake out \$\frac{6}{6} \cdot 29\$. two hundred thirty two years after Chrift, 2010. Thea. and hath continued in the Eaftern parts ever \$\frac{2}{2} \text{1.39}\$. fince. He held that Christ was meerly man, p. 1319, and had no being till his Incarnation: that Roll. his with of the God-head dwelt not in Christ bodily, Relig. 6.7. but as in the Prophets of old, by grace, 2022, and efficacy, and that he was only the external, not the internal Word of God: Therefore they did not baptize in his name, for which the Council of Nice rejected their Baptism as none, and ordered they should be rebaptized, who were baptized by them; he denied the divinity of the Holy Ghost; allowed Circumcifion; took away fuch Pfalms as were fung in honour of Christ; and instead thereof ordered some in honour of himself to be fung in Churches by women. In the Synod of Antioch he was convicted by Malchion a Presbyter, and condemned Anno 273. This Herefie was also embraced by Photinus, a Galatian, Bishop of Syrmium, and propagated by him, Anno 323. and thence they took the name

10. Manes, a Persian by birth, and a Serwhich he called Diatesfaron: and spread his He I vant by condition, was father of the Mani-

Enfib. Eccl. chaan Sect; he was flea'd alive for poyfonhill. 1.7. ing the King of Persia's son: yet his wicked 630-p141. opinions raged in the World for three hunzum The Hungarian The State Parks. vol. 5.1.4. dred and forty years after his death. He held p. 1319. two principles or Gods, one good, one bad; köll-bis condemned cating of flesh, eggs, and milk; kilis § 7. tielle in the condemned cating of stelle in t tially in every thing how base soever, but was separate from them by Christs coming, and the elect Manicheans. He rejected the Old Teftament, and curtailed the New, by excluding Christs Genealogy. He held Christ was the Serpent which deceived our first Parents; denied the divinity and humanity of Christ, saying, That he seigned to die, and rise again; and that it was really the Devil, who truely was Crucified. He denied the Refurrection, and held Transmigration. He assirmed that he was the Comforter whom Christ pro-mifed to fend; they Worshipped the Sun and Moon, and other Idols. They condemned Marriages, and permitted promiseuous copulation; they rejected Baptism as needless, and all works of Charity; they taught that our will to fin is natural, and not acquired by the Fall; that fin is a fubstance and not a quality, communicated from Parents to Children; they fay they cannot fin; deny the last Judgement: and affirm that their fouls shall be taken up into the Globe of the Moon.

11. Arrius, whence sprang the Arrians, was Schol. 1. 1. a Libyan by birth, by profession a Presbyter 6.3. P. 215. Of Alexandria: his Herelie brake out two hun-2010. The dred and ninety years after Chrift, and over-ran vol. 5.1.4 a great part of the Christian World. They held Christ to be a Creature; that he had a mans body, but no humane foul, the divinity Rilig. 6-7. finpplying the room thereof; they also held the Holy Ghost a Creature, proceeding from a creature, that is, Christ: their Doxology was, Glory be to the Father, by the Son, in the was, Glory be to the Father, by the Son, in the Holy Ghoft; they re-baptized the Orthodox Christians. This Heresie was condemned by the Council of Nice under Constantine: And the Council of Nice under Constantine: And der Theodosius the younger four hundred years Suita. The Active Christians the property of the Christians that in Christians are two vol. 5.1.4.

12. Macedonius, Bilhop of Constantinople, gave name to the Macedonians, they held that the Schol. 1. 3. Holy Ghost was a creature, and the fervant of 6.8. p. 30.3 God: and that by the Holy Spirit, was meant vol. 5.1. 4. only a power created by God, and community 1320. cated to the creatures. This Herefie fprung up, the first or rather was fiffly maintained under Confrance of Relig. 6.7.p. 206. tius, the son of Constantine, three hundred and twelve years after Christ, and was condemn'd in the fecond Occumenical Council at Constantinople, under Theodosius the Great. The Hereticks were called avenuarquanos. Macedonius himfelf being deprived by the Arrian Bishops, died private at Pylas.

tuin. Thea. 13. The Aerians, fo called from Aeritu the first vol. 5. 6.4 Prespyter, who need much reminiment the p. 3021. three hundred and forty years after Chrift; he Roff. view held that there was no difference betwixt a of Relig.

Bishop and a Presbyter, that Bishops could not 9.79. 206. ordain that there should be no set or Anniverfary Faits; and they admitted none to their renounced the World; they were also called Syllabici, as standing captiously upon words and natures, affirming, That the divine nature sufficiently libraries and died, and that God the Word did Heresie, was his resentment that Eustarbius not take from the Virgin humane nature. This

was preferred before him to the Bishoprick.

10. Florinus Or Florianus, a Roman Presbyter, Roff. view lived under Commodus the Roman Emperour one of Relig. hundred fifty three years after Christ: hence 9. 747.209 came the Floriani: they held that God made evil, and was the Author of fin: whereas Mofes tells us that all things which he made were very good. They retained also the Jewish manner of keeping Eafter, and their other Ceren onics.

15. Lucifer, Bishop of Caralitanum in Sar Znin Thea. dinia, gave name to the Luciferians; he lived vol. 5. 1.41 under Julian the Apostate three hundred thirty p. 1320. under Julian the Apoitate three numered thirty p. 1320. three years after Chrift. He taught that this koff, his World was made by the Devil; that mens when of fouls are corporeal, and have their being by p. 212. propagation or traduction; they denied to the Clergy that fell any place for repentance; neither did they reftore Bishops, or inferiour Clarks to their dignities, if they fell into Heresie, though they afterwards repented.

16. Tertullianus, that famous Lawyer and Di- Roff. view vine, was the leader of the Tertullianists; he of Kelig. lived under Severus the Emperour about one 6-7- P.213. hundred and feventy years after Christ. Being Excommunicated by the Roman Clergy as a Montanist, he fell into these heretical Tenets, That God was corporeal, but without delineation of members; that mens fouls were not only corporeal, but also diftinguish'd into members, and have corporeal dimensions, and increase and decrease with the body; that the original of fouls is by traduction; that fouls of wicked men after death are converted into Devils; that the Virgin Mary after Christ's birth did marry once; they bragged much of the Paraclete or Spirit, which they faid was poured on them in greater measure than on the Apostles; they condemned War amongst Christians: and rejected second Marriages as no better than Adultery.

17. Neftorius, born in Germany, and by fraud Socrat. the Council of Nice under Confrantine: And drift in the midft of his Pomp; feifed after Chrilt; he taught that in Chrift were two p. 1320, with a Dysentery, voided his Guts in the draught, and so died.

12. Macedonius, Bishop of Constantinople, gave time, descended into the son Mary, and 9.7. p. 2130. dwelt there as a lodger in a House; he made the humanity of Christ equal with his divinity: and fo confounded their properties and opera-tions. A great part of the Eastern Bishops were of his perswasion; his Heresie was condemned in the Council of Epheliu, under Theodoliu the younger, in which Cyril, Bishop of Alexandria, was President, and the Author Nestorius deposed and banished into the Thebean Desarts, where his blasphemous Tongue was eaten out with Worms. Zeno the Emperour razed to the ground the School in Edessa called Persica, where the Nestorian Herelie was

18. Eutyches; Abbot of Constantinople; from Evder, whence came the Eutychians in the year after Schol. L. 15. whence came the Eutychians in the year after scott in Christ 413, set forth his Hereste, holding opi. 6.9, p.41, nions quite contrary to Nestorius, to wit, That Ross. view Christ before the Union had two distinct na. 6, 7, p.215. tures, but after the Union only one, to wit, Zuin Theate communion, but fuch as were continent and had the divinity, which swallowed up the humani- vol. 5. 1. 4. ty: fo confounding the properties of the two P. 1321.

at Constantinople, was fet up again by Dioscurus, Bishop of Alexandria; at last condemned in the General Council of Chalcedon, under Marcian the Emperour.

cian the Emperour.

19. Eunomius, Bilhop of Cyzicum, embraced
Schol. 14. the Herefie of Arrius; he faid blasphemoully,
6.7-9-319. God of his own Effence understanded no more
Foll. viiv.
67 Reliev
67 Reliev
68 Reliev ty reacheth to, the fame thou shalt find in us. zuin Theat. His followers re-baptized Orthodox Profesiours, 201. 5.1. 4. and baptized in the name of the Father uncreated, the Son created, and the Holy Ghost created by the Son. They affirmed the Trinity to be three different substances, as Gold, Silver and Brass; he was a Cappadocian by birth, and lived under Valens the Emperour.

20. Novatus, Father of the Nevatians, was Fullb. Eccl. an African born; he lived under Decius the 6.42-p.116, Emperour, after Christ two hundred and twenty years: his Heresie lasted one hundred forty eight years; they denied repentance to those Relig. 5.7. that fell after Baptism; they bragged much of their fanctity and good works; they condemned p. 200. their fanctity and good works, they and used revol. 5. 1. 4. baptization as the Donatifts; he was a Priest of Carthage, and father of the Cathari, or Pu-

zuin. Thea. 21. Donains (whence arole the Donatifts) vol. 5. 1.4 was a Numidian, who because Cecilianus was preferred before him to the Bishoprick of Carkossi vitinge, accused him and all the Bishops that Or. 21. Donatus (whence arose the Donatists of Relig.
9.7. p.210.
dained him to be Traditores, that is, flich as had delivered their Bibles to be burnt by Idolaters under the Perfecution of Maximinus.

Though this acculation was found faulty, yet Donatus continued obstinate, and separated himfelf and Congregation from all others, accounting that no Church, where any fpot of infirmity was to be found: that fuch a pure Church Magistracy, and would not suffer them to punish Hereticks; they held the efficacy of the Sacraments to depend upon the dignity of the Minister; they re-baptized all that were admitted to their communion; they held it no fin to kill themselves rather than fall into the hands of the Magistrate, and scrupled not to kill such as were not of their faith; they used certain Magical Purifications, and bragged of Enthusiasins and Revelations. With the Arrians they made the Son less than the Father, and the Holy Ghost than the Son; the Circumcelliones were part of these, who lived in Cells and Caves, and murdered all they met that were not of their Religion.

22. Pelagius, a Britan by birth, and a Monk Voll. bill. at Rome, was the Ring-leader of the Pelagians; Pelag. 1. 1. he was afterwards a Presbyter under Theodofic.40.9.101. We was alterwated a presoyter under Theodofi-ziai. That. is the younger, three hundred eighty two years wals, i. i. 4 after Chrift; thence he went into England, p. 1321. Reff. with and poyfoned the whole Island with his Opini-ons, which were such as these, That death was not the wages of fin, but that Adam should have died though he had not finned; that Adam's fin was hurtful only to himself, and not to his posterity; that concupiscence was no sin; that Infants did not draw original sins from their Pa-

Herefie condemned first in a Provincial Synod | the Fall had free will to do good, and ascribed no more to grace, but that by it we had our nature, and that by our good works we obtain grace; they also rejected the Doctrine of Predestination; they say the number of the Elect may be encreased or diminished; that faith is by nature, but the increase of it from God, and that Charity is from men; they hold that their Elect ones have no fin, nor can fin if they would; that the concupifcence of the flesh is from God: and that rich men that are baptized, cannot be faved unless they give away all that they have : Celestinus and Julianus were his chief followers in these errours: St. Augustine and Alypius his friend wrote against them. They were condemned by five African Councils: and also by a fixth Synod at Carthage, Anno Christi 419. in the tenth year of Honorius.

23. Prifcillianus, a Spaniard, some say a Galazanin Than tian, father of the Priscillianists, under Gratian vol. 5.1.4. the Emperonr, spread his Heresie first in Spain p. 1321. three hundred forty eight years after Christ, from Refl. view thence like a Canker it run through all the Weft, of heile, 8. This Herefie was made up of former Herefies: 7. P. 210. for with the Manichees, he held the World was made by an evil God; with the Sabellians he confounded the persons of the Trinity; with the Origenists, he held the pre-existence of souls; with Aftrologers, that all humane events depended upon the Stars; with the Stoicks, that we fin necessarily, and coactively; with the Encratites, they abstained from flesh; and with the Gnoficks, they rejected the ancient Prophets as ignorant of the Will of God. He was condemned in his absence by the Synod of Aquitaine: but at his return into Spain he troubled all things. At last, he was put to death with Felicissimus, Armenius, Latronianus, and Euchocia, his companions. Prifeillianus himfelf confessed unto Euclius the Præfect, That he kept Conventicles in the night with filthy women; and that was only amongst them: yet they would have no man forced to a godly life; they slighted the condemned of Herelie at Rome by Damasus, from whom he appealed to the Emperour Maximus, who put him to death; his body was carried into Spain by his Party, by whom he was esteemed first as a Saint, then as a Martyr: insomuch that at last, in matters of Religion, they used to swear by his name.

24. Apollinaris, Presbyter in Landicea, was socrat. the Author of the Apollinarists; he divided Christs Schol. 1. tine Author of the Applituary 1st, he divided Christs schol. 1.2. Lumanity, affirming, That he affirmed mans bo. \$\frac{860}{6.92}\times \text{dy}, and a fensitive fond, but not the reasonable \$\int \text{Relie}(\text{.})\times \text{div} \text{or} intellective foul of man, because that was sup- 7, p. 207-plied by the divinity. Instead of the Trinity, 2\text{au}\times \text{min}. That they acknowledge only three distinct degrees of \$\text{vol. 5}\times \text{.} 1.6 \text{.} 1.12 \text{.} 0.13 \text{.} 1.22 \text{.} 0.13 \text{.} 1.22 \text{.} 0.13 \text{.} 1.23 \text{.} 0.13 \text{.} 1.24 \text{.} power in God, the greatest is the father, the lefter is the Son, and the least of all the Holy Ghost. They held that Christs foul was consubstantial with his divinity, and that he took not his flesh from the Virgin, but brought it from Heaven; that Christ had but one will; that souls did pro-pagate others; and that after the Resurrection, the Ceremonial Law should be kept as before. This Herefie brake out three hundred and fifty years after Christ, under Valens the Emperour. It was confuted in the Roman Synod by Damasus, Bishop of Rome, and Petrus, Bishop of Alexandria, and in the Synod at Constantinople utterly

condemned and exploded. rents; that Infants might be faved without Bap-tifin; that they fhould have eternal life, but out of the Kingdom of God; that man after

Of the most famous Magicians, Witches,

and Wizards, and their mutual Contests: their Diabolical illusions and mi-Serable ends.

CHAP. XX.

Onfidering the notable pranks that have been played by these Disciples of the Devil, it might feem frange that there is no more hurt done in the World, did we not remember, that the power of their black Mafter himself is so limited, and restrained by a fuperiour hand of goodness, that he cannot perform what he would.

Chap. 10.

1. Amongst the Witches and Sorcerers in Scot-Spotswood's 1. Amongst the Witches and sorecrers in Scotling the fland, Agnes Sampson (commonly called the wife Scotland wife of Keith) was most remarkable: a woman 1.6. p.383. not of the base and ignorant sort of Witches, but Matron-like grave, and fetled in her answers. In her Examination she declared, That she had a familiar Spirit, who upon her call did appear in a familiar spirit, who upon her can did appear in a visible form, and refolve her of any doubtful matter, especially concerning the life or death of persons lying sick: and being asked what words she used when she called the Spirit? she words she used when she called the Spirit? she words she used when she called the spirit? she words she used when she called the spirit? she words she used when she called the spirit? she was a Pythagorean Philo-Cana. She will a great Magician: being at soil. faid her word was Holla Master, and that he had learned her so to do: that her spirit had undertaken to make away the King; but failing in the performance, and challenged byher, confessed it mer appointment with form whom he had prowas not in his power, speaking words she undershood not, but as she did take them, the words

mised to meet there. He had the knowledge of
shood not, but as she did take them, the words

things done at great distances, in the very time were, Il est Homme de dieu : this was An- of their performance : The day and hour that no 1591.

polit disament of marrying Sophia, the Duke of Bavaria 30. p. 36. his daughter; when the marriage was to be so Some open lemnized, the Duke knowing that his Son-in-fibe. cent. 1. law delighted much in fuch ridiculous shews and 670.09.314 conjuring tricks, fent to Prague for a Waggon mag. l. 2. load of Conjurers. While the skilfullest amongst 40.6.9.129 them were studying for some rare and unusual hast wounded him, thou hast stain him. News qu.6.9.129. them were trudying for ionic rare and ununual natt wounded nim, thou natt scholl this lilution, Wencessaus his Magician called Zyro cariof. 1. (who had sneaked into the croud, and looked on amongst the rest) suddenly presents himself, having his mouth (as it seemed) cloven on there (faith Camerarius) John

in different stature : fometimes he shewed himfelf to the King in purple and alks; at others in a fordid and base attire; when the King walked on the Land, he fometimes feemed to faim on the water to him; which the King was carried in a Litter with Horses, he seemed to follow him in another Litter born up with Cocks instead of Horses. He played fundry pranks with such as fat at the table with the King, he changed their hands fometimes into the teet of an Oxe, at others into the hoofs of a Horle, that they could not reach them to the Dilhes, to take any thing thence; if they looked out of the Window, he beautified their heads with Horns. To fhew that he could command money at any time for his ule, he caused of so many wisps of Hay, thirty well latted Swine to appear, and fells them to a rich Baker at what price he pleased, with this only condition, He should not suffer them to enter into any water : The Baker unmindful of the condition, inftead of his Hoggs found only fo many wifps fwimming upon the furface of the water: whereupon in a great chale he fought cut for Zyro, and finding him fleeping all along upon a form, he pulls him by the one legg to awake him, and both the legg and thigh scemed to remain in his hand, at which astonished, he was glad to be content with his ill bargain.

The most famous Magicians, and their mutual Contests.

3. Apollonius Tyangus was a Pythagorean Philo-Cann. opp. fopher, and withal a great Magician: being at fish. cont. t. Rome in the prefence of the Emperous Dominian, bibliograf. foot, he suddenly disappeared and vanished out Apollon. of their fight that were prefent, and was at the Domitian was killed at Rome by Stephanus and 2. Wenceslaus, fon to the Emperour Charles the other Conspiratours, the Philosopher was reading a publick Lecture in the City of Ephelus, to a very great number of Auditors; fuddenly as one amazed, he made a ftop in his discourse, and continued fome space without speaking a word, and then cries out aloud, Courage Stephanus, strike the Villain: thou hast stricken him, thou after came that the murder was acted the fame

4. There was within the memory of our fa- camurager, there (faith Camerarius) John Faustus of Cundit subsecut. 1. having his mouth (as it feemed) cloven on both fides, and all open to his very ears, and fo coming amongst them, he takes the Dukes chief Conjurer and swallows him up with all that he had about him, saving his Shoces because they feemed all dirty, and therefore he spit them a great way fron him: which when he had done, and being not able to direct for great a mersel, he company to show the history of his port- 140 company to show the instance of his port- 140 company to show the process of history and being not able to direct for great a mersel. he and being notable to digeft for great a morfel, he goes and empties himfelf in a great Fat that flood full of water, voids the man downwards would have: they with a general confent require into it, and brings him in again all wet, and him to bring into the place a Vine laden with ripe flews him to the company, who laughed to purGrapes ready to be gathered; for they thought pose at this pleasant jest, but the other companions would play no more. This flory my Author cites from the History of Bobenia, written by Dubravius, the Bishop of Ohmuz: but this Zyu the impostor was at last alive body and foul carried away by the Durit, which defended to the proposed to the propose carried away by the Devil; which afterwards begat a care in Wencessaus, to bethink himself of nor offer to rise from their places, but should all more serious and religious matters. It is also tarry till he bad them cut the Grapes, and that said of this Bohemian Conjurer, That he appeared whosever should do otherwise, was in danger now with one face, ftraight with another, and to lose his life: They having all promised to

the same so many Bunches of ripe Grapes (extraordinary great and long) as there were men fitting at the Table. Enflamed with the daintiness of so rare a thing, and being very dry with hand, looking when Faustus would give the word, and bid them cut the Clusters. But he having held them a while in suspence, about this vain piece of Witchcraft, behold all the Vine and the Bunches of Grapes were in the turn of a hand quite vanished away. And every one of these drunken Companions thinking he had a Cluster of Grapes in his hand ready to cut off, was feen to hold his own Nose with one hand, an I the tharn Knife with the other to lop that off: to that if any of them had forgot the Conjurers lesion, and had been never so little too forward, instead down at midnight.

camer, o er. derful illusions; he seemed by the extraordinary 6.72.9.333. working of his Charms and Spells to transform Delr. diff. men into bruit Beafts, and to bestow upon all mag. 1. 14. things elfe fuch form and likeness as himself plea-6.4.P. 42. fed; and by general report he drew to him, affoon, and as casily, persons that were distant from thence many days journey, as those that were in the same place. He did also many in juries and shameful outrages to the Citizens of Catana, fo that they bewitched with a fearful and falfe opinion fell to worshipping of him; and when for his wicked deeds he was condemned to and divers others, caused the several links of a 1.2.6.4.7. dye, by vertue of his Charms he escaped out carried in the air by Devils from Catana to Confrantinople, and after that brought back again from thence into Sicilia. This made him admired of all the people, who thinking the Divine power was laid up in him, they ran into an exewith the Spirit of God, in an open place and before all the people, laid hands upon this devillish Magician, and caused him to be cast alive into a hot burning Furnace, where he was confuned to afhes.

6. Bodinus reports that of late one of the fabe, cont. 1. Earles of Affrement used to entertain with great 6.72-P-333 magnificence all Comers, who received great contentment by the delicate dainties, the curious fervices and great abundance of all things; but the men and Horses were no sooner out of the House, but they were ready to starve with hunger and thirst.

peared to them in the inceners of the latter man, and the young man putting forth his hand without the inchanted Circle to embrace her, was prefently grafped of the wicked Spirit, who cruthed him against a wall, and made the pieces with the singing of all forts of Birds to be seen of him fly this way and that way, and after- and heard. wards cast the remnant of the dead body so

drunken Revellers, that they faw (as it feemed | fell down in the place fore bruiled, and not able to them) a marvellous goodly Vine, and upon to ftir from thence, till fome hearing a cry and novie ran to him, took him up, and carryed him away half dead.

8. A German in our time (faith Camerarius) Camer. oper. went to the Wars in Italy, and put himself in fibe. cent. 1. much drinking, every man takes his Knife in his to the company of a Souldier that was a Conjurer, and by whom he fuffered himfelf to be go. verned. One time this Conjurer made him stand within a Circle, fortified with I know not what Characters. Here after many invocations and horriblemenaces, there appeared at lait, as it were much against his will, a Spirit like a man fore frighted, wearing a Hat all torn, with a great Tofs-pot Feather in it, having about him a torn and tattered Sheet, looking like a dead Corple, that had been dryed in the Sun, and afterwards gnawn with Worms; .with a gastly look, and his feet having other shape than a mans feet. As he of cutting a Bunch of Grapes, he had whipt off his own Note. This Fauftus, faith J. Wierus, was that Gouletta were taken by the Turks or not; found dead by a Bedlide in a certain Village with- the Spirit answered that he could not tell for the found dead by a Bedfide in a certain Vinage with in the Dutchy of Wirtenburg, having his Neck prefent, but that the day before the Befieged had broken, and the House wherein he was, beaten down at midnight.

He also complained of the Conjurer that by his horrible In-4. Fazelus writes, that a certain Sicilian called | chantments he did importune Spirits too much, carrief 1.1. Lyodor, a most famous Magician, got himself a c. 16.9.56 great name in the City of Catana by his wonasked, and then vanished, leaving behind him fuch a terror and stink, that these curious Inqui-sitors had like to have dyed in the place with sear. This German would afterwards often iwear, that as often as the remembrance of this dreadful apparition together with his voice (which was imall, hoarfe, cut off, and choaked as it were be-tween every word) did but touch his mind never fo little, he was ready to swound with fear.

Gold-chain of a certain Noble man that stood a pdr. diff. of the Hangmans hands, causing himself to be good distance off, to fly as it were one by one magic. I. t. into his hand, and yet by and by the Chain was 6 4-1/2. found whole and entire. He also caused a Priest that was going with his Breviarie under his arm, to believe that he carried a pack of Cards, fo that the Priest blushing threw away crable error, offering him Divine honours. But his Book; afterwards being convicted of many at last Lee Bishop of Catana inspired suddenly such things, as could not be done by any humane power, he at last confessed he had performed them by the Cooperation of the Devil.

10. In the year 876. the Emperour Lewis Camer. oper. then reigning, there was one Zedechias, by Re- [hibcant.] ligion a Jew, by profession a Physician, but in purdish deed a Magician; he feemed in the presence of magic. l. 1. great Persons to devour men whole, to cat up 6.4.9.42.5 at once a man armed at all points, to swallow 1.2. qu. 12. at once a man armed at all points, to Iwahow p. 172. a Wagon laden with Hay, together with the Schot. phys. Horses and him that drove them; to cut off emiof i. 1. heads, hand and feet, and throw them drop 6 16, p55. ping with blood into a great Bason, and yet to Lavas, dt. restore every man his own limb, the men reger and thirt.

7. There was a young man in Friburg, that his continuous the help of a Magician, hoped to enjoy a his carried. Maid whom he earneftly loved; the Devil appeared to them in the likeness of the fame Maid, Air. In the midt of Winter in the Emperours

11. Delrio

#### The most famous Dagicians, and their mutual Contests. Chap. 20.

11. Delrio tells of a contest betwixt two Mamagic. 1. 2. gicians in this manner, the one had stollen a fair qu.6.9.132. and beautiful Maid, had mounted her behind schoi, phis, and beautiful Maid, nad mounted her benind twish, his upon a wooden Horse, and so rode with 6.16.p. 58. her aloft in the air. While they were thus in their journey, the other Magician was at that time at a noble Feast in a Castle in Burgundy, and being sensible of their slight by the Castle, he by his Charms compells the Ravisher to defeend, and to the view of all prefents him in the Court of the Castle looking sadly, and not able to stir, together with his blushing Prize. But the Ravisher was not wanting to himself in this exigent, but privily inchaunts him that had thus nor durst he cast himself down from so high a place. Being therefore thus horned, he was Horns and return to the Feast, not without great laughter of the Company that was pre-

Dile in 12. Two Magicians (faith the fame Audijamsgie thor) met together in the Queen of Englands 12. qu. 30. Court, as I have it from unquestionable witnesses; these two agreed, that in any one thing they should infallibly obey one another; the one therefore commands the other to thrust his bade him drive away the beast, and to forbid him Hrm. Hir. head out of the Calement of a Window, which from eating any more of that kind of grain; to 1.7.9.473. he had no fooner done, but a large pair of whom the other laughing replyed, that his Ox Stags Horns were feen planted on his forehead, was not capable of fuch admonition, and that his to the great pleasure of the Spectators, who advice had been better bestowed in his School flouted him with a thousand mocks and taunts, amongst his Scholars. This said Pythagogya ha fourted him with a thousand mocks and taunts.

He resenting the disgrace, and thirsting after revenge, when his turn came to be obeyed, he with a Charcoal drew the lineaments of a man could never after be coupled to the Yoke, but upon the Wall, and then commanded the for- like a domestick Spaniel would take food from mer Magician to stand under that Picture, and the hands of any man: Pythagoras was burnt alive that forthwith the wall should give place to receive him; the other apprehensive of the extream | lib. 8. p. 223. danger he was in, began to befeech him that he would hold him excused, but the other refuses, then the wall feemed to open, and he therein being entred was never afterwards more feen.

Germanus, as a thing known unto him for an undoubted truth. A notable Conjurer, as a Specimen of his Art, had cut off the head of the Innfed a Lily to spring out upon the top of the Tailing in shape of a man, he commanded that he ble; and when he had lopped off the head of it, together with its slowers, upon the sudden down salts the Magician that had hindered him, head. The Spirit answered I shall willingly obey thy less to the ground; that done he fets on the head

1.4. p. 253 facrificed to the Devil, was raised up ten Cubits | carry thee fase into Austria to Leopold thy Broamazement of all there present to walk in the not, said the Spirit, who I am, for that is no-

air, and as Evanippus testisseth of him, his garments were strangely altered, as if they had been newly dipped in a thousand several glorious co-

15. Michael Sidecira a great Magician, sport-Nicet. choing with others upon the Battlements of the fol. 19. great Imperial Palace in Constantinople, in that thyw.Hier. part which prospects upon the water; espyed a 1,9. p. 613, Lighter or Boat which was laden with Pots, Pip- 514kins, Pottingers, Dishes and all kind of Earthen Schot, phys. Vessels, some plain, some curiously painted with 6.16.p. 58. divers colours. Now to shew some sport to those Courtiers that were in his company (by whifpering fome charm to himfelf) he caused the owner of that Boat suddenly to arise from his seat, and bound him, and as he was looking from a high Window of the Castle into the Court, he with his Oar never cease bearing the brittle Veffitted his head with fo large and spreading a fels, until he had almost pounded them to powder; pair of Horns, that he was neither able to pull which done he was perceived to recollect himself, fels, until he had almost pounded them to powder; in his Head from betwixt the firong Iron bars, to wring his hands, to pluck himself by the beard, and to express figns of extraordinary forrow.

And after being demanded what madness was in compelled to enter into an agreement with the him to make fuch spoil of his wares, and whereother, and recalling his Charm infifered him to caft his lew was business the first of the field answered, that as cloud, as also the other fuffered him to caft his he was business the field answered, that as the was business that his Oar he especial vendible, by his folly to make depart with his pray, involved in a hollow them worth nothing? He saddy answered, that as cloud, as also the other fuffered him to cast his oar he especial vendible, by his folly to make the worth nothing? He saddy answered, and wherepent crawling towards him ready to devour him, who never ceased to threaten his life, till he had broken all his Merchandise to pieces, and then fuddenly vanished: this Magician for other and worle pranks had his eyes put out by Manuel Comnenus the Emperour.

16. Pythagoras near to Tarentum, fipping an Ox Cal. Antiqito feed upon Beans, called the Herdiman and Lett. 1. 19.

in the House of Mile the Crotonian, faith Laert.

17. Anno Dom. 1323. Frederick Duke of Au. Lavat. de fria, who was chosen Emperour against Lewis, Spett.tom. being therefore compelled he flands under it; was betwixt Oring a and Molensdorf overcome in a 161. great battle, and by Lewis fent to be kept Pri- camer. oper. oner in a strong Castle. It fell out afterwards subscent. keepers Servant where he lodged, and when he was about to fet it on again, he perceived he was hindred by the prefence of another Conjurer that fortuned to be by; he therefore befought Magician placed himfelf together with Leopold him that he would not oppose him, but the other in a Circle, and by conjurations called up the not regarding his request, the first Magician causpecific that was wont to obey him, who appear commands if the captive Prince will come with of the Servant again, and speedily conveys himfelf away, lest he should be questioned for the
murder of his Rival.

Commands if the captive Finite will come with
in the form of a stranger came to the Prince in
custody, to whom he said, If thou will be freed custody, to whom he said, If thou wilt be freed Heyw. Hier. 14. Jamblichus a notorious enchanter having from thy Captivity mount this Horse, and I will from the earth, feeming to the wonder and ther. Who art thou faid the Prince? Ask me

Chap. 21.

Simf. Cb.

thing to the purpose, but do as I desire, and I will perform what I say. Which heard, a certain horror seised upon the Prince, though otherwife a man of a bold fpirit, fo that figning himfelf with the Cross the Spirit and Horse disappeared, and returned to the Conjurer, by whom he was chid for not bringing with him the Prifoner, he told him all that had passed. At last Frederick was freed out of Prison, and confessed that upon the same day, the same thing had hap-ned to him. But Leopold was (saith Camerwin) fo frighted with the Spirit he had feen , that within a while after he dyed.

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Schot.curio. 18. Jovins extols the prodigious wit of Hen schot.cuio. 18. Jeona extors the profigious wit of Pari-popl. 1.1.c. ricus Cornelius Agrippa, faying that with immenfe 37. p. 190 understanding and valt memory, he had compre-louicibus hended the accounts of all Arts and Sciences, the Mil. Adam. inmost secrets and highest heads of them all; in vit. Ger. and then adds, that not being as yet old, he demed. p. 17. parted this life at Lions in a bate and obscure Inn, with the curles of many persons, as one that was infamous, and under the fulficion of Nectroman-cy, for that he was ever accompanied with a Devil in the shape of a black Dog; fo that when by approaching death he was moved to repentance, he took off the Collar from his Dogs neck, which was inferibed with magical characters by the Nails that were in it, and brake into their last words of his, Abi perdita bestia, que me perdidifti, be gone thou wretched bealt which halt utterly undone me. Nor was that familiar Dog from that time forth ever feen more, but with hasty flight he leapt into Araria, and being plunged therein over head, he never tivam out again, as is affirmed by them that faw it.

Dibrin dif. 19. Clemens Romanus faith of Simon Mague, that magic 1, 2. he framed a man out of air, that he became inviquif. 6.p. fible as oft as he pleafed, he animated Statues, 128. flood unhurt in the midft of flames; sometimes sariof, fl. c., he would appear with two faces as another Ja-16. p. 54. nus, change himfelf into the shape of a Sheep or Goat, and at other times would fly in the air. own accord, and that it moved down ten times more than any other. When Sclene the Harlot was flut up in a Tower, and thousands of people went to fee her, and had compassed the castle about for that end, he caused that her face feemed to fliew it felf out at every Window in the Castle at the same time; to which Anastasius Nicenus adds, that he would feem all made of Gold, fometimes a Serpent, or other beaft; in Feafts he shewed all kind of Spectres, made Diffies come to the Table without any visible Serhim, which he gave out were the Souls of Persons deceased.

20. Paferes had many Magical pranks, he magic. 1. 2. would cause the appearance of a sumptuous Feast quop. 128. to be upon the sudden, and at his pleasure all ceel Antiq should immediately vanish out of fight; he would his Sons and the Senate of Rome. In the second alfo buy feveral things and pay down the just price, but then the mony would from after return to him again. 📝

Hyw.Hier. 21. Johannes Tentonicus a Canon of Halber-1.4. p. 253. fradht in Germany, after he had performed a number of prestigious Feats almost incredible, was transported by the Devil in the likeness of a black Horfe, and was both feen and heard upon one and the same Christmas day, to say Mais in Halberft.idbr, in Mentz and in Collen.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Primitive Fathers and Doctors of the Church.

Influs in an Epiftle of his to Thuanus, tells him that their new things did little pleafe his Palate, that for his part, he was a lover of the ancient both manners and men; and then goes on,

---- Hos minam inter Heroas natum tellus me prima tulisset.

Would I with ancient Heroes had been born.

He could not wish to be born amongst greater Heroes than some of these that follow, who for their Learning and Piety, Christian Courage and Fortitude, are more renowned than Alexander. the Great for all his Victories.

1. Ignatius Bishop of Anioch, in the reign of Fasib. 1. 3. Trajan the Emperour, he was the Scholar of the Single biff. Apostle St. John, when he had fare nine years in the cent. Antioch, he was by ten Souldiers brought to Rome p. 254. to be devoured by wild Beafts; when his martyrdom drew near he faid, Let me be ground in the Teeth of wild Beafts, that I may be found fine flower in the House of my Father; he was thrown to the Lions, Anno 110.

2. Polycarpus was alfo the Scholar of St. John, Euftb. 1. 4. and by him conflituted Bishop of Snyrna; he 6.15.p. went to Rome probably to compose the controhis controhis controhis controverse about Easter. Three dayes before he was p. 259. apprehended by his Persecutors, he dreamed that his Bed was fet 'on fire and hastily consumed, which he took for a Divine advertisement, that That he commanded a Syth to go mow of its he should glorifie God by suffering in the fire. Being urged to deny Christ by the Roman Deputy, he faid that he had ferved him fourfcore years and received no injury by him, and therefore could not now renounce him. He refused to swear by the fortune of Cafar, and so patiently fuffered death at Smyrna, being aged eighty fix

3. Justimus Martyr was a Philosopher, after-Simple ch-wards converted to Christianity by an old man, pillett. who counselled him to be a diligent Reader of the Proplicts and Apostles who spake by Divine vitor; and he cauted many finadows to go before him, which he gave out were the Souls of Persons covetous of vain glory, nor awed by sear; whose Doctrine also was confirmed with miraculous works which God wrought by their hands. This Justinus wrote two Books of Apology for Chriflians to the Emperour Antoninus Pius, and to Book of his Apology, he declareth that Christians were put to death, not for any crime they had committed, but only for their Profession; in witness whereof if any of them would deny his Christian Profession, he was straightway absolved; he was beheaded at Rome, Anno Dom. 166.

4. Iremus Bishop of Lyon in France, a Disci- Eusth. I. s. ple of Polycarpus in his Youth, his meek Conver- 6. 5. p. fation and peaceable carriage answered to his Single than and peaceable carriage answered to his bisheem. and capture in the property of the peaceable of the property of the peaceable of the peace name to be in great account amongst Christians, yet he lacked not his infirmities in Doctrine; he

was entangled with the error of the Chiliafts, | thren. He had excellent gifts, and flourished unand he supposed that Christ was fifty years of age when he suffered; he sourished in the raign of Commodus, suffered Martyrdom in the raign of Severus, Anno Dom. 176.

5. Clemens Alexandrinus was the Disciple of hift. cent.2. Pantenus, these two seem to be the Authors of Universities and Colledges, for they taught the people the grounds of Religion, not by Sermons and Homilies to the people, but by Catechetical Doctrine to the Learned in the Schools; he

flourished in the reign of Commodus.

6. Tertullianus a learned Preacher of the City bill cent 3 of Carthage in Africk, a man of a quick preg-nant wit; coming to Rome, he was envyed and reproached by the Roman Clergy, whereat moved with anger, he declined to the opinion of the Heretick Montanus. He wrote learned Apologies for the Christians, and mightily confuted the error of Marcion; he flourished in the reign of the Emperour Severus, Anno Christi 197.

7. Origen the Son of Leonidae an Egyptian, he was fo pregnant in his youth, and fo capable of mark. all good instruction, that his Father would often uncover his Breaft when he was afleep and kifs it, giving thanks to God who had made him the Father of fo happy a Son. He was very learned. yet had he failings; he took the words of Math. narium. He had so great a regard to the poor 19. 12. in a literal sense and guelded himself; he that he was called Occonomiss Pauperum. He opheld many worlds fuccessive to one another, and that the pains of men and Devils after long tor-ments should be finished; he offered to Idols rather than fuffer his chaft body to be abused; he dyed in Tyrus and was there buried in the fixty ninth year of his age, having lived until the days

of Gallus and Volusianus.

8. Cyprianus Bishop of Carthage, in his youth hift. cent-3. altogether given to the ftudy and practice of Magical Arts; his conversion was by the means of a man full of love and modesty, was banished Valentinian. in the perfectation of Decius, and Martyred under Valerian: he held that erroneous opinion, that fuch as had been baptized by Hereticks a Sedition at Millain he was there chosen Bishop, in the perfecution of Decius, and Martyred unshould be rehaptized; he sourished Anno

9. Athanasus Bishop of Alexandria, he duelhist cent.4 led with the whole world when it was become Arrian, and stood for the Truth with an undaunted resolution amidst all oppositions; and after he had governed the Church of Alexandria sorty six years, full of dayes he dyed in peace, in the reign of Valens though an Arrian persecutor.

10. Eusebius Pamphili Bishop of Casarea in Pa-

hist. cent.4. lestine, lived and was familiar with Constantine the Emperour; he refused the Chair of Antioch tumultuously made void by the Arrians, for which refie of Arrius before the Nicene Council; he dy- he was a man of a stern disposition, he dyed in ed about the year of our Lord 342.

Sinf. ch. 11. Gregorius Nazianzenus bom in a Town of bill. ent. 4 Cappadocia Called Nazianzum, he was trained up 19. John Chrysofthome had b Herefie of Apollinaris, and the abominations of Conframinople. In Oratory he had profited in the Heathenish Idolatry under Julian, more than any School of Libanius, and in Philosophy in that of other had done: so peaceable that like another Andragathius above his sellows. His liberty in

der Constantius, Julian, and Theodosius.

12. Basilius Magnus Bishop of Casarea in Capta. Sims. ch. docia; he repented he spent so much time in hist. cent.4; fearching out the deepness of humane learning, p. 283. as things not necessary to eternal life. The Arrians and Eunomians who feemed excellently learned, when they encountred with him and Nazianzenus, were like men altogether destitute of learning; when the Emperours Deputy threatned him with banishment or death, he astonished him with his refolute answer. The Emperors Son Galaces fell fick, and the Empress fent him word she had suffered many things in her dream for the Bishop Basilius, whereupon he was dismissed and suffered to return to Casarea.

13. Gregorius Nysse was Brother of Basilius, and thid. Bishop of Nyssa a City in Mysa: in the second General Council, the overfight of the Country of Cappadocia was committed to him. Though his works are not extant, yet he is renowned in the mouths of the Learned as a man of Note and re-

14. Epiphanius was born at Barfanduce a Vil- 1bid. lage in Faleftine, was Bishop of Salamina, the Metropolis of the Island Cyprus; he refuted the herefies preceding his time in his Book called Paposed St. Chrysosthom in Constantinople, and returning to Cyprus dyed in the way.

15. Lastantius Firmianus was the Disciple of sinf. ch. Arnobius, in Eloquence nothing inferiour to his hift. cent.5. Master, yet it is thought that he opposed errors P. 291. with greater dexterity, than he confirmed the Do-

ctrine of the Truth.

16. Hilarius Bishop of Poictiers in France, a sims ch. man constant in Religion, in Manners meek and hist cent. courteous, he was banished to *Phrygia*; he took p. 292. great pains to purge *France* from the poyfon of Cecilius a Preacher, and hearing of the History great pains to purge France from the poylon of the Prophet Jonah; after his Conversion he distributed all his substance to the Poor; he was the growth and decay; he dyed in the reign of

and confirmed therein by the Emperour. He lived also under the Emperour Theodosius, whom he fharply reproved and excommunicated for the flaughter of the innocent people at Theffalonica; and dyed in the third year of the reign of Honorius, having fate at Millain twenty two years.

18. Jerome was born at Stridor'a Town of Dal- Simf. ch. matia, instructed in the rudiments of Learning at biss. cent. 5.

Rome, where he acquainted himself with honourable women, fuch as Marcella, Sophronia, Principia, Paula and Eustachium, to whom he expounded places of holy Scripture. His great gifts were envyed at Rome, wherefore he left it and went the Emperour commended his modesty, and for Palestine, and there chose Bethlehem the place counted him worthy to be Bishop of the whole of our Lords Nativity to be the place of his world; yet he was not altogether free of the hedeath; he there guided a Monastery of Monks; the ninety first year of his age, in the twelfth

Cappadocia talled Nazianzum, he was trained up in learning at Alexandria and Albens, where his flavianus Bishop of Antioch; thence he was call-bish title. familiarity with Bazil began. He detected the ed by the Emperour Arcadim to be Bishop of P. 298. Jona he was content to be thrust out of his place reproving sin, both in Court and Clergy, procuto procure unity and concord amongst his Bre-

of the whole Clergy. Theophilm Bishop of Alexandria was his great enemy, by whose malice and that of Eudoxia, he was deposed, then banished, and journeyed to death; he governed the Church and journeyed the c

in Conframinople seven years.

sims cb. 20. Augustinus in his young years was insected biss. with the error of the Manicheans; his Mother 63063307 Monica with prayers and tears begged of God his conversion to the truth, and God heard her; self-ferous feroum Dei; and whereas John the for being fent to Millain to be a Teacher of Rhetorick, by the Preaching of Ambrole the Bishop, and the devout behaviour of the People in finging Pfalms to the praise of God, he was much affected: Also by reading the life of Anoniss the Hermit, he was wonderfully moved to dislike his den, where with his friend Alppius he bewailed the infolency of his palt life, withing the time to be now, that his food from the watered with the dew of the converting grace of God. Bilhop of Hippo, whom he fucceeded, being incessant in teaching the people, and consuting Hehis death.

21. Gregorius the first, sirnamed the Great, was Simf. cb. chosen Bishop of Rome both by the Clergy and hist. com. 6. people, which Office he fought by all means to p. 314. avoid; he brought into the Roman Church the form of the Greek Liturgies. He first stilled him-Patriarch of Confrantinople called himself Univer-fal Bishop, he said of him that he was the for-runner of Antichrist; he sate in Rome thirteen years, fix months and ten days.

22. Bernardus Abbot of Claraval, born in Bur-simfich.

himfelf speak, whereupon he was called by his School-fellows The Ox, because he was so silent; yet afterwards by his Pen this Ox lowed lowder ot the Book, the first place he met with was Rom. 13.13, 14. Not in Gluttony nor Drunkenness, not in Chambering nor Wantonkess not in Strife or Envying; but put ye on the Lord Thu Christ, and take no thought for the stellar of fulfill the lusts of it. At the reading hereof he was fully resolved to become a Christian, and was baptized by Ambrose Bishop of Millain. Thence he returned into Africk, and there was an Assistant to Valerius Bishop of Millain. Thence he returned into Mirch Lord Theory, whom he succeeded he night in the way as he was some like the council of Lyons, and was Canolized by Pope John the twenty second, and Bishop of Hissan, whom he succeeded he night in the way as supposed to have wrought Missales of the was some left was followed lower than all his Compers, and filled all Nations with the sound of his Doctrine. He was of the Order against Gulielmus de Santon Missales of the Council of Lyons, and was Canolized by Pope John the twenty second, and was supposed to have wrought Missales of the Missales of the Council of Lyons and was supposed to have wrought Missales of the Council of Lyons, and was supposed to have wrought was supposed to have wrong the council of Lyons and was supposed to have wrong the council of Lyons and Lyons and Lyons and Lyons and Lyons and Lyons and Lyons and

The End of the Fifth Book.

# THE SIXTH BOOK.

# CHAP. I.

# Of Dreams, and what hath been revealed to some persons therein.

they are not altogether unufeful to us. Zeno Elea-tes was wont to fay, that any of his Scholars might judge of their proficiency in Philosophy by their Dreams; for if they neither did nor suffered any made fome good progrefs in Philosophy. By the fame way we may discover much of our own natural inclinations and the confittution we are of. Besides this, there hath been so much of highest concernment revealed to fome in their fleep, that is enough to make us believe there is not altogether fo much of vanity in Dreams, as fome men

gue or opinion.

1. Afyages the last King of the Medes faw in his dream a Vine to spring forth from the womb of his only daughter, and at last so to flourish, and pread out it felf, that it seemed to overshadow all Asia with its very fruitful branches. He consults Sabilic.

Ex. L. 1.

1. 1-p.7.

Hurodot.

1. 1. p. 4.

47.

Hurodot.

1. p. 4.

47.

Hurodot.

1. p. 4.

47.

Horodot.

1. p. 4.

48.

49.

Horodot.

1. p. 4.

49.

40.

Horodot.

1. p. 4.

40.

Horodot.

40.

Horodo of her should perish by his own command. The kept off the birds and beafts from it; and aito fuckled it her felf. Affected with this miracle, and thus infructed by a brute in humanity, he takes up the child, carries it to his wife, fle fees, and loves it, breeds him up till he grew first to a man, and then to a King: he overcomes Afrages that the Creftent is the prime and most remarkable for that of the Mode, to the Person. Jos. 1. 11. the Medes to the Persians.

Lthough it is too great a vanity to give over-much credit to our Dreams, and to distress and distract our felves about the ignifications and success of them: yet enot altogether unuseful to us. Zeno Eleaton to the control of the co his Mitre upon his head and upon that the Name of God: whom assoon as Alexander saw, with all mildness and submission he approaches him, falutes him, and adores that wonderful Name. Those who accompanied him were fome of them amazed, others displeased; amongst these was Parmenio, who asks the King wherefore he adored a man, himself being now almost everywhere reputed as a God? To whom Alexander reply'd, puted as a God? To whom Alexander reply'd, that he worshipped not the man, but God in him, who heretofore (in that form) had appeared to him in Dio, a City of Macedonia, in his dream, encouraging him to a speedy Expedition against Asia, which through his divine power and affistance he would subject to him. And therefore he not only pardoned, but honoured and enriched the City and Nation of the Jews, pronounced them at liberty to live after their own Laws, and made choice of some of them to ferve him in his own choice of fome of them to ferve him in his own Troops.

3. Ertucules having slept after dinner, when he a Lips monital waked was confounded with the thoughts of what his s. he had feemed to fee in his dream; and therefore P. 70. according to the Religion of the Turkiff Nation, he first bathes his body in water to purishe himself, of her fhould perifi by his own command. The Infant therefore is delivered to Happagu to be flain; a man of known fidelity, and with whom he had long communicated his greatelt fecrets. But he fearing that upon Allyage his death, Mandame his daughter would fucced in the Empire, fince the King had no ifflue Male, and that then he fhould be fure to be paid home for his obcdience, doth not kill the Royal Babe, but delivers it to the Kings chief Herds man to be exposed to the doth not kill the Royal Babe, but delivers it to the Kings chief Herds man to be exposed to the waters sufficient to irrigate Vines and Gardens ; wide world. It fell out that the wife of this man and there both my dream and my sleep for look was newly brought to bed, and having heard of the whole affair, she earnestly importances her Huband to bring the child home to her, that she wight she him; the Huband is overcome that the body of the heard him (after some to you (my good Friend) as on whose name shall make the Huband is overcome. might fee him; the Husband is overcome, goes to the Wood where he had left him; he finds to himfeif Victory and Glory, and your posterity kept off the birds and beafts from it; and and field of the birds are the

Jos. 1.11.

1.11. Ins Grandrather, and translates the Scepter from the Medes to the Persians.

2. Alexander the Great in the long and difficult fived in Imans (a part of the Mountain Tarrar) a Repebble of Pruss, bordering upon Judea, sent to the Lews for affishences, but was by them rejected, as 1.5.16.

2. Pulgo of Tyrus, bordering upon Judea, sent to the Lews for affishences, but was by them rejected, and down in the Woods. Amongst these there there there there to be had taken the City, full of indignation, he leads his Army against the Jews, resolved to the Malgare.

Chap. I.

zuing. The Leaders: but yet were fubje to their neighbour atr. vol. 3. Nations, and oppressed with excessive burdens. 14.4.7.715. Till at last there was an old Black-sinith amongst Fulgo, Ex. them, that was stirred up by vision, whose name 1.1.6.1. Platin, in appeared to him in a dream a certain person in Honorio, Armour, fitting upon a white Horse, who thus Annual An p. 55. of the Tartars that are called Malgotz, thou halt free them from that fervitude, under which they have long groaned, and the neighbour Nations thall be fubjected to them. Cangius in the morning before the feven Princes and Elders of the Malgotz, rehearfes what he had dreamed, which they all at the first looked upon as ridiculous: but the next night all of them in their fleep feemed to behold the same person he had told them of, and to hear him commanding them to obey Cangius.
Whereupon summoning all the people together,
they commanded them the same, and the Princes themselves in the first place, took the Oath of Allegiance to him, and intituled him the first Emperour in their language Chan, which signifies King | men. or Emperour. All fuch as fucceeded him were after called by the fame name of *Chan*, and were of great Fame and Power. This Emperour freed his people, subdued Georgia and the greater Armenia, and afterwards wasted Polonia and Hungary.

5. Antigonus dreamed that he had fowed Gold

p. 69. Plut.in Dt-

"i. 65 in a large and wide field, that the feed fprang up flourished, and grew ripe: but that streight after he saw all this golden harvest was reaped, and nothing left but the worthless stubble and stalks and then he seemed to hear a voice, that Mithridutes was fied into the Euxine Points, carrying a-long with him all the golden harvest. This Mi-thridates was descended of the Person Mags, and was at this time in the Retinue of this Antigonis folves to cut off Mithridates, and communicates of him a previous oath for his filence. Demetrius was the Friend of Mithridates, as being of the fame age, and by accident he encounters him as he came restrained by the reverence of his oath. Well, he takes him aside, and with the point of his Spear writes in the sand, Fly, Mathridates: which he look.

11. The same Gentleman saith thus also: I ing upon, and admonished at once with those words, and the countenance of Demetrius, he privily slies into Cappadocia, and not long after founded the famous and potent Kingdom of Pontus, which continued from this man to the eighth defcent; that other Mithridates being very difficulty overthrown by all the Power and Forces of the Romans

6. The night before the Battel at Philippi, Artorius (or as others M. Antonius Musa) Physician to waking together in a fweat, he protefted to me, vianus, that though he was very fick, he should not therefore decline his being present at the Battel; which when Cefar understood, he commanded himself to be carried in his Litter to the Armal where he had not long remained, before his Tents were feifed upon by Bruur, and himfelf also had been, had he not so timely removed.

7. Quintus Catulus, a noble Roman, faw (as he xiphil. in thought) in his depth of reft Jupiter delivering in-Augusto, to the hand of a child, the Ensign of the Roman [1.21]. to the hand of a child, the Enlign of the Roman P. 211.
People; and the next night after, he faw the fame Fulgof, l.t.
child hug'd in the bosome of the fame God.
Whom Carulus offering to pluck from thence, Ju. rarch. l.4.
rarch. l.4. piter charged him to lay no violent hands on him, p. 223. who was born for the Weal and prefervation of the Roman Empire. The very next morning when Q. Catulus effoy'd by chance in the streetOstavianus, then a child (afterwards Augustus Casar) and perceiving him to be the fame, he ran unto him, and with a loud acclamation faid; Yes this is he whom the last night I beheld hug'd in the bosome of Ju-

8. Julius Cafar was excited to large hopes this sutton. in way; for he dreamed that he had carnal know-Julio, p. 8. ledge of his Mother, and being confounded with Sabellie. the uncouthness of it, he was told by the Interpre-c.6. p.502. ters, that the Empire of the World was thereby prefaged unto him; for the Mother which he beheld subject unto him, was no other than that of the Earth, which is the common Parent of all

Arlotte, the Mother of William the Conque- Bakers of Mandane the Mother of Gynus, the first Persan.

Monarch; namely, that her bowels were extended and dilated over all Normandy and England.

10. Whilft I lived at Prague (faith an English Morifons Gentleman) and one night had fate up very late line.par. drinking at a Feaft; carly in the morning the Sun- 1.6.2.p.15. AB.Anna. beams glancing on my face, as I lay in my bed, I on Relia. dreamed that a shadow passing by told me that mid.p.294, father was dead. At which awaking all in a 295. fweat, and affected with this dream, I rose and wrote the day, and hour, and all circumstances thereof in a Paper-book, which Book with many other things I put into a Barrel, and fent it from Was at this time in the Retinue of this Amagonia Was at this time in the Retinue of tensor and his own Fortunes ruined in that conquered, and his own Fortunes ruined in that of the publick. The dream was not obscure, noither yet the signification of it. The King therether yet the signification of it. The King there have a significant of the public of the significant of th the matter with his own Son Demetrin, exacting frange: when I returned into England some sour of him a previous oath for his silence. Demetring years after, I would not open the Barrel I sent from Prague, nor look into the Paper-book, in which I had written this dream, till I had called my Sisters, and some other Friends to be witnesfrom the King. The young Prince pities his my Sifters, and fome other Friends to be witnef-friend, and would willingly affift him: but he is

11. The same Gentleman faith thus also: I Morisons may lawfully fwear that which my Kinfmen have Itiner.part. heard witnessed by my Brother Henry whilst he lived , that in my youth at Cambridge I had the on Relig. like dream of my mothers death, where my Bro medici, ther Henry lying with me, early in the morning I p.295,296. dreamed that my mother passed by with a sad countenance, and told me, that the could not come to my Commencement (I being within five months to proceed Maller of Arts, and she having promised at that time to come to Cambridge:) when I related this dream to my Brother, both of us aness, neither in our youthful affections were any BIShop Hall whit affected with the strangencis of this dream; Mysi. of yet the next Carrier brought us word of our mothers death.

ners death.

12. Doctor Joseph Hall, then Bishop of Exeter, Full worth. fince p. 196.

fince of Worwich, fpeaking of the good offices which Angels do to Gods fervants: Of this kind, former health. faith he, was that no less than marvellous cure which at St. Madernes in Coruwall was wrought upon a poor Creeple; whereof, besides the atte-station of many hundreds of the neighbours, I took a strict and impartial examination in my last Visitation. This man for sixteen years together, was fain to walk upon his hands, by reason the sinews of his legs were fo contracted. And upon monitions in his dream to wash in that Well, was fuddenly fo restored to his limbs, that I saw him able both to walk and get his own maintenance. I found here was neither Art nor collusion. The name of this Creeple was John Trelille.

Hirodot.
13. The night before Polycrates the Tyrant of 13.9.210.
Samos departed thence to go to Orates the Lieutecamera.
nant of Orms in Sardis; his Daughter dreamed, oper justi-fiv. cent. 2. that she saw her Father listed up in the air, where 6.57.9.242. Jupiter washed him, and the Sun anointed him, which came to pass: for assoon as he was in his Power, Orates caused him to be hang'd upon a Gibbet, where his body fo remaining, was washed of the rain, and the Sun melted the fat of it.

14. Alexander the Philosopher (a man known to be free of superstition) reporteth of himself, that sleeping one night, he faw his Mothers Funerals folemnized, being then a days journey from thence: whereupon he waking in great forrow and many tears, told the dream to divers of his acquaintance and friends. The time being punctually observed, certain word was brought him the next day after, that at the fame hour (as

his dream was) his mother expired.

15. Jovius reporteth, that Anno 1523. in a Historich morning flumber, Sfortia dreamed, that falling in-14. 19.224 to a River, he was in great danger of drowning; and calling for fuccour to a man of extraordinary flature and presence, who was on the further side upon the shore, he was by him slighted and ne-glected. This dream he told to his Wife and Servants; but no further regarded it. The same day spying a child falling into the water, near the Cafile of Pefcara, he thinking to fave the child, leapt into the River; but over-burdened with the weight of his Armour, he was choak'd in the mud, and fo perished. Rayletii

16. The Mother of Scanderbeg dreamed she saw hist. de ge- a Serpent that covered all Epirus, his head was flis scand. Itretched out into the Turks Dominions, where he Li. c. 82. devoured them with bloody jaws; his tail was a-

Fulgof. I.t. 17. A Citizen of Millain was demanded a debt, 65. p. 130. as owing by his dead father; and when he was in fome trouble about it, the image of his dead father appears to him in his fleep, tells him the whole process of the business, that the debt was by him paid in his life time; and that if he looked in fuch a place, he fhould find a Writing under the hand of his Creditor, wherein he did acknowledge him felf fatisfied. Awaking therefore from his fleep, feen by him.

the Diaphragma, he was admonifhed in his fleep, b. soi. that if he purposed to be freed from it, he should

19. I remember, faith Colins, when I was two col. Rood. and twenty years of age, being buffed in the inter-Asia-left pretation of Phiny, and while as yet the learned 6. 27. 6. 9. emendations of Hermolaus Barbarus upon that ex. 1. 1250. cellent Author, had not performed to him almost all that was requisite, I light upon that place which we have in his feventh Book, concerning fuch as grow up beyond the usual proportion, which Nature hath affigned, and they are called by the Greeks Edrapeli. That word was some trou-ble to me. I knew I had read something concerning it; but could neither recal to my memory the Author from whom, nor the Book wherein. Fearing the cenfure of unskilfulness, I laid my felf down to rest, the best remedy for a perplexed mind; where while my thoughts were still employing themselves about it, methought I rememproying infenterves about it, methodgit it remembered the Book, yea the page; and place of the page wherein that was written I fought for. When I awaked I recalled what was offered to me in my fleep, but valued all as a mere illusion; yet being fill haunted with the apprehensions of being reputed an Ignoramus, that I might leave nothing unattempted, I caught up the Book of which I had dreamed, and there found it accordingly.

20. When St. Bernards Mother was with child Heidfeld. of him, she dreamed she had a little white and in Sphinger barking Dog in her Womb; which when she had p. 893. communicated to a certain religious person, he as by a Spirit of Prophecy, reply'd, Thou shalt be the mother of an excellent Dog indeed, he shall be the Keeper of Gods House, and shall incessantly bark against the Adversaries of it; for he shall be a famous Preacher, and shall cure many by the means of his medicinal tongue.

21. Francis Petrarch had a Friend fo desperately Fulgos Lis fick, that he had no expectation of his life; when 65.9.134 therefore (wearied with grief and tears) he was fallen into a flumber, he feemed to fee his fick Friend to stand before him, and to tell him, that he could now stay no longer with him; for there was one at the door that would interrupt their difcourfe, to whom he defired, that he would re-commend his weak effate; and that if he should undertake him, he should be restored. Presently enters into Petrarchs Chamber a Physician, who came from the fick, and had given him over as a dead man. He came therefore to comfort him. But Petrarch with tears recounts to him his dream, mongfit the Christians, and in the Government of the Venetians; all which very exactly prefigured return to the care of his Friend: he did so, and e're long the man was restored to his wonted

22. Two Arcadians of intimate acquaintance Val. Mazi travelled together to the City of Magara, where 1. 1. 6.7. when they were arrived, the one goes to lodge p. 24. with a friend of his, and the other betakes himself Theatr. to an Inn. He that was at his friends house saw p. 408. m his sleep his Companion befeeching him to affilt Dr. More him, for he was circumvented by his Hoft; and in Immore and reflecting upon his dream, he fearched and found all things agreeable to what he had dreamed. St. Aufin faith, that this very Writing was feen by him. tends to go to the Inn: but by an unhappy Fate 18. When Galen had an inflammation about believing that his dream had nothing in it, he rehe desists from his compassionate purpose; and turns both to his bed and his sleep. When the h 30. and 1 state of the purposed to be freed from it, he should be seen a specific part of the purposed to be freed from it, he should be seen a specific part of the person appears to min (a second time) and car, Rhod. forthwith open that vein which was most apparatus to be should be should be seen a specific part of the seen appears to min (a second time) and bloody, and requested him earnestly, that seeing he had neglected him as to the preservation of his life, at least he would not be wanting to him in As as a 2. the

out in a Cart towards the gate all covered with dung: The man, overcome with these entreaties of his friend, immediately runs out to the gate, where he finds the Cart he had feen in his dream; he feifes, and fearches it; finds there the body of his friend, and drags the Inn-keeper to his deferved punishment.

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23. Upon a Sally made upon fome of the Forces cal. i. 17 of Alexander the Great, out of Harmata, a City of 9. 575.

the Brachman, many of his Souldiers were woundcic de Di-vinat. 1. t. ed with empoysoned Darts; and as well those that were lightly, as those that were deeper wounded, Juli. bist. daily perished. Amongs the wounded was Pto-112-9-144 lomy, a great Captain, and exceeding dear to Alexander: when therefore in the night he had been folicitous about his welfare, as one whom he tenderly loved, he feemed (in his fleep) to fee a Dragon holding a certain herb in his mouth, and gon nothing a certain ners in his mouth, and withal informing him both of the virtue it had, and of the place where it grew. He rifes, finds the herb, bruifes it, and applies it to Piolomy's

Third in his sleep, which for the first and second time he neglected: but being troubled a third night, he went to the Areopay, to whom he made relation of what had passed. They upon no other evidence summoned the party before them; who (after strict examination) confessed the fact, and made restitution of the Vessel. For which discovery the Temple was ever after called Templum

Vál. Max.

coverer.

25. When Marcia Geers was forced into Exile by an opposite Faction, while he abode at a Village in the fields of Atina, in his sleep he thought that while he wandred through desert places, and unknown Countries, he met with C. Maria in all his Consular Ornaments; and that he asked him wherefore his countenance was so sad, and whither he intended that uncertain journey of his? And when he had told him of his missfortune, he took him but the right hand, and gave him to the next.

28. Aristote writeth of one Eudemia his fami-Fulgos Exitation of the same to his Sons hands the very morning after the night in which the robbery was committed; and when the City and University were both in a perplexed inquest after the Thieves, then did Sir Hendle when the City and University were both in a perplexed inquest after the Thieves, then did Sir Hendle when the City and University were both in a perplexed inquest after the Thieves, then did Sir Hendle when the City and University were both in a perplexed inquest after the Thieves, then did Sir Hendle when the City and University were both in a perplexed inquest after the Thieves, then did Sir Hendle when the City and University were both in a perplexed inquest after the Thieves, then did Sir Hendle when the City and University were both in a perplexed inquest after the Thieves, then did Sir Hendle when the City and University were both in a perplexed inquest after the Thieves, then did Sir Hendle when the City and University were both in a perplexed inquest after the Thieves, then did Sir Hendle when the City and University were both in a perplexed inquest after the Thieves, then did Sir Hendle when the City and University were both in a perplexed inquest after the City and University were both in a perplexed inquest after the City and University were both in a perplexed inquest after the Thieves, then did she when the City and University when the City and University were both in a perplexed inquest after the Thieves, then did she when the City and University were b him by the right hand, and gave him to the next Lictor, with command to lead him into his Monument, in as much as there was referved for him a more happy Fortune, and change of his condition. Nor did it otherwise come to pass. For in the Temple of Jupiter erected by Marius, there it was that the Senate passed the Decree, for the return of Geero from his Exile.

26. In the year of our Redemption 1553. Nitife of sir choles Wotton Dean of Canterbury, being then Em-ting wet-bassador in France, dreamed that his Nephew Thomas Wotton was inclined to be a party in fuch a project, as if he were not fuddenly prevented, would turn to the lofs of his life, and ruine of his family. The night following he dreamed the fame again: and knowing that it had no dependent the manufacture of the contract of the contrac dence upon his waking thoughts, much lefs on the defires of his heart, he did then more feriously consider it; and refolved to use so prudent a remedy (by way of prevention) as might introduce no great inconvenience to either party. And to this end he wrote to the Queen (it was ner, that they covered the whole Earth: a notable Queen May) and befought her, that she would presignification of the mighty Empire and Grancause his Nephew Thomas Wotton to be sent for out of Kent; and that the Lords of her Council might

the revenge of his death; That he was killed by interrogate him in some such seigned questions, as his Host, and that at this very time he was carried imight give a colour for his Commitment into a favourable Prison: declaring, that he would acquaint Her Majesty with the true reason of his request, when he should next become so happy, as to fee and speak with Her Majesty. It was done as the Dean desired, and Mr. Wotton sent to Prison. the Dean defired, and Mr. Wotten lent to Prilon. At this time a Marriage was concluded betwixt our Queen Mary and Philip King of Spain, which divers persons did not only declare against, but raised Forces to oppose: of this number Sir Thomas Wyat, of Boxley Abbey in Kent (betwixt whose Family and that of the Wottons there had been an ancient and entire friendship) was the principal. Actor, who having perswaded many of the Nobility and Gentry (especially of Kent) to side with him, and being deseated and takes Prisoner, was arraigned, condemned, and loss his life; so did arraigned, condemned, and lost his life: fo did the Duke of Suffelk and divers others, especially many of the Gentry of Kent, who were then in feveral places executed as Wyars affiftants. And of this number (in all probability) had Mr. Wotton been, if he had not been confined. For though he was not ignorant that another mans treason is or the Royal Family in Egypt was speedily reflored.

Howards.

How

27. This forementioned Thomas Worton also a pr. Walton little before his death, dreamed that the University Treasury was rob'd by Townsmen and poor Hany West Scholars, and that the number was five: and being that day to write to his Son Henry at Oxford. he thought it was worth fo much pains, as by a wavery the Temple was ever after called Templem Polifcript in his Letter, to make a flight inquiry for it. The Letter (which was writ out of Kent) came to his Sons hands the very morning after the

> 28. Aristotle writeth of one Eudemus his tamis sules, Exiliar Friend, who travelling to Macedonia, came to 1.1. c. 5. the noble City of Phacas in Thessay, then groaning p. 121. under the immanity of the barbarous Tyrant Alesteyn. His wander. In which place falling sick, and being p. 223, for saken of all the Physicians, as one desperate of recovery, he thought he saw ayoung man in his dream who told him, that in a short space he found be restored to his health; that within a few should be restored to his health; that within a few days the Tyrant should be removed by death; and lays the Tyrant should be removed by death; and that at the end of five years he himself should return home into his Country. The two first happened accordingly; but in the fifth year, when (encouraged by his dream) he had hope to return from Sicily into Cyprus, he was engaged by the way in a Battel fought against the Syraculans, and there sain. It seems the foul narting from the body. is flain. It feems the foul parting from the body, is faid to return into its own Country.

> 29. Actia the Mother of Augustus, the day be-said Est fore she was delivered of him, dreamed that her limited, bowels were carried up as high as Heaven it self, and that there they were spread out in Such mandeur which her Son afterwards attained unto.

eur which her Son afterwards attained unto.

Fulgof. Hr.

30. When Themistocles lived in Exile (far from 1.1. c. 3.

his own Country) he made his abode in a City, the name of which was Lions head : one night as he lay in his bed he dreamed, that he faw the Goddess Cybele, who advised him to see the Lions head. unless he intended to fall into the Lions mouth he rose therefore, and immediately pack'd up and went his way; he was no fooner gone, but there came fome (to the place where he had lodged) with a purpose to kill him, being stirred up thereto by Epixia the Persian.

Fulgof Ex. 31. When Flowins Vestasianus was yet a pri-l. 1. 6. 5. vate man, and was with Nero in Achaia, he dream-ed one night. that a professional ed one night, that a person unknown to him told him, that then his good Fortune should begin, when Nero should have a tooth drawn. Being awaked, and rifen from his bed, the first he afterwards met with was a Physician, who shewed him a tooth that he had newly taken out of Nero's mouth. Not long after followed the death of Nero, and that of Galba, as also the discord be-twixt Otho and Vitellius; which was no mean furtherance to Velpalian in his attainment of the

Chap. 2.

Zonar. An. 32. When Archelaus had reigned ten years in nal. tom. r. Judea, he was accused by his Subjects (at the Tribunal of Cafar) of Cruelty and Tyranny; by him bunal of Cefar) of Cruetty and systemy; by he was immediately fent forth, and the Cause betique. 17.
615-9-461. himself fent into Banishment. This event and himself fent into Banishment. forrowful iffue of his affairs was before declared to him in a dream: he faw ten Ears of Corn, strong, full and fruitful, which were eaten up of Oxen. This dream of his was diverfly interpreted by divers; but Simon an Effean told him, that thereby was portended to him a change, and that an unhappy one: For Oxen are the embleme of mifery, as being a creature that is burdened with work; and they fignified mutation and change, because in ploughing the earth is turned up by them. The ten Ears did signific so many years, in which space the harvest should be, and those compleated, there should be an end of the Principa-

zonar. An- 33. His Wife Glaphyra had also a notable nal. tom. 1. dream: she had first been married to Alexander, the Brother of this Archelaus; it usual,

1. Yofeppun is a contry-man of the Jews. There was, it is the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the Jews. There was, is in the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the defiruction of the Jews. There was, is in the Jews. Brother; but I will free thee from this reproach, and e're long challenge thee for mine only. Gla-phyra was troubled with this dream, told it to the Ladies of her acquaintance that were near her, and

Ladies of her acquaintance that were near ner, and not long after the departed this World.

Fulgof. Ex. 34. While as yet St. Auftin was a Manichee, his t. 1.65.

Mother Monica dreamed, that the flood upon a wooden Rule, and being fad, was by a glorious young man asked the caufe: when the declared that it was for her Son, who now was in the ready way to destruction, he bad her be of good chear, and observe that she should see her Son upon the and at last to his ordinary note of Wo to the City, fame Rule with her felf, and fo she saw him standing. All this was confirmed by the after Conver-

35. Famous Salmasius intending to see Rome, Vità salwas admonished in his dream, that if he went, he maser and hould not return alliest and had he gone, proba salmal, bly he had not, as being one that had fo much Epill. practically in the applies by his learned labours, effer. fixe. cially in his care of publishing and polishing Nilus and Barlaam, two eager Enemies of the Papal Mo-

36. Pope Innocent the Fourth dreamed, that simplicit. Robert Grofthead, Bishop of Lincoln, came to him, bist. cent. and with his staff struck him on the side, and said, 13. p. 449; Surge miser, & veni ad Judicium: Rise Wretch, and come to Judgment: after which dream within a few days the Pope ended his life.

in a few days the rope ended in the 37. Alcibiades (a little before his death by Tif Plutin dimensis and Bagons) dreamed, that he was covered cibiad pag: with his Miltreffes Mantle; his murdered body 213. being cast out into the streets of the City naked, Val. Max. his Lover covered it with her Mantle, to preferve him from the derifion and scorn of his barbarous p. 24.

## CHAP. II.

Of such Presages as have been to divers persons and places of their good or evil Fortune; also of Pre-Sages by men to themselves or 0-thers by casual Words or Astions.

Eldom were there any remarkable revolutions in the Fortunes of confiderable places or persons, whether for the better, or for the worse, but that Historians have taken notice of certain previous Presages and Presignifications thereof. Some of these may seem to be casual, and afterwards adapted to the occasion by the ingenuity of others; but there want not familiar instances of such as may feem to be fent on purpose from above, with no obscure intimations of what Providence was about to bring to pass in the

a voice againft Jenfalem and the Temple, a voice againft all the people. Thus he went about all the narrow lanes, crying night and day, and being apprehended and foourged, he ftill continued the fame language under the blows without any other word. And they upon this supposing (as it was) that it was fome divine motion, brought him to the Roman Prefect; and by his appointment being by Whips wounded, and his stell torn to the bones, he neither entreated nor sted tear; but to prevent he neither entreated nor fied tear; but to every blow in a most lamentable mournful note cryed out, Wo, wo to Jerusalem. This he continued to do till the time of the fiege, feven years together the People, the Temple, adding Wo also to me, a stone from the Battlements fell down upon him,

3. Heta

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was a Cradle infant, and Barbering at that time Nuntio in France (and afterwards created Pope, by the name of Orban VIII.) coming to congratulate her Birth, and finding that the Queen Mother had been better pleased, if she had born a Male, he told her, Madam, I hope to fee this, though your youngest Daughter, a great Queen before I due; the Queen answered, And I hope to see you Pope; both which prophetick: Complements proved true, and within a short time one of another.

3. I have spent some inquiry (faith, Sir Henry Relig. 10st. though ancient and modern stories have been infelted with much vanity, yet oftentimes things fall out of that kind which may bear a fober confiruction, whereof I will glean two or three in the Dukes case. Being to take his leave of my Lord his Grace of Camerbury (then Bishop of London) after courteses of course had passed betwire them: My Lord, fays the Duke, I know your Lordship hath very worthily good fuccesses unto the King our Soveraign, let me fray you to put His Majesty our Soveraign, let me fray you to put His wigely in mind to be good (as I no ways diffrust) uuto my poor Wife and Children. At which words, or at his countenance in the delivery, or at both, my Lord Bishop, being foinewhat troubled, took the freedom to ask him; if he had never any sethe freedom to ask him; in he had lever any fecret abodement, in, his spind? No.), replied the Duke; but I think fome adventure may kill me, as well as another mail? The vary day before he was flain, feeling fome indifposition of body, the King was pleased to give him the honour of a visit, and found him in his bed; where and after much fistions and nuivate conference. The Duke much ferious and private conference) the Duke at His Majesties departing embraced him in a very unufual and pallionate manner, and in like fort his Friend the Earl of Holland, as if his foul had divined he should see them no more; which infusions towards fatal ends have been observed (by fonic Authors) of no light Authority. On while she was writing her Answer, she bedewed the paper with her tears; and after a bitter passion (whereof she could yield no reason, but that her dearest Brother was to be gone) she fell down in a fwound; her faid Letter ended thus: I will pray for your happy return, which I look at with a great Heaven will bless you. The day following, the Bi-Heaven will blef you. The day following, the Bithop of Ely (her devoted Friend) who was thought the fittelt preparer of her mind, to receive fuch a 
doleful accident, came to vifit her, but hearing 
the was at rest, he attended till she should awake 
of her felf, which she did with the affrightment of 
ces and Soothsayers consulted upon this, and conp. 544of her felf, which she did with the affrightment of a dream; Her Brother feeming to pass through a field with her in her Coach, where hearing a fudden shout of the people, and asking the reason, it was answered to have been for joy, that the Duke amongst the Romans stands for an hundred; and of Buckingham was fick: which natural impression therefore the hundredth day following Casar the Bifton was next which nace at imprention the Bifton was entred into her Bed chamber, for a cholen Mellenger of the Dukes death.

4. Before, and at the Birth of William the 4. Before, and at the International Community tokens Conqueror, there wanted not forerunning tokens which prefaged his future Greatness. His Mother Arlotte great with him, dreamed her bowels were extended over all Normandy and England.

Howels 2. Henrietta Maria, Her Majetty of Great Bri- Chamber-floor, with both his hands he took up hill of Li- tain, at the death of her Father Henry the Fourth rushes, and shutting his little fifts, held them very fast: which gave occasion to the gossipping Wives to congratulate Arlotte in the birth of fuch a Boy, and the Midwife cryed out. The Boy will prove

5. Not long before C. Julius Cafar was flain in Sutton. in the Senate house, by the Julian Law there was a Julio p. 47. Colony fent to be planted in Capua, and some Monuments were demolished, for the laying of the foundations of new Houses. In the Tomb of Capys, who is faid to be the Founder of Capua, there was found a brazen Table, in which was engraven in Greek Letters, that whenfoever the bones of Capys should be uncovered, one of the Julian Family should be slain by the hands of his own party, and that his blood should be revenged to the great damage of all Italy. At the fame time alfo, Id. ibid. those Horses which Cafar had consecrated after his p. 48. passage over Rubicon, did abstain from all kind of food, and were observed with drops falling from their eyes, after fuch manner, as if they had shed tears. Also the Bird called Regulus, having a little branch of Laurel in her mouth, flew with it into Pompey's Court, where the was torn in pieces by fundry other birds that had her in purfuit: where also Casar himself was soon after sain with twenty and three wounds by Brutus, Cassius, and

6. As these were the presages of the personal Sustan, in end of the great Cafar; fo there wanted not those Galba c. 1. of the end of his whole Family, whether natural P. 269. or adopted, which was concluded in Nero: and it Milishs was thus. Livia was newly married to Augustus, c. 6, 5, 11. when (as she went to her Villa of Veientum) an p. 662. when (as the went to her Villa of Veientum) an p. 662.
Eagle gently let fall a white Hen (with a branch zonar. Asof Laurel in her mouth) into her lap. She re- nal. town.2.
ceived this as a fortunate prefage; and caufing Fulsof. 1.1.
the Hen to be carefully looked after, there came
of her abundance of white Pullets. The branch
of Laurel too was planted, of which fiprang up a number of the like Trees: from which afterward, he that was to triumph, gathered that branch of Laurel, which during his Triumph he carried in the very day of his death, the Countess of Denbigh Laurel, which during his Triumph he carried in received a Letter from him, whereunto all the his hand. The Triumph finished, he used to plant that branch alfo: when it did wither, it was obferved to prefage the death of that Triumpher that had planted it. But in the last year of Nero, both all the stock of white Hens and Pullets dyed, and the little wood of Laurel was withered to the very root; the heads also of the Statues of the cloud over my head, too heavy for my poor hears to Cafars were struck off by Lightning, and by the fame way the Scepter was thrown out of the hands of the Statue of Augustus.

> cluded, that within an hundred days Augustus should change this life; for ASAR in the Hetrurian Tongue fignifies a God, and the Letter C. should dye, and be made a God, as they used to deifie their dead Emperours.

8. While the Grandfather of Sergius Galba was Fulgo, Ex-facrificing, an Eagle fnatched the bowels of the hand, and left them upon the p. 81. branches of an Oak, that grew near to the place. Upon which the Augurs pronounced, that the Empire (though late) was certainly portended there-Also assoon as he was born, being laid on the by to his Family. He to express the great improbability

probability he conceived of fuch a thing, replied, That it would then come to pass, when a Mule fhould bring forth. Nor did any thing more con-firm Galba, in the hope of the Empire, (upon his Revolt from Nero) than the news brought him of a Mule that had brought forth, as being mindful of the speech of his Grandfather.

Fulgof Ex.

9. In the Fills of Sabinus, not far from the City
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1.10 She finiling replied, That he wondred the Grandfather should have his perfect senses, and that yet his Son should be in his dotage. But the vertue of Vespasian, the younger Son of Sabinus, served to confirm the truth of this prefage; for he fucceeded Vitellius in the Empire.

Maint. va. 10. L. Septimius Severus, when he was but a vian let. Child, would play at no other fport with the Boys 1.13.6.9 his equals, but that of Judges: then with his counterfeit Fasces and Ax carried before him. would he afcend the Tribunal (with a multitude of children about him) and thence he gave the Law to them. Not long after the fport was turned into earnest, and he performed amongst men what he had begun amongst children; for he was advanced to the Empire of Rome.

Zonar. An11. Marcianus, when a private Souldier, and 21. 10m.3. the Legion (wherein he was) fent upon an Expedition, fell fick in Lycia, and being there left by his fellow Souldiers, he abode with two Brothers, Julius and Tatianus. Upon the recovery of his health, he went out with them one day a hunting ; and having wearied themselves, they laid themfelves upon the ground about noon to fleep a little. Tatianus waking first, faw an Eagle, that with extended wings made a shade for Marcianus, and kept off the heat of the Sun from his face; he foftly awaked his Brother, and shewing him that unufual thing, they both admired, believing that thereby the Empire was portended to Marcianus: which when he awaked they told him. defiring, that when he had attained it, he would think of them; and having given him two hundred Crowns, they fent him away. Afterwards warring under Aspar against the Vandals, he was watring under Appar against the variants, he was taken with many others, and kept Prisoner in a certain Court. The Prince of the Vandals looking out at a Window upon the Prisoners, he beheld an Eagle balancing her felf with her wings, fo as to make a shade for Marcianus; whereupon he allo conjectured, that the Empire was thereby prefaged to him. He therefore fent for him, and having agreed with him, in case he should prove Emperour, that he should make no War upon the Vandals, he gave him his libetty. Now when the Emperour Theodofius was dead, his Sifter Pulcheria fent for this man, and told him, that if he would folemnly fwear, he would not affault her Virginity, which she had consecrated to God, she would accept of him for her Husband, and he should have the Empire with her in Dowry. It was agreed, and he made Emperour; whereupon he speedily sent for the two Brothers, with whom he had before lodged, created Tatianus Prefect of Lipsmonit. the City of Constantinople, and to Julianus he gave

1. i. c. 5. the Province of Illiricum.

l. 1. c. 4. p. 86.

confulted the Oracle at Delphos, from amongst the confecrated things and offerings that were fixt on high in the Temple, there fell down a Garland. fo exactly upon his head, as if it had been studiously placed there with some hand: which was then interpreted, that he should carry away the Victory in that War, as it accordingly came to pass. A light shined before him also all night upon the Sea, as he failed towards the Enemy. And a little before the fight, whereas there was an nourable controversic betwitt two Centurions, which of them should first lead up his men against the Enemy; He, to determine the matter, called for both their feals, and that which he drew out first had a Trophy engraven upon it. His Army encouraged by these things, fell siercely upon the Army of Icetes that marched against them, and overcame it.

13. The Dignity of a Bishop was presignisted Mart. var. to Athanasius. In a childish sport upon a Festival lett. l. 13. day, many of his equals of like age with himself, 69. P.343. playing upon the shores of Alexandria, in sport created him Bishop, and then brought to him fome young children, as yet unbaptized, who fprinkled them with water, exactly observing all the Rites of the Church. Alexander the then Bi-shop of Alexandria, had observed this sport, and it disliked him from the beginning : he caused therefore the children to be brought before him, and understanding the whole matter, pronounced the children to be rightly baptized, and that it should not be reiterated, only such prayers to be added, as was usual to be performed by the Priest in that mystery. Athanasius was the Successor of this Alexander in that See.

14. Paulinus the Bilhop of Nola, writes of St. Mant. vai:
Ambrose, that while as yet he was a little Boy, he left. 1.13. would (as in jest) give his hands to his Sisters to 6.9. 1.343. kis (perceiving they gave that honour to the Priests) for, said he, I shall be a Bishop. He was

afterwards, contrary to his expectation, chosen Bishop of Millain, and the choice confirmed by the

15. When Caius Marius was yet an Infant, fe- Dinothimeven young Eagles are faid to have fallen into his morab. 1.6. lap: about which the Augurs being confulted, Plut. in answered, That he should seven times undergo Maribage. the chief Magistracy in Rome: his feventh Confulfhip gave a clear proof of the truth of that

16. There was an Apparition (faith Mr. Roffe) Roffe his to Mr. Nicholas Smith, my dear Friend, immedi. Arcana ately before he fell fick of that Feaver that killed microcofmi. him. Having been late abroad in London, as he was going up the stairs into his Chamber, he was embraced (as he thought) by a Woman all in white: at which he cryed out; nothing appearing, he prefently fickneth, goeth to bed, and with-

in a week or ten days dyed.

17. Alexius Angelus having deprived his Bro. Dinoth.l.6. ther of the Empire, and coming forth of the Tem. P. 422.
ple of Sophia, where the cultom was to be crown.

Annal. foli. ed: the Solemnity being over, he was to mount 52. a gallant Arabian Horse; but the Horse bounded and rear'd, and by no means would fuffer him to get upon his back: but after many times ftroking of his neck, and with like arts he had appealed him, he then gets upon his back, and takes the reins into his hand. The Horse (as if he found himself deceived in his Rider) grew sierce as before: with loud neighings he raifes his fore feet 12. Timoleon by the Corinthians was declared into the air, nor did he cease bounding and cortain their General against the Sicilians, and while he vetting, till he had first shaken off the double

unfortunate Omen: for after many Civil and Fo nounced this Verfe: reign Wars he was deposed, and his Brother re-

ments? Three great Princes, replied the Lady | fummon him to death. ments? Three great Princes, replied the Lady findling, whereof the one is a Duke, the fectond a King, and the third an Earl: and the event made good her words. For the eldest of those made good her words. For the eldest of those made good her words. which was Baldwin, was King of Ferusalen; and the youngest Eustachius, was Earl of Bononia.

Bullet, which had a C. upon it, as if it was mark-

ed out only for Chamier.

Dinoth.l.6. 20. When Philip the Lantgrave of Heffe endeavoured to restore Christopher Duke of Wittenberg to his Fathers Principality, Ferdinand of Austria, King of the Romans (that he might preferve what he had gotten) fent Forces by the way of Bohemia, under the Command of Philip the Palatine, to was betwixt them: the Langrave inquiring of the Scouts that were returned, Whereabouts the Enemy was? and they telling him they were in Lauffen: My Souldiers (faid he) courage, for I take this as a fortunate Omen of our affured Victory, feeing we understand that our Enemics are in flight (for Lauffen in the German language fignifics | flight.) Nor was his prefage in vain: for all the Forces of the King turned their backs and fled; their flight being the more ignominious and dif-honourable, in that they departed without Haying the tryal of a Battel.

21. Thomas Sarzanus went as Legate from Pope Eugenius the Fourth into Germany; and as he passed the Alpes, he met with Eneas Picolomi news, Embassadour to the Emperour Frederick the Third. They lodged both in the fame Inn; and when Aneas was fomewhat faving, and would difcount of the reckoning, faid Thomas to him fmiling, Why should we be so sparing in our expences, seeing both of us shall live to be Popes? Thomas by the name of Nicholas the Fifth, and

Aneas by that of Pius the Second.

Sution. 1.6.

2. Nero the Emperour speaking (in the Section and the section an

Crown from his head, which was broken in the 1 It was observed too, that in the last Tragedy fall, and (loon after) had cast himself to the (which was that of the banished Oedipus) which ground. This was looked upon by most as an he fang (in Greek) upon the Stage, that he pro-

My Father, my Mother, and my Wife

tored.

Casfi boly

18. The three Sons of Euftachins, the Earl of Condemn me to abandon life.

Which was understood as a presage against him-felf, that the Ghost of his Mother Agrippina and his continuous me to abandon life. themselves under the Coat of their Mother Ida: Wise Poppea Sabina, whom he had killed, and the Earl comes in upon the interim, and asks Claudi's whom he had poysoned, that he might his Lady what it was that she hid under her gar- succeed him in the Empire, were ready to cite and

made good ner words. For the energy of those family surprise the Condition, Godfrey of Bolloipe, fineceeded his Uncle Godfrey in the Dukedom of Lorraine: the fecond, his houle. In the entrance of which he found a little p. 12. Daughter of his called Tertia (then very young) looking fad, as one that had been lately weeping; the youngest Eustrachius, was harl of Bonoma.

19. Daniel Chamier, a learned Minister in France, being at Montabon upon a Sunday, was asked that morning, Whether he preached that day? He answered, No; for it was the day of his repose and rest. So indeed it proved (though in another sense than he meant it) for he was that day the place for mentioned with a Cannon in the place for the place for mentioned with a Cannon in the place of the pl day flain at the place forementioned with a Cannon umph over the conquered Perfes, which not long after fell out.

24. When M. Crassus was come as far as Brun-Plut, in dustum, with a purpose to pass over his Army to Crasso wards the Paribian War, it was observed, that a p. 557. When the property of the p Seller of Fruit, whereas he used to cry up and down p. 420.

Cauneas (that is a fort of figs, so called from the Fulgos La, place where they grow) instead of that his cry a 3. p. 59. feemed to all men to be Cave-ne-eas, beware of gounder the Command of Philip the Palatine, to oppose the design of the Langerave. The Palatine ing: and upon the very day that he fought with hearing the Enemy was prepared to fight, and upon their March against him, stood still with his Army in a Valley near a place called Langer, and seemed to all men to be Caverness. December to get a seemed to all men to be Caverness, because of generals to be caverness, or common to generals to be caverness. Army in a Valley near a place called Langen; and fent out thence a Party (as Scouts) to discover what countenance the Enemy bore. The Lant-graves Scouts met with these, and so a Skirmish was to follow. Nor did they fail in their presage; was to follow. Nor did they fail in their presage; was to follow. Nor did they fail in their presage; for Craffus himfelf, and his Son were both slain, and the whole Army overthrown almost to an entire destruction.

25. In the Reign of the Emperour Valentinian, cauf. bal, Ambrofins, a Citizen of Rome, was fent Governour court, tom. to Miliaine. Probus the then Prefect of Rome, ac. 2.9.176. cording to the custom, was to admonish and advise him how to demean himself in his place. Amongst other things he told him he was to go to his new Office, not as a Judge so much as a Bishop. Probus thought nothing further than to let him understand, what chast and uncorrupt behaviour was requifite for him in his Jurisdiction. But it proved, that he who was fent as their Governour, was by them elected their Bishop: he accepted the place after much importunity, and no man did better demean himfelf therein.

26. Didius Julianus (being as yet but a private Fulgof, Es. man) on a time presented the Son of his Brother 1. 1. 2. to the Emperour Lius Persinax. The Emperour 1. 63. He spake that in sport, which yet afterwards the fortune and Vertue of them both brought to pass. bey his Uncle; and as he turned from him, See (faid he) that you reverence my Colleague and Successor. Julianus and Persinan had been Con-

that be he, meaning that should inflict it, but the event proved it was he who was to undergo it. to Rome, a Negro Souldier, crowned with a Gar. 1.1.63.

delages to some of their good of evil Fortune. land of Cyprcis, met him upon the way; Severus time as the blood dropt out of it: I could with, troubled with this fad aspect, commanded them faid he, that this is all the blood that shall be shed, to remove him from his Retinue; the Souldier and that this little might suffice. By all these the remove min from the Kennue; the Sounder and the time time, with four facetions speech, to remove that trouble he had given him (by his countenance and funcral Garland) instead of that did increase with, or some evil abodement of his own mind, it: fpeaking thus to the Emperour, You have enjoyed all things, you have fubdued all things, and now you shall be made a God. Not long after Severus dyed in Britain, and his body being brought back to Rome (as 'tis usual for the dead

Chap. 2.

28. When the Emperour Julianus departed out of Artisch to march against the Persians (where he lost his life) being much displeased with that City for fome feditious words and actions that had been amongst them, turning himself to the people, I will come hither no more, faid he. And when he facrificed to Mars (near the City of Creftphon) and perceived, that the entrails afforded no both thef: should remain in his choice; but he was deceived, they were as prefages, that he fhould be him red both from the one and the other by ceath,

Fulgof Ev. 29 Codovasus King of France, when he had determined to wage War in Spain with Alarick King of the Goths, before fuch time as he would begin to march against him, he sent Messengers with Presents to the Shrine of St. M. rtin, commanding them, that upon their entrance of the Temple they should observe such things as might affo d a conjecture touching the event of the future War. Entring therefore the Temple, they heard the Mouks who were at their Veipers, fing-ing those words in the Pfalms: Thou O Lord haft girded me with strength to the battel. They took this as a prefage of felicity to the King, and departed; who also hereupon full of hope, undertook the War, and having routed the Enemy, compelled him to fly.

them; and drawing near the African shore, he usual whensoever the King got on Horse-back, caused one of the Mariners to ascend the top of which Grey-hound used to leap upon the Kings the Mast, and thence to discover in what manner shoulders, and fawn upon him exceedingly. Being the Country did appear, and what he should first observe therein. He tells Anibal that he saw an old ruinated Sepulchre. Anibal abominating this manner, as he used to do upon his Master. The answer (for that he thought the place ominous to Duke asked the King what the Dog meant or inland at) turned afide, and put his Forces ashore tended: It is an ill and an unhappy Omen to me, land at) turned aside, and put his Forces ashore near the Town of Leptis: whence sending a Herald to Scipio the Roman General, he demanded a personal Treaty with him, in which he offered Conditions of Peace; which being resulted by Scipio, he was constrained to decide the matter by Battel, where he was overthrown, and the whole Force and Power of the Carthazimians broken with him.

Suton in 31. The Emperon Domitians (the day before for great Body made to Novaria; where received by bonitians, he was man ) when some roundooms were sent ap. 16,928, him for a Prefent, he commanded that they should be kept for him till the next day; adding, if I may have leave to enjoy them; then turning to them who stood about him, he told them, that the day following the Moon would be in Aquation for the Moon would be in Mo rius, and that an Action should follow thereupon, indeed the success was.

or that they all proceeded casually from him.

32. Pope Paul the Second upon that very day Fulgol, Ex. he had promoted Francifcus Ruvenus to a Cardinal 1. 1. 6.3. thip, when by accident he was speaking of it, 1 1.72. have this day, faid he, chosen my Successour: the Emperours) he was numbred amongst their event made it appear that he had spoken the truth: For Pope Paul being dead, Francifcus Raverus succeeded him in the Popedom, by the name

of Sixtus the Fourth.

33. Leonardus Ruverus was Cousin to the fore. Fulgos, Ex. mentioned Cardinal, being his Brothers Son, and his. 3: upon the account of his poverty and mean parts, p. 73. was the mockery of his Country. For when any man called him, he told them they ought to call him the Count: and if in a way of jett any man fign of prosperity, he said he would sacrifice to at any time propounded a Wife to him, he would Adars no more: supposing (when he spake) that say that he would not marry any other than such a one as was the Kinfwoman of a King. And the Fortune of his Uncle brought all that to pass, which he used to say of himself: for being honoured with the Dukedom and Earldom of the City

red with the Dukedom and Earldom of the City Sora, and especially being rassed to the Dignity of the Roman Presect, he afterwards had for his Wise the Niece of Ferdinando King of Naples.

34. The day before the Battel of Assium, Osla. Zonas. tom. vianus Augustus went out of his Tent to take view 20. of the Ships, and meeting a Muletter, he asked him his name, who told him his name was Eurychus or good Fortune; and being asked his Assessment, it was she said Niem, or Victory. Oslanianus took ir for a pood Omen. that the names vianus took it for a good Omen, that the names feemed to favour him fo much; and foon after he had that Victory, that made him Lord of the whole Roman Empire, without any Competitor

able to stand against him.

35. Richard the Second, King of England, be. Dinoth.L. compelled num to my.

110. Hill. 30. Albeit was commanded back from Italy Hill. 30. Albeit was commanded back from Italy Henry Duke of Lancafter, he was by him conveyed thence to Chefter. Being about to remove they looked a Grey-hourd of the Kings, as was the string was the string and the large hour. ing at Flint-Castle, and having received in thither P. 223.

him.

31. The Emperour Domitians (the day before the Dogs of the French left their Camp, and in a

rius, and that an Action should tollow thereupon, that should give occasion to the whole World to discourse upon it. In like manner, when he had scratched a Pustule upon his Forehead, till such and although he was never so hungry or in want, cashely created a Public upon his Forehead.

vet would he not receive an alms at the hands of any man, who before hand (as 'tis ufual to ieit) went about to make him promife, that he would never be a Bishop. This man from this abject condition came at last to be Bishop of Paris.

38. Dr. Heylin, in his Life of William Land Arch.

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Hylms 11st 30. Di Treyman in the Orderman Dama Man And Carlo by of Land bishop of Camerbury, mentions these as the sad Bp. of Cant. presages of his sall and death. On Friday night, Part 2.1.5 the 27. of December 1639. there was railed such a violent tempest, that many of the Boars which were drawn to Land at Lambeth, were dasht one against another, and were broke to pieces: the fnafts of two Chimneys were blown down upon the roof of his Chamber, and beat down both the Lead and Rafters upon his Bed, in which ruine he must needs have perished, if the roughness of the water had not forced him to keep his Chamber at Whitehall. The fame night at Croyden (a retiring place belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury) one of the Pinnacles fell from the Steeple, beat down the Lead and Roof of the Church er, which carried a Vane, with this Archbishops Arms upon it, was violently struck down (but born a good distance from the Steeple) and fell upon the Roof of the Cloister, under which the Arms of the Archiepiscopal See it self were en-graven in stone; which Arms being broken in pieces by the former, gave occasion to one that loved him not to collect this inference; That the Arms of the present Archbishop of Canterbury breaking down the Arms of the See of Canterbury not only portended his own fall, but the ruine of the Metropolitical Dignity by the weight thereof. Of these he took not so much notice, as he did of an accident, which happened on Sr. unequal dealing, faid Banqubo, to give my friend all Simon and Jude's Eve not above a week before the the honours, and none unto me; to which one of beginning of the late long Parliament, which drew the Weirds made answer. That he indeed should him to his final ruine. On which day going to his upper Study to send some Manuscripts to Oxon, of Kings, that should for ever rule the Scots. And near unto the life, as the Pencil was able to express it, to be fallen on the floor; and lying flat | created Thane of Glammis, and not long after some upon its face, the string being broke, by which it was hanged against the Wall. At the fight whereof he took fuch a fudden apprehension, that he began to fear it as an Omen of that ruine, which began to tear it as an Omien of that think, with was coming towards him, and which every day began to be threatned to him, as the Parliament grew nearer and nearer to conful about it. Thefe things occasioned him to look back on a former misfortune, which chanced on the 19. of Septemb. 1633. being the very day of his translation to the See of Canterbury, when the Ferry-boat, transpor-ting his Coach and Horses, with many of his Servants in it, funk to the bottom of the Thames.

### CHAP. III.

Of the famous Predictions of Some men, and how the Event has been conformable thereunto.

with him, which by an audible voice gave him warning of approaching evils to him-

defign, by which he many times faved himfelf; and fuch as would not be ruled by his counfel (when he had this voice) found the truth of the admonition by the evil success of their affairs: as amongst Elian. other Charmides did. I know not whether by fitch way as this, or fome other as extraordinary, the ministry of good or evil Spirits, fome men have come to the knowledge of future events, and have been able to foretel them long before they came to pass.

1. Anno Christi 1279, there lived in Scotland Spotswood. one Thomas Lermouth, a man very greatly admi. biff. of ck. red for his foretelling of things to come. He of Scotland. may justly be wondred at for foretelling fo many clarks Mir. ages before the union of the Kingdoms of Eng. 6. 101. p. land and Scotland in the ninth degree of the Bruces 467. blood, with the fuccession of Bruce himself to the Crown, being yet a Child; and many other things which the event hath made good. The day before the death of King Alexander he told the Earl of March, that before the next day at noon, such above twenty foot square. The same night too at a tempest should blow, as Scotland had not selt many years before. The next morning proving a bary, one of the Pinnacles upon the Belfrey Tow-clear day, the Earl challenged Thomas as an Impoflor; he replied that noon was not yet past; about which time a Post came to inform the Earl of the Kings fudden death: and then, faid Thomas, this is the tempest I foretold, and so it shall prove to

Scotland, as indeed it did,

2. Duncan King of the Scots had two principal Hylinscofmen, whom he employed in all matters of impor- mogr. pag. tance, Mackbeth and Banquho: these two travelling 336ches (Weirds as the Scots call them) whereof the first making obeysance unto Mackbeth saluted him Thane (that is Earl) of Glammie; the fecond Thane of Cander, and the third King of Scotland. This is unequal dealing, faid Banquho, to give my friend all he found his Picture at full length, and taken as having thus faid, they all vanished. Upon their arrival to the Court, Mackbeth was immediately new fervice requiring new recompence, he was honoured with the Title of Thane of Cawder. Seeing then how happily the prediction of the three Weirds fell out in the two former, he resolved not he called to mind the prediction given to his Companion Banquho, whom (hercupon suffecting as his Supplanter) he caused to be killed, together with his whole posterity, only Fleance one of his Sons escaping with no small difficulty into Wales: freed, as he thought, of all fear of Banquho and his iffue, he built Dunfinan Castle, and made it his ordinary Scat; afterwards on some new fears, confulting with his Wizards concerning his future estate, he was told by one of them, that he should never be overcome, till Bernane Wood (being fome miles distant) came to Dunsinan Castle; and by another that he should never be slain by any man, which was born of a Woman: fecure then, as he thought, from all future dangers, he omit-Ocrates had a Genius that was ever present | ted no kind of libidinous cruelty for the space of eighteen years; for fo long he tyrannized over Scotland. But having then made up the measure felf or friends, by dehorting (as it always did with some other good Patriots, privily met one with some other good Patriots, privily met one

of them a bough in his hand, the better to keep them from discovery) marched early in the mosh hing towards Dunsinan Castle, which they took by storm. Mackbeth escaping, was pursued by Mackdoffe, who having overtaken him, urged him to the Cambat, to whom the Tyrant Chast in fcorn) returned, that in vain he attempted to kill him, it being his destiny never to be slain by any that was born of a Woman. Now then, said Mackduffe, is thy fatal end drawing fast upon thee; for I was never born of a Woman, but violently cut out of my mothers belly: which fo daunted the Tyrant (though otherwise a valiant man) that he was easily flain. In the mean time Fleance fo prospered in Wales, that he gained the affection of the Princes Daughter of the Country, and by her had a Son called Walter, who flying Wales, returned into Scotland, where (his defeent known) he was restored to the Honors and Lands of his House, and preferred to be Steward of the House of Edgar (the Son of Malcolme the Third sinnamed Conmer) King of Scotland, the name of Steward growing hence hereditary unto his Posterity. From this Walter descended that Robert Ste ward, who fucceeded David Brace in the Kingdom of Scotland, the Progenitor of nine Kings of the name of Stewart, which have reigned fuccessively in that Kingdom.

evening at Bernane Wood, and (taking every one of them a bough in his hand, the better to keep

Chap. 3.

Full. 19073. Oliver, a Benedictine Monk of Malmesbury, this; pass was much addicted to the Mathematicks and to Judicial Astrology: a great Comet happened to appear in his / je, which he entertained with these expressions.

Venisti? Venisti? multis matribus lugendum ma-

lum? Dudum te vidi, sed multo jam terribilius, Anglica minans prorsus excidium.

Art thou come? Art thou come? thou evil to he lamented by many mothers ? I faw thee long fince, but now thou art much more terrible, threatning the English with utter destruttion.

Nor did he much miss his mark herein; for soon after the coming in of the Worman Conqueror deprived many English of their lives, more of their Laws and Liberties. This Oliver dyed 1060 five years before the Norman Invalion, and to (prevented by death) faw not his own prediction per-

Joseph. An-tiq. 1. 18. to Tiberius Cefar, and by his command cast into bonds; standing thus bound amongst others before the Palace gates, by reason of grief, he leaned against a Tree, upon which there sate an Owl. A certain German that was also in bonds, beholding the Bird, inquired of a Souldier, what Noble man that was? who told him that it was Agrippa, a Prince of the Jews. The German desired he might be permitted to come nearer to him; it was granted, when he thus faid: Young man, this fudden and unexpected mutation of Fortune doth torment and perplex thee; but in a short time thou shalt be freed of these bonds, and raised to a dignity and power, that shall be the envy of all these who now look upon thee as a miserable perfon; know also that whensbever thou shalt see an Owl pearch over thy head after the manner of this now prefent, it shall betoken to thee, that

great acclamation and applause, turning back his head, he spyed the fatal Owl sitting over his head; whereupon he was feifed with torments of the

belly, carried away, and in few days dyed.

5. When Flavius Veftaflams made War in Ju. Sutton. p. daa, amongit the noble Captives there was one 307. called Joseph, who being cast into bonds by his or-der, did nevertheless constantly affirm, that those shackles of his should in a short time be taken off by the same person who had commanded them to be put on; but by that time he should of a private man become Emperour, which foon after full out : for Nero, Galba, Otho , and Vitellius the Emperors being flain, in a short space Vespasian succeeded, and commanded Jefephs fetters not to be unlocked, but for the greater honour to be broken

off.
6. Manabem a Jew, an Effean, beholding on a zonar. Antime Herod the Afealonite at School amongh the nal. tom. It reft of the youth, faluted him King of the Jews, fol. 41.

Herod flippoling he either mocked, or knew him Josph Antot, told him he was one of the meantr fort.

Manabem finiling, and giving him a gentle blow or two, Thou halt reign, faid he, and prosperously too, for so is the pleasure of God: and remember then these blows of Manabem, which may ad. ber then these blows of Manahem, which may admonish thee of mutable Fortune : but I foresee thou wilt be unmindful both of the Laws of God and man, though otherwise most fortunate and illustrious. Herod lived to fulfil all this.

7. Judas of the Sect of the Effeans amongst the zonar. An-7. Judas of the Sect of the Escans amongst the Zonar. An-Jews (being not used to fail in his predictions) nal. tom. 11 when he benefit Antigonus, the Brother of Aristo. fol. 36. bulus, to pass by the Temple of Jerufalem, of whom Joseph. de he had predicted that he should, that day be slain bulo Jud. in the Tower of Strate, he turned to his friends, p. 5626 withing that himself might dye fince he was alive. Joint Ass.
The Tower of Strate, faid he, is fix hundred fur. 11/21.13.
Ings off, so that my prediction is not possible to 6. 19.14.
be suffilled on this day, as I pronounced: but scarce 340.
had he finished his discourse, when news comes that

Antigonus was flain in a Cave, that was called the Tower of Strato; and thus the prediction was fulfilled, though not well understood by him who was the Author of it.

8. While Julius Cefar was facrificing, Spurina a Sudon, page. Soothfayer advised him to beware of the ides of 48. in Julius March; when therefore they were come, and that there was no visible appearance of danger, Cefar tent for Sparina; Well, said he, the ides of March are come, and I see nothing in them so formidable as thy caution to me would feem to import. They are come indeed, faid Spurina, but they are not past, that unhappy accident, which was threatned, may yet fall out; nor was he mi-flaken: for upon the fame day *Julius* was flain in the Senate house by *Brutus* and *Cassius*, and the rest

of their Complices.
9. When Vitellius the Emperour had fet forth suction light an Edict, that the Mathematicians should at a cer- c,14,9.2991 tain day depart the City and Italy it felf, there was a Paper affixed to a publick place, wherein was writ, that the Cha danni did predict good Fortune; for before the day appointed for their departure, Vitellius should no where be found; nor did is miscarry in the event, Vitellius being slain before the day came.

this now prefent, it shall betoken to thee, that thy state and draweth nigh. All this was sulfilled: for soon after Tiberius yeld; Caius succeed, who loosed the bonds of Agrippa, and placed the Crown of Judga on his head; there he reigned in great splendour, when one day having ended a single of the people, with the property of the Bbbb z

Chap. 3. 💥

on the next he should dye, in case what he had foretold of the Emperour proved salse; but Do mitian was flain by Stephanus upon the very day as he had faid: whereupon the Soothfayer escaped and was enlarged with great honour.

Famous Predictions with their agreeable Events.

11. Ascletarion was one singularly skilled in Zonar. An- Astrology, and he also had predicted the day and Altrology, and ne allo had pleatere the day and nour of Domitians death; and being asked by the fol. 100.

Lipfomonit.

Emperour, what kind of death he himself should dye? I shall shortly, faid he, be torn in pieces by 1.79.

Dogs; the Emperour therefore commands that the command of the command that the command he should be slain forthwith, publickly burnt; and to mock the vanity and temerity of his Art, he ordered that the ashes of his body should be gathered, put into an Urn, and carefully buried. But the body was no fooner laid upon the funeral pile, in order to his burning, but a fidden tempest and vehement shower of rain extinguished the fire, and caused the attendants of the Corps to betake themselves to shelter, when came the Dogs and pulled in pieces the half-burnt carkass. Domitian being certified hereof, began to grow into more fearful apprehensions of his own safety; but the irresistable force of Destiny is no way to be eluded, but he was flain accordingly.

12. Alexander Severus the Emperour marching Lampyed.in out to the German Wars, Thraspbulus a Mathema-p. 588 tician and his Friend, told him that he would be flain by the Sword of a Barbarian; and a Woman Druid cryed out to him in the Gallick Tongue, Thou mayft go, but neither hope for the Victory, nor trult to the faith of thy Souldiers. It fell out accordingly; for before he came in fight of the Enemy he was flain by fome German Souldiers that

were in his own Camp.

Direthmen 13. A Greek Aftrologer, the fame that had morab, i.e. predicted the Dukedom of Tußany to Cosmo de Medices, did also to the wonder of many foretel the 2. 394. dices, did alfo to the wonder or many secretary death of Alexander, and that with fuch affuredness, death of Alexander, and that with fuch affuredness, and the secretary to be fuch a one that he described his Murtherer to be such a one as was his intimate and familiar, of a flender habit of body, a fmall face, and fwarthy complexion, and who with a referved filence was almost unfociable to all perfons in the Court; by which description he did almost point out with the finger Lanrence Medices, who murdered Prince Alexander in his Bed-chamber, contrary to all the Laws of Confanguinity and Hospitality. 14. Pope Paul the Third wrote to Petrus Aloi-

morab. 1.6. fins Farnefius his Son, that he should take special care of himfelf upon the 10. of September; for the steid. com. Stars did then threaten him with fome fignal mif-Zuing. Tht- fortune. Petrus giving credit to his Fathers ad-

zaing. The tortune. Terring giving credit to his rathers admit vol. 5, monition, with great anxiety and fear took heed to himself upon that day, and yet notwithstanding all his care, he was slain by thirty fix, that had framed a confpiracy against him.

Zoniv. An. 15 Alexander the Great returning out of Innal. tom. 1. dia, and being about to enter Babylon, the Chaldean Soothfavers fent him word, that he would speedily fol. 23. Soothfayers fent him word, that he would be didn't fourth bisdor. Sides, if he entred the Walls of it. This prediction on was derided by Anaxarchus the Epicurean; and pass. Alexander not to fnew himfelf over-timerous or fuperstitious in this kind, would needs put himself within the City, where, as most hold, he was poyfoned by Caffander.

16. The very same day that the forementioned nal. tom. 1. Alexander was born, the Temple of Diana at Ephefin was fet on fire, and certain Magicians that were

the day of his prediction was past, and then that | ran all Asia with conquering Arms, not without a wonderful flaughter of the men, and defolation of the Country.

17. When Darius in the beginning of his Em. a. cutil pire had caused the Persian Scimitar to be made hist. 13.25 after the manner of the Greeks, and commanded all men to wear them fo, forthwith the Chaldeans predicted, that the Empire of the Persians should be devolved into the power of them whose Arms and Weapons they thus imitated: which also came to pass; for Darus overcome in three Battels, and in his flight left treacherously wounded by fome of his own men, loft his life, and left his Empire to his Conqueror the Grecian Alexander.

18. While Colmo Medices was yet a private Dinoth.me. man, and little thought of the Dukedom of Flo-morab. 1.6. rence, Basilius the Mathematician foretold, tuat P. 390. a wonderful rich inheritance would certainly fall to him, in as much as the Ascendant of his Nativity was beautified and illustrated by a happy con-Spiracy of Stars in Capricorn, in such manner as had heretofore fallen out to Augustus Casar, and the Emperour Charles the Fifth : upon the 5. of the Ides of Jan. he was advanced to the Dignity of the Dukedom.

19. Belesus a Babylonish Captain skilled in A. Diodor. Sifrology and Divination beyond all the Chaldeans, cut. 1.2.2.7.7, told Arbaces the Prefect of Media, that he should \$? 55. be Lord of all that Sardanapalus did now posses, fince his Genefis was favoured as he knew with a lucky Polition of Stars. Arbaces encouraged by this hope, conspired with the Babylonians and Arabians: but the Revolt being known, the Rebels were thrice in plain field overthrown by Sardanapalus. The Confederates amazed at fo many unhappy chances, determined to return home. But Belefus having all night made observation of the Stars, foretold, that a considerable body of friends were coming to their affishance, and that in a short time their affairs would go on more prosperously. Thus confirmed, they waited the time let down by Belefits; in which it was told them, that the Baltrians were come in aid of the King. It feemmed good to Arbaces and the rest to meet the Ba-Strians with an expedite and select Body, and perfwade them to the same Revolt, or force them; he prevailed without firoke, they joyaed with his Forces. In the night he fell upon the Camp of Sardanapalus, who feared nothing lefs, and took. it; twice after they overcame him in the field with great flaughter, and having driven him into Niniveh after two years siege, took that also, and so suffilled the prediction of Belesis.

20. The great Picus Mirandula, who (for wri- Gaffar. citing more against the Astrologers, and also more role of the reproachfully than others, or indeed than any man ever did) was called Flagellum Astrologorum, the Scourge of Astrologers, met at last with one Bellanting Scours and the property of the second lantius of Syena, who was not at all deceived in the Judgment that he gave upon his Nativity; for he foretold him that he should dye in the thirty fourth year of his age, which accordingly came to

21. Junetin an Italian of the City of Florence, Id. ibid. foretold that himfelf should dye of some violent p. 252. death, and upon the very same day was knocked on the head by the Books in his own Study falling upon him.

22. The Duke of Biron, being then only Baron M. de Suof Biron, and in some trouble by reason of the res his githen present ran up and down, crying, that a great death of the Lord Cerency and others slain in a of France calamity and crues shounge to Asia was born that day: nor were they mistaken; for Alexander overdeath of the Lord Cerency and others flain in a of France,

matician, whom they held to be skilful in cafting Nativities, to whom he shewed his Nativity drawn by fome other, and diffembling it to be his. he faid it was a Gentlemans whom he feryed, and that he defired to know, what end that man should have. La Broffe having rectified this Figure, faid to him, that he was of a good House, and no elder than you are, faid he to the Baron, asking him, if it were his: The Baron answered asking nin), in twere nis: the Baron aniwered him, I will not tell you; but tell me, faid he, what his life, and means, and end shall be? The old man, who was then in a little Garret, which ferved him for a Study, faid unto him, My Son, I see that he whose Nativity this is shall come to great honour by his industry and military valour, and may be a King, but there is a Caput Algol which hinders, it; And what is that, faid the Baron; Ask me not, faid ha Broffe, what it is? I must know it, replied he. In the end, he faid to him, My Son, it is that he will do that which shall make him lofe his head: Whereupon the Baron beat him cruelly; and having left him half dead, he went down, and carried with him the key of the Garret door, whereof he afterwards brag'd, He had also conference with one Cosar, who was a

Famous Predictions with their agreeable Events.

Magician at Paris, who told him, that only a back blow of the Bourguignon would keep him from being a King. He remembred this prediction, being a Prisoner in the Bastille, and intreated one

that went to visit him, to learn if the Executioner

of Paris was a Bourguignon; and having found it fo, he faid, I am a dead man, and foon after was beheaded for his Conspiracy.

Raigns Chr.

23. Upon St. Nichplus day, in the year 1422.

Raign Graft. yelGraft. yelwas brought to bed of a Son at Windfor, who was by the Duke of Bedford and Henry Bilhop of Windford a chefter, and the Counteffe of Holland christned by the name of Henry, whereof when the King had notice, out of a prophetick rapture, he faid, Good Lord, I Henry of Monmouth shall small time reign, and much get; and Henry born at Windfor Shall long time reign and lose all; but Gods will be done.

Bakers Chr. P. 339.

24. On the 30. day of October 1485. was Henry the Seventh, with great Solemnity, anointed and crowned King of England, and even this was re-vealed to Cadwallader last King of the Britains 797 years past, that his Off-spring should reign and bear dominion in this Realm again.

Bakers Chr. 25. Although Henry the First came not to the Crown of England by the gift of his Father the Conqueror , as his Brother William did : yet he came to it by the Prophecy of his Father; for when his Father made his Will, and divided all his Estate in Land between his two eldest Sons, giving to Henry his youngest only a Portion in Money, with which division he perceived him to be much discontented, he said unto him, Content thy self, Harry, for the time will come that thy turn shall be ferv'd as well as theirs. His prediction was accomplished August the 5. An. 1100. he being then crowned in Westminster.

Dinothme26. The Great Cham Cublai intending to besiege
monate less the Metropolis of the Province of Mangi, made one Bajan Chiusan the General of his Army, which name fignifies the light of an hundred eyes; the Queen that was within the Walls of the City. with a Garrifon fufficient, hearing the name of the General, not only delivered the City, but also the whole Province, into the hands of Coblai, for asking who was intombed therein, he was told by that the had before heard it predicted by the inhabitants, that at predict there was not any Affrologers, that the Cityshould be taken by him body interred therein, but that by a secret Fate it that had an hundred eyes.

27. Thrasyllus the Mathematician was in the Xiphil.in Retinue of Tiberius, when he lived at Rhodes as Augusto, an Exile; and though under that cloud, and that Liphmonit. an Exue; and though under that cloud, and that Lipimonit.

Cains and Lucius were both alive, whose pretences 1.1.6.5.

were before his; yet he constantly told him, that p. 77, 78.

he should be Emperour. Tiberius believed him Tacit.

not, but suspecting he was suborned by his Enemies to betray him into dangerous words, he determined privily to make him away. He had a honse in Rhodes, in which there was a Tower built npon a Rock, which was washed by the Sea; hither he brought him, accompanied by a Servant of his own of great frength, refolved to cast him headlong from thence. When therefore they were come up, Tell me, faid he, by all that is dear unto thee, if that is true which thou hall hitherto so confidently affirmed to me concerning the Empire? It is, faid Thrasyllus, a certain truth, and fuch is the pleasure of the Stars: If then, laid Tiberius, you have fuch affurance of my Destiny, what fay you of your own? Presently he erected a Scheme, and confidering the fituation and distance of the Stars, he began to fear, look pale, and cryed out, I am in doubtful and hazardous state, and the last end of my life seems nearly to approach. At this Tiberius embraced him, and told him he doubted not his skill in predictions, acquainting him with his defign against his life. The fame Thrafyllus not long after walking with Tibe-rius upon the shore of Rhodes, having discovered a Ship under Sail afar off, told him that Ship came from Rome, and therein were Messengers with Letters from Augustus, concerning his return: which also fell out accordingly.

28. Apollonius Tyanaus was at Ephelus in Alia, Lipimpular reading a Lecture in a Grove there, a great space line 5. both of Land and Sea interposed betwirt him and P. 80. Rome; when he began to speak low, and then more flowly, streight he looked pale, and stood silent; at last stepping hastily on some paces, as one transported, O brave Szephanus, said he, strike the Tyrant, kill the Murderer, thou hast struck him, thou hast wounded him, thou hast slain him. This fpoke in publick, was carefully gathered up, the time diligently observed, and as it was after well known, that Domitian the Emperour was flain in Rome that day and the same hour of the day by one Stephanus that was of his Bed-chamber.

29. Diocletian being in Gallia with the Roman Fulgof. Ex-Army, and at that time but a Knight of Rome; and empl. 1. 1. of a stender Fortune, paid his quarters but indiffe. 6.3. p. 63. rently; his Hostess upbraided him, that he paid her too sparingly, and he on the other side jestingly replied, that he would discharge his Reckoning more bountifully affoon as he should be Emperor; the Woman who was a Witch told him, that he should be Emperour assoon as he had slain the Boar; he thereupon betook himfelf to hunting, and had killed many wild Boars, yet still found himself never the nearer: at last, Numerianus the Emperour, being flain by the fraud of Aper his Father-in-law, Dioclettan flew Aper in the Council, his name in English is a Boar, and thereupon was elected Emperour.

30. William Earl of Holland, upon the death of camerar. 30. William Eart of Flouena, upon the geath of Camerar. Henry Langrave of Hassia, and King of the Ro. bor. substitution mani, was chosen King in his stead; after which such cante. he warred upon Frisa; and subdued it; when cit. p. 42. (near unto a City there) he light upon a Tomb adorned with great curiofity of Workmanship and

nibus ad

The King having affured his new Conquest, was marching out of Frisia, and rode himself before with few of his Attendance, to feek out a convenient place for the quartering of his Army; when it chanced that his Horse; breaking into the Ice, overthrew him. There were certain sugitive Frifons that lay hid in the reeds thereabouts, who obferving his misfortune; brake out upon him, and before any could come in to his affiltance, he was partly flain by them, and partly choaked with his Helmet about him in the water. Upon this accident there was an Infurrection of the Frifons, the Hollanders were by them driven out or flain, and the Body of King William was seised, and said in the forementioned Tomb according to the prediction. Twenty seven years after his bones were removed by Earl Florence his Son, and the fifth of that Name, to a Nunnery in Middleburg in Zealand: he was

flain An. 1255.

Main An. 1255.

Main Max. 31. Appins Claudius Proconful of Achaia at the Line 8. time of the difference betwixt Pompsy and Cafar, Commence of the Market Commence of t was desirous to know the event of so great a Commotion; and thereupon confulted the Oracle of Apollo at Delphos, when he was told on this manner: Thou art not concerned in these things, O Ro-

man, in Eulowa thou shalt find Casar; he supposing he was warned by the Oracle to sit down there in quiet, not interessing himself for either Party, he retired thither, where he fell into a disease whereof

he dyed, before fuch time as the matter was decided in the fields of Pharfalia.

and the neutron reasons of England.

32. Walter Devereux, Earl of Effex, having walted his firits with grief, fell into a Dyfentery whereof he dyed, after he had requested of such 29, 297. 2. p. 277. as flood by him, that they would admonish his Son, who was then fearce ten years of age, that he should always propound and set before him the thirty fixth year of his life as the utmost he should ever attain unto; which neither he nor his Father had gone beyond, and his Son never reached td. part. 4. unto; for Robert Devereux his Son and also Earl of Effex, was beheaded in the thirty fourth year of his age: fo that his dying Father feemed not in vain to have admonished him as he did, but to

fpeak by divine inspiration and suggestion. Fulgof, Ex. 33. Guido Bonatus shewed the wonderful effects 1.8. 4.11. of Altrology, when he foretold to Guido Count of p. 1081. Montsferat the day wherein, if he would fally out of Forolivium, and fet upon his Enemies, he should

defeat them; but withal himself should receive a wound in the Hip: to shew how certain he was of the event, he would also himself march out with the event, he would also himself march out with him, carrying along with him such things as were heccessary for the wound not yet made. The fight and victory was as he said; and which is most only victory was as he said; and which is most offered in the said of the said in the said. wonderful, the Count was also wounded in the ve-

ry place predicted.

### CHAP. IV.

Of several illustrious persons abused and deceived by Predictions of Astrologers, and the equivocal Re-

Devil which he bears to poor man, that by from the Creation to this day he never was without his engines and subtile contrivances, that the Oracle had told him truth, but in a diffe-

was referved for a certain King of the Romans. whereby he might undo him, or at the leaft dan-The King having affured his new Cohqueft, was gerously deceive and delude him. In subservience to these his designs; he set up his places of Oracular residence; and though it was a lower way of trading, amused the World with Judicial Astrology, by both which he continually mocked and abused the curiosity and credulity of over-inquisitive men, and still doth (which is no wonder) notwithstanding all Ages by their experience have detected his fallhood.

1. Henry the Second, to whom Cardan and Guu. cauf. bols ricus, two Lights of Afrology, had foretold ver. cont tom. dant and happy old age, was miferably flain in the 1. Max. 5. flower of his youth in games and pleafures of a p. 360. Turnament. The Princes his Children, whose Horoscopes were so curiously looked into, and of whom wonders had been spoken, were not much more prosperous, as France well knew.

more properous, as rrance wen knew.

2. Zica King of the Arabians, to whom Aftro- id. iiid. logy had promifed long life to perfecute Christians, dyed in the year of the same prediction.

3. Albumazar, the Oracle of Aftrology, left in idem, page in the property of the same prediction.

writing that he found Christian Religion, accord- 361. ing to the influence of the Stars, should last but one thousand four hundred years; he hath already bely'd more than two hundred, and it will be a lye to the Worlds end.

4. The year 1524. wherein happened the great Id. 2. 261. Conjunction of Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars in the Sign Pifces; Aftrologers had foretold the World fhould perish by water, which was the cause that many persons of Quality made Arks in imitation of Noah, to fave themselves from the Deluge: all which turned into laughter.

g. It was foretold a Constable of France well idem, fag. known, that he would dye beyond the Apes, be. 36th fore a City befieged, in the 83, year of his age, and that if he escaped this time, he was to live above an hundred years: which was notorioully untrue, this man decealing in the 84. year of a natural death.

6. Crasus King of Lydia having determined to Hirodot. 6. Crajus King of Dain having determine the Nacile of Apollo at 1.11-p.20.

Delphos touching the fuccefs, whence he received metal. 1.6.

metal. 1.6.

Cræsus Halyn penetrans, magnam disperdet opum p. 409.

When Crocfus has the Halys past, Aworld of Treasure shall he wast. He interpreted this of the riches of his Adversaries; but the event shewed they were his own; for he lost his Army, Kingdom, and Liberty in

Echatana in Media, did studiously decline going fol. 29. thither; but when by the falling of his Sword out of its Scabbard, and his falling upon it, he was deadly wounded in his Thigh; being then in Syria, he inquired the name of the place; and being informed it was Echatana, he acknowledged it was his Fate to dye there, and that he had hither-

to mistaken the name of the place. 8. Anibal was told by the Oracle , that the Dineth. me-Earth of Libysa should cover the Corps of Ani. p. 410. bal, while therefore he was in a foreign Country, Plac. in fponses of Oracles.

Uch is the inveterate envy and malice of the David which he have to voca man that the field adjusting a Ribbinia called Li-

### Den deceived by equivocal Responses of Deacles & Astrologers. Chap. 4.

rent manner to what he had understood it. 9. Pyrrhus King of Epirus had resolved a War Plut. in Pyrho, p. againft the Romans, and confulting the Oracle of Dinoth me-Apollo about the fuccess, had this Verse for his

morab. 1.6. Answer. p. 410. Ato te Eacida Romanos vincere poffe,

Achilles Sou the Romans may o'recome. The fense was ambiguous, and might be construed in favour of Pyrrhus, or the Romans; but he interpreted it to his own advantage, though the event proved quite otherwise.

plut.paral. 10. There was an Oracle, that e're long is p. in No. flould come to pass, that the Athenians flould be flounds. me morals i. 6. quipped a great Navy, and in favour of the Leonmorals i. 6. times warred upon them of Syracufa. It fo fell out, that when their Navy drew near to Syracufe, they feifed a Ship of the Enemy, which carried the Tables wherein were enrolled the names of all the Syracufans that were able to bear Arms; by which means the Oracle was fulfilled, but not agrecable to the hopes of the Athenians; for they became not the Lords of the Syracufans, as they supposed

they should, but were beaten by them.

Oracles, that out of Judga should come the Lord cess is not doubted in the least. Constantius Anbille Jud.

Oracles, that out of Judga fround come the Lord of the Universe; the Jews interpreting this to of the Universe; the Jews interpreting this to duck them, and sets out against the Enemy: but he is called back by halfy Messegers when he was he is called back by halfy Messegers when he was morab. l. 6. Carmel, brake out into Sedition, they flew the Pre-fect, forced to flight the Legate of Syria, a Confular person, who came in with Forces to reduce them, and endeavoured to drive out the Roman been sufficiently discussed amongst the Astrolo-Name from Judea. To repress this Commotion, when it was thought fit to fend a strong power, and an able Leader, Flavianus Vepafian was pitched upon as the fittest person. He having reduced the Jews, upon the death of Otho was faluted Cosar by his Army; and having overcome Vitelius, ob. tained the Roman Empire. Thus the Oracle was fulfilled, which being ill understood by the Jews, had administred occasion to them to rebel.

12. An Astrologer having viewed the Nativity of Confans the Emperour, predicted that he should dye in the lap of his Mother: now he had been trained up by Helena his Grandmother, his Mother Fauffa being dead before; but when his his life; he was answered, that he should shun the disconlaise. p. 411. of Constant the Emperour, predicted that he model Zonar. An- dye in the lap of his Mother: now he had been nal. tom. 3. trained up by Helena his Grandmother, his Mo Town in Spain called by the name of his Grandmother Helena, there he was flain, and fo after his death the obscurity of the prediction was unrid-

Dinoth.1.6. 13. There were some ancient Verses of the Sibyls in which was contained, that when Africa should again fall under the power of the Romans, Mundum cum prote sua interiturum. This Prophecy of the Sibyls affrighted very many, extremely folicitous, left the Heavens and the Earth together with all Mankind should then perish. But Africa proceeded, and if they should attain to their debeing reduced by the fortunate vertue of Belifarins, it then appeared, that the death of Mundus the then General and of Mauritius his Son, was predicted by the Sibyl, who in a Battel against the Goths, were both sain at Salona, a City in Dalmàtia.

Suton. 1.6. 14. Nero Cefur confulted the Oracle of Apollo (4.0), 240. at Delphos touching his future Fortune, and was 2 sing. The thereby advited to beware of the fixty and third flould lay afide Alchymy, and betake themselves ar, vol. 1; year; he concluded that he should not only arrive to old age, but also that all things should be profiperous to him; and was so entirely possessed, that

by inipwrack, he doubted not to fay amongst his Attendants, that the fishes would bring them back to him. But he was deceived in his expectation; for Galba being in the fixty third year of his age, was faluted Emperour by his Souldiers, and Nero being forced to death, was succeeded by him in the Empire.

15. Alexius the Emperour having long delayed Nicet. Che. the time of his return to Blachernas, at the last niat. An-Election was made of a prosperous time accordhour he fet forth, and the truth is so happily, that p. 84. fo foon as ever he began his journey, the Earth opened before him, he himself escaped, but Alewins his Son-in-law, and divers of his Nobles fell in; one of his Eunuchs also that was in principal favour with him, was prefently killed by it.

16. The Sicilians and Latines had blocked up Mich. Cho-the Scas near to Confantinople, and both infamy nti., and loss being daily presented befor this eyes, Lip monits. Manuel the then Emperour fet forth a Navy a. Li.a.s. gainst them again and again, which was still re. P. 85. pulfed with flaughter and ignominy. Whereup on the Aftrologers were consulted, Election is 11. It was a received opinion, and confirmed by made of a more fortunate day, and then the suchalf way, and that upon this account, that the Emperour did understand that the matter had not gers, and that there was some errour committed in the election of that time. A Scheme therefore was erected a second time, and a long dispute held amongst the most skilful in that Art. At last they agreed upon a time, wherein there was a benevolent and propitious Aspect of the Planets. Constantius fets forth again, and you would now expect that the Victory should be his: but it fell out otherwise; for scarce had he put forth to Sea, when, which was the worst that could come, both

Grandmother was dead also, he looked upon the City of Pandosia and the River Acherusius as satal so. 219, 229, he know there were such places amongs so. places; he knew there were fuch places amongst Fitzbirb. of the Thesproti: warring therefore upon the Brutin, Religi & a warlike people, he was by them overthrown and Policy, part flain near unto places amongst them called by the 1.6.36.

18. I have heard, faith Bodinus, of Constantine, p. 134. who of all the French is the chief Chymift, and of the greatest Fame in that Country, that when his Allociates had long attended upon the Bellows, without hope of profit, they then had recourse to the Devil, and inquired of him, if they rightly fired end? The Devil returned his answer in this one word Travaillez, which is, Labour. The fire-men were fo encouraged with this word, that they went on and blowed at that rate, that they multiplied all that they had into nothing, and had yet further proceeded, but that Constantine told them. nothing could be faral till that year of his age, that in the making of it, Nature it felf is wont to that when he had loft divers things of great value spend more than a thousand years.

Full. 1. 12:

ig. The

Rilie & min in the Empire.
Policygart. 20. Pope Sylvefter the Second, before called the 1.636. Gilbertu, by Nation a French man, obtained the 1.6.36. p. Gilbertus, by Nation a French that, obtained the 446. Popedom by evil Arts: and though while Pope Firit open he diffembled his skill in Magick; yet he had stud Pre- a brazen Head in a private place, from which sig. Dem. a received Responses as oft as he consulted the Platina de evil Spirit. On a time he inquired of the Devil wit. Postif how long the should enjoy the Popedom. The fall- how long the should enjoy the Popedom. The fall- alacious Spirit answered him in equivocating terms. If thou com'st not at ferufulem, thou shalt Popedom by evil Arts: and though while Pope How. History 18 across Spirit aniwered nim in equivocating ratch past terms, if thou com'ft not at Jerufalem, thou shalt live long. Whilst therefore in the fourth year, the sirth month, and tenth day of his Papacy he tartal high was faying Mass in the Church of the Holy Cross have a find the company of the holy of the Holy Cross have a find the company of the holy 5.8.p.112. in Ferufidem, he was fuddenly feifed with a Fea-

the Devils, who expected what they had contracted with him for: he was made Pope An. 1000. Hered. I. r. 21. Crafus fent to Delphos to know of the Ora-P.21. 39. cle, if his Empire and Government should be du-

rable or not; the Answer he received was,

When the Verses came to Crassus, he took great pleasure therein, hoping it would never come to pass, that amongst the Medes a Mule instead of a leave of Cyrus to fend to Delphos, to upbraid the Oracle with the deceit, Apollo fent him word, that

ver, and then knew he should dye by the busie of

Regis apud Medos mulo jam sede potito, Lyde, sugam mollis, scruposum corripe ad Her-

Neve mane, ignavus, posito sis Lyde pudore.

Daughter of Allyages King of the Medes; the Fa-ther a Persian, and Subject to the Medes; and though a very mean person, had yet married Man-

dane the Daughter of his King.

22. Pompey the Great was called Agamemnon, Jalie, p. 3. because he ruled over 1000 Ships; he dyed within those eight days wherein he had triumphed over Mabridates and the Pirates. This is wonderful, that when he held all the Family of the Cassii (ahe dyed near the Mount Cassins, and was buried

perfivaded others, that the King was not supreme Head of the Church, was examined, convicted, and condemned, and on a pair of Gallows prepared for him in Smithfield, he was hanged by the middle and arm holes alive, and under the Gallows was made afire, wherewith he was consu- | Phrygia; when therefore he was wounded in Per-

Socrat. 14. 19. The Emperour Valens confulted the Devil | med. A little before his Execution, a huge great Image was brought to the Gallows, fetched out of Wales, which the Welch men had in great reverence, called Dawel Gatheren, of which there went a Prophecy, that this Image should set a whole Forest on fire, which was thought to take effect, in fetting this Fryer Forrest on fire, and consuming him to nothing.

24. There was a Prophecy of Merline, that Bake Chron.

Leoline Prince of Wales thould be crowned with P. 140. the Diadem of Brute: this fo over-weighed him, that he had no care for Peace with King Edward the First, though offered; and therefore mortly after had no head. For when the Earl of Pembroke had taken Bere Castle, the Seat of Leoline, he was himself slain in Battel, and his head cut off by a common Souldier, was fent to King Edward, who caused the same to be crowned with Ivy, and to be fet upon the Tower of London.

25. Philip King of Macedon was admonified Val. Max. to preferve his life from the violence of Quadriga, 1. 1. 6. 8. which is a Coach with four Horfes: the King up. 7. 31. on this caused the Chariots and Carts throughout his whole Realin to be unharnaffed, and drawn only with two Horfes. He also very carefully shunned that place in Boetia which is called Quadriga; and yet for all this he could not avoid that kind of Fate which was predicted to him: for Pausanias who flew him, had a Coach and four Horses engraven upon the Hilt of that Sword which he lift

up against him. 26. Daphida was one of those whom they call Val. Maxi Sophifts, and out of a foolish infolency he went to Delphos to consult the Oracle of Apollo for no other purpose but to deride it. He inquired therefore if he should find his Horse, whereas indeed he had none of his own. Apollo answered, that he should undoubtedly find his Horse; but should be so troubled with him, that it would be his death. The Sophist returned back jesting, as supposing that he had deluded the Deity; but in his way he fell into the hands of King Attalus, one whom he had often bitterly provoked by his abusive speeches in his absence: The King therefore gave orman fhould reign, and that therefore he and his polterity flould preferve their Empire unabolified. But when after he was overcome he had got which is called Equus, or the Horse, and cast him

oracic with the deceit, Apollo tent min word, that by the Mule he meant Cyrus, because he was born of Parents of two different Nations, of a more no-ble Mother than Father; for she was a Mede, the Daughter of Ajlyages King of the Medes, the Father a Persian, and Subject to the Medes; and there are no subject to the Medes; and the property of the Medes and the mean subject to the Medes; and the place which had brought forth a rate fight than the new new new parts and the mean to subject to the Medes; and the mean to subject that place which had brought forth a rate fight the mean to subject to the Medes; and the mean to subject to subject to the mean to subject to subject to the mean to subject to subject to the mean to subject to subject to subject to subject to subject down headlong from thence. to be feen, a thing having two shapes: this was thought to refer to Aba, a City in Arabia, whither he fled when he was defeated by Ptolomeus Philometer in a Fight near the River Oenopara, there was he slain by the Commanders of his own Party, his head cut off by Zabdiel a powerful Arabian (to whom he had fled for protection) and by mongst the Romans) suspected, none ever conspi-nongst the Romans) suspected, none ever conspi-ned against him; though he was warned to take heed of Cussus, it was not meant of a man, but herein lay the equivocation of the Oracle; for that in this City. Abas there was a certain Woman called Herais (having Diophantus a Macedonian for her Father, and an Arabian Woman her Mo-Ball, Chron. 23. In the Reign of King Henry the Eighth, a called Herais (having Diophantus a Macedonian for her Father, and an Arabian Woman her Motaken the Oath of Supremacy himself, yet privily ther, and married to one Samjades) who changed her fex, and of a Woman became a man, taking upon her her Fathers name Diophantus.

28. The Emperour Julianus while at Antioch is Zonar. Anfaid to have feen in his fleep a young man with nal. som. 3. yellow hair, who told him that he should dye in 1. 119.

fia, he demanded of them that itood by, what the place was called, who told him Phrygia: upon which he cryed out, O Sol Julianum perdidifts, O Apollo thou hast undone Julianus.

Chap. 5.

20 Johannes Martinus, born in Belgia, was a arr. vol. 5. very good Painter, and being in Italy, he was told 487. vol. 5. very good Painter, and being in Italy, he was told
13.946. by an Aftrologer, that when he came to Geneva,
he should then dye, he gave not much credit to
this prediction; but it so fell out, that he was sent
for to Bern by Thomas Schopfius a Physician, on purpose to illustrate the Jurisdiction of Bern by Cho. rographical Tables. He had now almost finished the defigned Tables, and was entred upon that which contains Geneva: when while he was about the place of the City, and writing down the name of that City, he was fuddenly feifed upon with the Plague, which at that time furiously raged thereabouts, and dyed An. 1577, in the month of August.

30. C. Caligula confulted Sylla the Mathematiair. vol. 5. cian about his Nativity, who told him, that a cer-1. 3. pag. tain death was now near unto him. He was also sutor. 1.4. admonified by the Sortes Antimine, that he should 6.57. pas. beware of Cossius; upon which he gave order for the killing of Cossius the then Proconful of Asia, being altogether unmindful that Charea the Tribune was also called Coffins, by whose Confpiracy and Sword he dyed. 31. Alvaro de Luna, who had been thirty years

bill. oblid. Favourite to John King of Caftile, fell at laft into cint. 5, pag. difgrace, was condemned and beheaded. An Astrologer or a Wizard had told him, that he Marian, thould dye in Cadaballo. Now the King had given him a County fo called, which for that reason he would never enter into, not minding that Cadabalfo fignifies a Scaffold, on which indeed he ended his life.

Speeds hift.

32. Walter Earl of Athol conspired the Murder of James I. King of Scotland, in hopes to be crowned, and by the encouragement of certain Sorcerers whom he kept about him, who had affured him that he should be crowned, and crowned he was, but not with the Crown of the Kingdom, but of red hot Iron clapt upon his head; which was one of the Tortures, by which at once he ended his wicked days and traiterous defigns.

33. Stephen Procurator of Anjon , under King Richard the First, confulted with a Necromancer, who fent him to inquire his mind of a brazen Head, that had a Spirit inclosed; he therefore Spirit answered, No. How long, faid he, shall I continue in my Office? To thy lifes end, replied the Spirit. Where shall I dye? In p'uma, said the other. Hereupon he forbad his Servants to bring any feathers near him; but he profecuting a Noble man, the Noble man fled to his Castle called Pluma; and Stephen following, was there killed.

34. Albericus Earl of Northumberland, not contented with his own Estate, consulted with a Wizard, who told him he should have Gracia; whereupon he went into Greece, but the Grecians robbed him of what he had, and fent him back. He after (weary of his travel) came to King Henry in Normandy, who gave him a noble Widow to Wife, whole name was Gracia.

### CHAP. V.

The magnificent Buildings of the Ancients and others.

Of the magnificent Buildings, sumptuons and admirable Works of the Ancients, and those of later times.

Ugustus Cesar had several ways adorned and sortified the City of Rome, and (as much as in him lay) put it into a condition of bravery and fecurity for after-times; whereupon he gloried, that he found Rome of Brick, but he left it of Marble. Certainly nothing makes more for the jult glory of a Prince, than to leave his Dominions in better state than he received them. The vast expences of some of the following Princes had been more truly commenda-ble, and their mighty Works more really glorious, had they therein consulted more of the publick good, and less of their own oftentation.

1. Immediately after the universal Deluge Heyl. com Nimrod the Son of Chus, the Son of Cham per swap 1983. ded the people to fecure themselves from the like after-claps, by building some stupendious Edifice, which might resist the sury of a second Deluge. The counsel was generally embraced, Heber only and his Family (as the Tradition goes) contradicting fuch an unlawful attempt. The major part prevailing, the Tower of Babel began to rear a head of Majesty five thousand one hundred forty fix paces from the ground, having its Basis and circumference equal to its height. The passage to go up went winding about the outside, and was of an exceeding great breadth; there being not only room for Horfes, Carts, and the like means of carriage to meet and turn, but Lodgings also for man and beast. And (as Verstegan reports) Grass and Corn-fields for their nourishment. But God, by the confusion of Tongues; hindred the proceeding of this Building, one being notable to understand what his fellow called

2. On the Bank of the River Wilus stood that Hered. 1. 2. 2. On the Bank of the Kiver 27 stus 1000d that Herod. 1. 2. famous Labyrinth, built by Pfammiricus (King of P. 147. Eypp) fituate on the South-fide of the Pyramides, Sandy Reand North of Arfinoe, it contained within the compass of one continued Wall a thousand houses Hyl. Coffic. (three thousand and five hundred, saith Herodotus) p. 925. and twelve Royal Palaces all covered with Marble, and had one only entrance, but innumerable turnings and returnings, fometimes one over another, and all (in a manner) invious to fuch as were not acquainted with them. The Building more under ground than above; the Marble-ftones laid with fuch Art, that neither Wood nor Cement was employed in any part of the Fabrick ; the Chambers fo disposed, that the doors upon their opening did give a report, no lefs terrible than a crack of Thunder; the main entrance all of white Marble, adorned with stately Columns and most curious Imagery. The end at length being attained, a pair of stairs of ninety steps con-ducted into a gallant Portico, supported with Pillars of Theban Marble, which was the entrance into a fair and stately Hall (the place of their general Convention) all of polished Marble, set out with the Statues of their Gods. A Work which afterwards was imitated by Dadalus in the Gretan Labyrinth, though that fell as short of the glory of this, as M nos was inferiour unto Pfammitiens in power and riches.

3. Baby-

Dinoth.l.2.

was three hundred eighty five furlongs, or forty fix miles; in height fifty cubits, and of fo great

be called a Country than a City.
4. In the Island of Rhodes was that huge Coloffus, one of the feven Wonders of the World. It was made by Charco of Lindum, composed of Brass; the River Savorne, till by the puissance of Offa, the P. 322. as big as an ordinary man. It was twelve years in making, and having stood but fixty fix years, ing nine hundred Camels with the very Brafs thereof.

stevi. Cofm.

for that sumptuous and magnificent Temple there Plin. Nat. confectated to Diana, which for the largeness, fur-6.14. pag. niture, and workmanship of it was worthily accounted one of the Worder of the workmanship of it was worthily acby to get himself a name amongst posterity thereby.

and proud King.

10. The Capitol of Rome, seated on the Tar- Hale, Apol.

biodor. rer. 6. Niniveb, as it was more ancient than almost furlongs; the Walls were in height one hundred (after his fattering manner) hath wittily deferifoot, and the breadth of them fuch, that three | bed, and which I may thus translate: Carts might meet upon the top of them. On the Walls there were one thousand five hundred Towers, each of them two hundred foot high. It was called Tetrapolis, as being divided (as it were) into four Cities, Niniveh, Refena, Forum, and

Mirod. 1. 2. 7. The Pyramids of Egypt are many in number, but three of them the most celebrated; the High. Cofin. principal of all is situated on the South of the City Libeaus Thauls, 1s accounted chief of the Worlds feven Won1s is accounted chief of the Worlds feven Won1s in accounted the bottom, and it is accounted the bottom, and it is accounted the worlds feven Won1s in accounted the bottom, and it is accounted the worlds feven Won1s in accounted the worlds feven Won1s in accounted the bottom, and it is accounted the worlds feven Worlds feven Worlds for the Worlds feven Worlds feven Worlds feven

3. Babylon was situate on the Banks of the Ri- | ther ) no fewer than three hundred fixty six thouver Euphrates, the ancientest City of the World, fand men continually working on it. The char-P. 43: ver Euphrates, the ancientest City of the World, and men continuation working on it. Hull. cofn on this side the Floud: the compass of its Walls ges which they put him to (in no other food than Carliek Rhadishes, and Onions) being computed Garlick, Rhadishes, and Onions) being computed at a thousand and eight hundred Talents. Diabreadth, that Carts and Carriages might meet on dorus Siculus faith of this Pyramid, that it stands the top of them. It was finished in one year by an hundred and twenty furlongs from Memphis, the hands of two hundred thousand Work-men and forty five furlongs from Nilus. It hath stood employed in it: Aristotle faith, it ought rather to (saith he) almost a thousand years unto our time, but as the Tradition is above three thousand and four hundred.

8. Wales anciently extended it felf Eastward to Heyl. com in height seventy cubits, every finger of it being great King of the Mercians, the Welsh or Britains were driven out of the plain Country beyond that River, and forced to betake themselves to the was thrown down in an instant by an Earthquake, Mountains, where he caused them to be shut up, which terribly shook the whole Island. It was and divided from England with an huge Ditch, calconfecrate to the Sun; and therefore the Brass led in Welsh Claudhoffa, that is, Offa's Dike. Which and other materials of it, were held in a manner Dike beginning at the influx of the Wie into the facred, nor medled with, till Mnavias, the General of Osman, the Mahometan Caliph, after he four miles in length, even as far as Chester, where had fubdued this Island, made prey thereof, load- the Dee is mingled with the Sea. Concerning this Ditch, there was a Law made by Harold, that if any Wellh-man was found with a Weapon on 5. Ephefus was famous amongst the Gentiles | this side of it, he should have his right hand cut off

by the Kings Officers.

9. The Bridge of Caligula was a new and un xiphil. in heard of fpectacle, it reached from Putzol to Ban. Caligula, niture, and workmanling of it was working ac-counted one of the Wonders of the World; the counted one of the Wonders of the World; the length thereof is faid to be four hundred twenty in a few days, and in emulation of Xerxes. Over 6.19, 246. five foot, two hundred twenty foot in breadth, fipported with one hundred twenty feven Pillars of a triumphant manner, and in the view of the peo. Hale, Apol. triardie, teventy toot in height, of which twenty feven were most curiously engraven, and all the reit of Marble polished. The Model of it was contrived by one Cresipbon, and that with so must be supported by the contribution of Marble polished. The Model of it was contrived by one Cresipbon, and that with so must be supported by the contribution of the people of the contribution of the people of the contribution of the people of the people of the contribution of the people work indeed: but fuch as the vanity thereof deby one Cresphon, and that with 10 much art and curiofity of Architecture, that it took up two hundred years before it was finished. When sinished. When sinished, it was fired seven times, the last by Exostratus on- all in imitation of a foreign, frantick, unfortunate 1.19, 6.1.

peian Rock, seemed to contend with Heaven for 1.4.6.8. height: any other City; fo in greatness it excelled all those that were famous in old time. The Plat or Distable 2 ground of it is faid to be four hundred and eighty that Were the building of it, Marial P. 43.

> So much has Cæfar giv'n the Gods above, That should be call it in, and Cred'tor prove, Though Jove should barter Heav'n it self away, This mighty debt he never could repay.

We may (in part) give a guess at the Riches and Ornaments of it by this, that there was fpent only upon its gilding above twelve thousand Talents; it was all gilded over, not the inner Roof of Memphis, and on the Western Banks of Nilus. only, but the outward Covering which was of

11. Suetonius thus describes that House of Ne- Sutton. 1.6. 9. 29.
Sandys Reproportionable, growing by degrees narrower and the Golden House. In the Porch was set a Co. 250. lat. 1. 2. narrower, till we come to the top, and at the top loss , shaped like himself, of one hundred and p.128,129 confifting but of three flones only, yet large enough for fixty men to fland upon. No ftone (in was fuch, that it had in it three Galleries, each of the whole) is so little, as to be drawn by any of our Carriages; yet brought thither from the Arabum Mountains: how brought, and by what Engine mounted, is an equal wonder. It was built and Woods, with a various multitude of tame and for the Sepulchre of Cheops, an Egyptian King, who employed in it day by day (twenty years toge- of all things were covered with Gold, and distinctions of the covered with Gold, and the covered

guilhed with precious Stones, or Mother of Pearl. | Frame, the counterpoise was so even, and all the House when he had thus finished and dedicated. he fo far forth approved of it, that he faid he had began to live like a man.

Plut.in Demetr. p.

Chap. 5.

12. Ptolomaus Philopater built a Ship (faith fince. It was two hundred and eighty cubits in four thousand Rowers: and on the Decks it could contain three thousand Souldiers. There were also Gardens and Orchards on the top of it, as Plutarch relates in the Life of Demetrius. 13. China is bounded on the North with Altay,

and the Eastern Tartars, from which it is separap. 864. Herberts ted by a continued chain of Hills, and where that P-377. ted by a communed chain is tracken off, with a great Wall extended four hundred leagues in length, built, as they fay, by Zaintzon, the hundred and feventeenth King

hereof: fix fadom high, twelve yards think, twenty feven years erecting by continued labour of 70050000 nien.

p. 393.

14. M. Scaurus (the Son-in-law to Sylla) when hist. 1. 36. he was Adile caused a wonderful piece of Work 6.15. pag. to be made, exceeding all that had ever been known by mans hand, not only those which have been erected for a month (or such a thing) but even those that have been deliated for perpetuity; and a Theatre it was: The Stage had three heights one above another, wherein were three hundred and fixty Columns of Marble, the middle of glafs, an excellive superfluity never heard of before or after. As for the uppermost, the Boards, Planks, and Floors were gilded. The Columns beneath were forty foot high wanting two, and between these Columns there stood of Statues and Images of Brafs, to the number of three thousand. The Theatre it felf was able to receive 80000 perfons to fit well and at case. Astouching the other Furniture of this Theatre, in rich Hangings (which were of Cloth of Gold) painted Tablets (the most exquisite that could be found) Players Apparel, and other ftuff meet to adorn the Stage) there was fuch abundance thereof, that there being carried back to his House of Pleasure at Tusculum the furplufage thereof (over and above the daintiest part whereof he had daily use at Rome) his Servants and Slaves there (upon indignation for this waite and monstrous superfluity of their Mafler) fer the faid Country-house on fire, and burnt as much as came to an hundred millions of Sefterces. Yet was this magnificent piece of Building (by the testimony of Pliny) but a temporary Theatre, and scarce to endure for a month.

Martial.

1.9.Epift.4.

15. C. Cario, defirous to fnew pleafure unto the his. 1.36. people of Rome, at the Funerals of his deceased 1.5.,534. Father, and seeing he could not out go the fore-taken. A mentioned Scaurus in rich and sumptuous Furnisol. 1.4. 6. 11. S. 4. ture, devised to surpass him in Wit. This Curio then (in emulation) caused two Theatres to be framed out of Timber, and those exceeding big; yet fo, as they might be turned about, as a man would have them approach near one to the other, or be removed farther afunder, as one would de-

The Supping-rooms were roofed with Ivory whole Fabrick thereof fure and firm. Now he Planks that were moveable, for the casting down ordered the matter thus; that to behold the seveof Flowers, and had Pipes inthem, for the sprink- ral Stage plays and Shews in the forenoon, they ling of Ointments. The Roof of the principal | should be set back to back; that the Stages should Supping-room was round, which like the Heavens | not trouble one another, and when the people had perpetually day and night wheeled about. This taken their pleafure that way, he turned the Theatres about in a trice against the asternoon, so that they fronted one another; and toward the latter end of the day ( when the Fencers and Sword players were come in place) he brought Pancirollus) that the like was never feen before or | both Theatres nearer together, and yet every man fate still, and kept his place according to his directions lince. It was two numered and eighty class in fight and order. In fo much that by the numerical length, fifty two cubits in height from the bottom tank and order. In 10 much that by the meeting this it, 38, to the upper Decks. It had four hundred Banks of the horns or corners of them both together, he p. 51. or Seats of Rowers, four hundred Mariners, and made a fair round Amphitheers of its exhaust. made a fair round Amphitheatre of it, wherein he exhibited to them Fencers fighting at sharps. Thus the bold man carried the whole people of Rome round about at his pleasure (bound sure enough for flirring or removing) supported betwixt heaven and earth, and fitting at the devotion only of two Hooks or Pins. A marvellous work in the Framer, and as strange a folly in them that fate there.

16. The Temple of Peace was built by Vespasian Heblian; 16. The Temple of Peace was built by Vefpass. He olian; three hundred foot in length, and in breadth two Joseph of hundred, so as Herodian deservedly calls it the the different greatest and fairest of all the Works in the City Very State of Rome, and the most sumptions in Ornaments but 1.34 of Silver and Gold. Josephus writes, that upon 63.9.503 this Temple were belowed all the rarities, which Haken A (before) men travelled through the World to see, 501.1.4. and Pliny faith. of all the choice Pieces I have 3.66. and Pliny faith, of all the choice Pieces I have p. 403. spoken of in the City, the most excellent are laid up, and dedicated by Vespasian in the Temple of Peace, which were before in the Golden House of

17. The Amphitheatre begun by Vespasian, but Hakim. A. 17. The Amphitheatre begun by Vespasian, but Haym. A-finished and dedicated by Titus, was most famous, 501.1.4. the height of which was such (faith Ammianus) p. 3.9.4. that the eye of man could hardly reach it. It was reared, faith Cassioner, with Rivers of Treasure poured out. It contained only upon the steps or degrees sufficient and easies feats for eighty seven thousand parsons. Gas the vacant places hesides thousand persons; so as the vacant places besides might well contain ten or twenty thousand more. Martial prefers it before all the rare and great Works at Rome: It stood in the place where some

in New Cassie, was built by Philip the Second; a p. 271.

place (Saith Quade) of that magnificence, that no Building in times past, or the present is comparable to it. The Front towards the West is adorned with three stately Gates, the middlemost whereof leadeth into a most magnificent Temple, a Monastery (in which are one hundred and fifty Monks of the Order of St. Jerome) and a Colledge. The Gate on the right hand openeth into divers Offices belonging to the Monallery, that on the left unto Schools, and Out-houses belonging to the Colledge. At the four corners there are four Turrets of excellent workmanship, and for height majestical. Towards the North is the Kings Palace, on the South part divers beautiful and fumptuous Galleries, and on the East side surdry Gardens and Walks very pleafing and delectable. It containeth in all eleven feveral Quadrangles, every one encloiftered, and is indeed fo brave a Structure, that a Voyage into Spain were

well employed, were it only to fee it, and return. fire: and all by the means of one Hook apiece they hung by, which bare the weight of the whole of Tarquinius Prifeus King of the Romans were the His. 1. 36:

GCCC 2 greateft 592. greatest Works of all his other which he devised, quires; and the greater and rarer they are, the by undermining and cutting through the feven more precious they are accounted: So the Trea-Hills whereupon Rome is seated, and making the fures of Learning and of all good Arts and Scien-City hanging as it were in the Air between heaven | ces, which are contained in Books (as fo many and earth (like unto the ancient City of Thebes in | filent Teachers) are worthily collected by publick Egypt) fo as a man might pass under the streets and houses with Boats. And if this were the marvel of men in those days; how would they be astonished now to see how M. Agrippa in his Edileship (after he had been Consul) caused seven Rivers to meet together under the City in one main Chanel, and to run with fuch a fwift ftream and current, that they take all afore them what soever there is in the way, and carry it down into Tyber; and being fometimes increased with sudden showers and Land-flouds, they shake the paving under them, they drive against the sides of the Walls about them; sometimes also they receive the Tyber water into them when he rifeth extraordinarily; fo as a man shall perceive the stream of two contrary waters affront and charge one another with great force and violence within and under ground. And yet for all this, these Water-works aforesaid yield not a jot, but abide firm and fast, without any sensible decay occasioned thereby. More over these streams carry down ever and anon huge and heavy pieces of stones within them, mighty loads are drawn over them continually: yet these arched Conduits neither fettle and stoop under the one, nor are endamaged by the other. Many a houle falleth of it felf upon them, many are made to fall by frequent fires, and fometimes terrible Earthquakes shake the whole Earth about them; yet for all these injuries they have continued fince the days of Tarquinius Prifcus inexpug-nable, and that is almost eight hundred years.

20. Of all the Aquaducts that ever were beniss. 1. 36. fore this time, that which was begun by Caligula, 615/2-586. and finished by Claudius his Successour surpassed in fumptuousness; for they commanded the two Fountains Curtius and Ceruleus, whose heads were forty miles diftant, and thefe they carried with fuch a force before them, and to fuch a height, that they mounted up to the highest Hills in Rome, and ferved them that dwelt thereupon. This Work cost three hundred millions of Sesterces. Certainly if a man confider the abundance of water that is brought thereby, and how many places for them in the Temple of Serapi near to the Port, it (Irv.th, as well publick as private, the Bains, and transferred thither 200000 Books from the Stews, and Fish-Pools, Kitchens, and other Houses of Office; for Pipes, and little Rivulets to water Gardens, as well about the City, as in Mannors and Houles of Pleasure in the fields near unto the that are pierced and wrought through; the Vallies that are raifed and made even and level, he will confess that there never was any design in the whole World enterprifed and effected more admirable than this.

### CHAP. VI.

Of the choicest Libraries in the World, their Founders, and number of Books contained in them.

and private persons, and laid up amongst the choicest goods of the Common-wealth, where they may be made use of to all forts of persons, as their studies incline them, or as necessity shall require at any time, whether in peace or war. The most famous Repolitories of Books were as followeth.

I. Ptolomaus Philadelphus (the Son of Ptolomaus Trzag.Mu-Lagus) reigning in Egypt, and also by the concur- feumseptal. rent and laborious endeavours of Demetrius Pha- p. 156. tent and laborious endeavours of Demetriis Prof. 6. 6. lareus there was an excellent Library founded in 6.15. 6. Alexandria, the nobleft City of all Egypt, in the Gill. 1.6. year before Chrifts birth 280. and of the World 6.17. 3720. This Library, faith Baronius, was enriched Pst. Gregor. with more than 200000 Volumes, brought out of 1.45.67. all places in the World with exquifite care and dip. 670. ligence. Amongst these were also the Books of the Old Testament translated by the LXX. After which Translation the King also procured so many Greek, Chaldee, Egyptian Books, and Latine ones translated into Greek, as also of divers other Notions, that at last he had heaped up therein (faith Gellius) feven hundred thousand Volumes. But alas! in how short a time did the splendour of so much vertue suffer an Eclipse! for in the 183 Olympiad, from the building of the City, Cafar fighting in Alexandria, that fire which burnt up the Enemies Navy took hold also of this, burnt the greatest part of the City, faith Orofins, together with four hundred thousand Books; so that from the founding of it to its destruction there

were elapsed only 224 years.
2. Eumenes the Son of Attalus (and Father of Tryzag.mus. that Attalus, who was the last King of Pergamus, spe p-15; and who dying, made the people of Rome nis Heir) Petr. Greg. was the Founder of that excellent Library at Per i.76. c.7. gamus, in the year from the Creation 3810. where p. 670. in were contained above twenty thouland choice

3. Queen Cieopatra, about the year of the Tirzag, muf. World 3950, and thirty years before the Birth of fipt. p.157. Christ, gathered together such Books as had escaped the fire of Cefar in Alexandria, built a place

Attalick or Pergamenian Library. 4. M. Varro, by the appointment of Julius Ca. Petr. Gree. far, had the peculiar care committed to him of de Ropub. and Houses of Pleasure in the fields near unto the cliffs a publick Library; but it had come to 1.16. 6-9. City: besides the mighty way that these waters are brought, the number of Arches that must of necessity be built to convey them; the Mountains that are pierced and wrought through, the Val.

Repository for Books in the Hill Avenine, adorned in with Postson and Well and wrought through. it with Porticoes and Walks, for the greater convenience of Students, and enriched it with the fpoils of conquered Dalmatia: this was a little before the Birth of Christ, and in the year of the World 3970. Nor did the bounty of this great Prince rest there, but always aspiring to greater things, he opened two other little inferiour to that in the Aventine, one whereof he called the Ottavian, from the name of his Sifter, and the other the Palatine, from the Mount or Hill on which it was erected. Over the Keepers of which (by his Imperial Order) was C. Julius Hyginnius, an excellent Grammarian.

5. Fl. Vestassians about the fixth year of his Em 1172ag.mss.

S Treasures both publickly and privately pire, the seventy seventh from the Birth of Christ, sept. p. 158. are collected and laid up in the Repub.

and of the World 4050. founded a Library in the lick to be made use of when necessity rePeace, as if he thereby intended to fnew that nothing was fo requifite to advance men in Learning as times of peace.

Torgae, mus. 6. The Emperour Trajanus in the tenth year of figt. p.159. his Reign, one hundred and eight years after the Birth of Christ, and from the Creation of the World 4092. built a sumptuous Library in the Market place of Trajan, which he called after his own sirname, the Ulpian Library. Dioclesian afterwards being to edifie some, and adorn other Baths, translated this Library unto the Viminal Hill, which at this day hath the Gate of St. Agnes opening upon it.

Tuzag.muf. 7. Domitianus the Emperour erected another sept. p.159. near to his own house, which he had built upon the Capitoline Hill, which yet foon after was reduced to ashes in the Reign of Commodus, which hap pened, as Eusebius, Dion, and Baronius witness, in the eighth year of Commodus his Empire, the 189, year from the Nativity of Christ, and from the Creation of the World about the four thousand one hundred fixty and third.

mrzag.maf. 8. Gordianus Senior about the two hundred and fipt. p.159. fortieth year after Christ, built a Library which contained fixty and two thousand Books, the greater part whereof were left as a Legacy to the Emperour by Geminicus Gammonicus.

2011 An- 9. Constanting the Emperour, by the testimony nations 3. of Baronius, erected a sumptions Library in the Zuing This Province of Thrace, at Byzantium, called New atr. vol. 3. Rome, which was enriched with an hundred and twenty thousand Volumes : he called that City Constantinople, in the year from the Birth of Christ 324. but through the difcord of his Sons (about the year of the World 4321, and from the Birth of Christ 340.) to wit, of Constantinus, Constantius, and Constance the Emperours, in the deplorable declination of the Empire, and much more by fire, it lost its fame and name, being burnt by the people, in hatred of Basilius the Emperour (as faith Zonaras and Cedrenus) which happened about the year from the Nativity of Christ 476. but being repaired and increased by the accession of three hundred and three Volumes, Leo Haurus in batred of facred Images, burnt both it and its Keepers, who were Counsellors of great renown. This happened about the year of Christ 726, as withefletn Zonaras, Cearenus, and others. In this Library was (as is reported) the gut of a D. agon 120 foot long, upon which was written Homers Poems, Iliads, and Odysses in Letters of Gold.

Tryag.mnf. 10. The Septalian Library (now in the possessing specific person of Manfred Septala, a Patrician of Millaine 1664. ) contains feven thousand two hundred ninety Volumes, amongst which are many Greek Authors, and fix hundred Manuscripts: they are set upon three hundred shelves, sitty disposed, with that peculiar order as the study of every particular Science doth require. First, such as teach the first Elements of humane Life, and the more poother Nations. Thirdly, fuch as contain the Precepts of Ethicks, the Politicks, and the Axioms of Moral Philosophy. Fourthly, such as pertain to Aftronomy, Geometry, Mufick, Arithmetick and vinity, Greek and Latine Fathers, Commentaries those officially of the Fathers; nor was he dif-Councils and Synods of the Church.

11. The Vatican Library taking its beginning Treasmul. by very man degrees (through the officious pro. fipt. p.16x. penlity of some Popes to Learning, who enjoyed peace) began so to increase, that now it even labours under its own greatness and fingularity. For it is plain, that Sixt. s the Fourth, and especially Sixtus the Fifth, did fludiously endeavour the increase of it, and withat Clemens the Eighth shewed out his great clemency and love of vertue, when he took care (upon the intreaties of the molt learned Cardinal Baronius) that the precious Library which Anarcas Fulvius Orfinus, a moit learned person, had heaped together; as also all those Manuscripts collected by the most eminent Odeardus Farnefius, should be transferred to the Vatican, Pope Paulus the Fifth also brought hither the ielect Manuscripts of Cardinal Altemps, to which he adjoined the Library of Heidelberg. At fuch time as the Palatine of the Rhine was expelled, it then received an accession of three hundred Greek Volumes in Manuscript. Also Pope Viban the Eighth enriched it with divers Greek Copies, and when he had appointed Leo Allatius, a man exactly skilled in the Greek Learning, to be the Keeper thereof, there were numbred fix thou fund Manuscipts: an absolute Index of which was expected, at the intimation of Cardinal Rusticutius; but by what chance or misfortune it came not to light, is yet altogether uncertain.

12. The Escurial, whereof Philip the Second, Tirgas, may the most potent King of Spain, was the Founder, spr. p. 162. hath in it a most noble Library, in which there are to be numbred feven thousand Greek and Latine Manuscripts, which he had collected from several Libraries in Spain and Italy. To this Library Cardinal Sirletus, a most learned person, gave all his Books. It is also reported, that two other Libraries did confpire to enrich this, that of Antonius Augustus, Archbishop of Tarracon; and the other of Don. N. the Amballacour of the King of Spain to the Republick of Venice; for this last disposed all his Books to the King by his Will. It hath also three thousand Arabick Books, teaching the Secrets of Phylick, Altrology, and Chirurgery, and fuch as represent the interuments subservient to the two last mentioned Faculties, graphically described: which Books it feel to the lot of Philip the Third, by his Ships, to take from the King of Tunis, at such time as fear of a War from the King of Algier perswaded him to convey them to I know not what Castle, in hope of greater fecurity.

13. Millaine hath a fumptuous Library, the Tradg.mul. first founding of which it owes to Cardinal Charles Sept. p. 164. Borromaus, who gave his own noble Library unto it; and that the nobler, in respect of Annotations upon divers Books of the Fathers, which he left to it written with his own hand. Soon after Cardinal Frederick Borromens, Archbishop also of the fame Millame, affifted it with his endeavours, lite Learning. Secondly, not a few that contain and gave it not the name of his Family; but from the Greek, Latine, Italian Histories, and those of St. Ambrefe, who was once Archbishop there, and St. Ambrefe, who was once A: chbishop there, and the Parron of Millame, he gave it the title of the Ambrofian Library; and being refolved to replemih it with Exotick Pooks, he font forth divers' learned and vertuous men, furnished with Chali-Altronomy, Geometry, winck, Arithmetick and the Mathematicks. Fifthly, Philosophy and Phylosophy and Phylosophy and Phylosophy and Phylosophy and Phylosophy and Fire Fifthly, Philosophy and Phylosophy and Fifthly and Fifth upon Scripture, and the General and Provincial appointed. In this Library were twelve thousand Manuscripts, forty fix thousand printed Volumes

added as a supplement to it An. 1660. Tirzag.mus. 14. In the higher part of the Palace of the Barfig. 1.165. berini in Rome, the Cardinal Franciscus Barberini, Nephew to Pope Orban the Eighth by his Brother, erected a Library, in which is contained twenty five thousand choice Books, of which number there are no less than five thousand Manuscripts.

Transformer 15. The Augustan Library is enriched with a spr. p. 167 multitude of Books, and contains almost innume rable Greeks Copies in Manuscript, if at least we may believe that Index of it, which was imprint

ed at Augusta, An. 1595.

Torzaz must 16. That at Paris was founded by the most efipt. p. 166. minent Cardinal Julius Cafar Mazarini, in the endowing of which with a most precious Furniture of Books, he neither spared gold or diligence. Hither he caused to be transferred from the Archbishop of Trevers forty Chests replete with Manufcripts, besides those other Books which he brought thither from the Library of Cardinal Richelieu, and from some Provinces of France. Of this Library there is an imprinted Index that gives a diffinct account both of the number of the Books, and names of the Authors, in a very faithful relation.

Torzag.muf. 17. At Florence near to the Church of St. Lausept. p. 165. rence, there is a Library that owes its founding to the Medicaan Family, the Nurse of all kind of Vertues. It was built by that Laurence Medices, who (in his Son) gave the World that mild and meek Pastor of the Catholick Flock, Pope Lee the Tenth. The fingularity of the Books in this Library may make amends for their multitude, as will appear

Trizis, mass. 18. At the University of Leyden the choicest sop. p. 168. Monument of it is the Library there, enriched with many manuferint Copies, brought thither out of the East. To this fo flourilling an Academy, Joseph Scaliger, the Son of Juliu Cefar Scaliger (who was called the very Soul of Sciences) left his own Manuscripts: amongst which were divers Hebrew, Syriack, Greek, and Latine ones, the Index of which was published at Paris, An. 1630. by Jacobus Golius, a most excellent Linguist in that Uni-

Books, together with divers Epiffles of the Fathers; amongst which was that Epistle of St. Cle-The great Founder of it was Sir Thomas Bodley,

is improved in fuch manner, that it is a question, whether it is exceeded by the Vatican it felf, or any other Library in the World.

### CHAP. VII.

Of such persons, who being of mean and low Birth, have yet attained to great Dignity and considerable For-

T was the dream of some of the Followers of Epicurus, that if there were any Gods, they were fo taken up with the fruition of their own happiness, that they mind not the affairs or miseries of poor mortality here below, no more than we are wont to concern our felves with the business of Ants and Pismires in their little Molehills. But when we fee on the one fide pompous Greatness laid low as contempt it felf; and on the other hand baseness and obscurity raised up to amazing and prodigious heights, even thefe to a confidering mind are fufficient proofs of a superiour and divine Power, which visibly exerts it felf amongst us, and disposes of men as it pleases,

beyond either their fears or hopes.

1. The great Cardinal Mazarini, who not long Loudays fince fate at the Stern of the French Affairs, was Litt. Ep. 2. by birth a Sicilian, by extraction scarce a Gentle- p. 17, 18. man; his education fo mean, as that he might have wrote man before he could write; but being in Natures debt for a handsom face, a stout heart, and a ftirring spirit, he no sooner knew that Sicily was not all the World, but he left it for Italy, where his debonaire behaviour preferred him to the fervice of a German Knight, who plaid as deep as he drank while his skill in the one maintained his debauches in the other. The young Sicilian deemed this flaking of the elbow a lefton worth his learning, and practifed his Art with fuch fuc-cefs amongit his Companions, that he was become the master of a thousand Crowns. Hereupon he began to entertain fome aspiring thoughts; so that his Master taking leave of Rome, he took leave verifity.

Turage.moss.

19. The famous Library at Oxford (now called fipt. p. 166.

the Bodleian) had a good Benefactor of King Hen.

Hillor-or yt the Eighth, who employed perfons into divers aniv. Oxon.

12. p. 52. Constantinople (by means of the Patriarch thereof)

13. Perceived a Ship laden with Arabick and Greek he received a Ship laden with Arabick and Greek he received a Ship laden with divers Epistles of the Fa
13. Perfect with divers Epistles of the Fa
14. Perfect with divers Epistles of the Fa
15. Perfect with Gome afficient forme forme, he took leave of his Mafter; after which being grown intimate with fome Gentlemen that attended the Cardinal, who fleered the Helm of the Papal interest, he found means to be made known to him, and was been described with affection into his fervice; after which being grown intimate with fome Gentlemen that attended the Cardinal, who fleered the Helm of the Papal interest, he found means to be made known to him, and was affected the Helm of the Papal interest, he found means to be made known to him, and was affected the Helm of the Papal interest. after his Cardinal had worn him a year or two at his ear, and distilled his State-maxims into his fer-he gave his Cardinal a weekly account of his formerly a Fellow of Merton Colledge; he began transactions: here the Nuntio's studden death let to furnish it with Desks and Books about the year fall the whole weight of the business upon his 1598. after which it met with the liberality of shoulders, which he managed with that dextrous divers of the Nobility, Prelacy, and Gentry. Wil-liam Earl of Pembroke procured a great number of ness to declare him Nuntio. His Commission ex-Greek Manuscripts out of Italy, and gave them to pired, and the Affairs that begot it, happily conthis Library. Widiam Laud Archbishop of Canterbury cluded, he returns to Rome, where he received, bestowed 1300 choice Manuscripts upon it, most besides a general grand repute, the carestes of his of them in the Oriental Tongues. At last, to Cardinal, and the plausive benedictions of St. Pecompleat this stately and plentiful mansion of the ter's Successour. About this time Cardinal Riche-Muses, there was an accession to it of above eight lien had gotten so much glory by making his Mathousand Books, being the Library of that most learned Antiquary Mr. John Selden. By the boun-Prince, as he grew formidable to all Christen-

Derfous from low beginnings advanced to highest Fortune. Chap. 7.

dom, and contracted fulpicion and envy from I Rome it felf: this made the Conclave refolve upon the dispatch of some able Instrument to countermine and give check to the cariere of his dangerous and prodigious fuccesses. This resolved, they generally concurred in the choice of Mazarim, as the fittest Head piece to give their seas death in the others described. To fit him for this great employment, the Pope gives him a Cardinals Hat, and fends him into France with a large Legantine Commission: where being arrived, and first complying with that grand Fox, the better to get a clue to his Labyrinth, he began to fcrew himself into Intelligence; but when he came to found his Plots, and perceive he could find no bottom, and knowing the other never used to take a lefs vengeance than ruine for fuch doings, he began to look from the top of the Enterprise, as people do from Precipices, with a frighted eye; then withal confidering his retreat to Rome, would neither be honourable nor fafe, without attempting fomething, he refolves to declare himfelf Richelien's Creature, and to win the more confidence, unrips the bofome of all Rome's defigns against him. This made the other take him to his breast, and acquainted him with the secret contrivance of all his Dedalsan Policies, and when he left the World declared him his Successor; and this was that great Cardinal that umpired almost all Christendom, and that shined but a while since

in the Gallick Court with fo proud a Pomp. 2. There was a young man in the City of Na ples about twenty four years old, he wore linen lutions in Slops, a blue Waltcoat, and went bare-foot, with Naples a Mariners Cap upon his head, his profession was translated. by J. How- to angle for little hish with a Cane, Line and Hook. by J. How. To ange for little nin with a Cane, Line and Hook, et p. 8.8 and allo to buy fish, and to carry and retail them p. 76.

Jan Nicit Tomas Anello, but vulgarly called Masancello by pincath.

tettia, pas, contraction; yet was this despicable creature the man that subjugated all Naples, Naples the Head of such a Kingdom, the Metropolis of so many Provinces, the Queen of to many Cities, the Mo-Provinces, the Queen of 10 many Cities, the Ivo-ther of fo many glorious Hero's, the Rendez-vous of fo many Princes, the Nurfe of fo many valiant Champions and fprightful Cavaliers. This Naples by the impenetrable Judgment of God (though having fix hundred thousand Souls in her) faw her felf commanded by a poor abject Fisher- a short time, that they made up the body of a boy, who was attended by a numerous Army, amounting in few hours to one hundred and fifty he became a General, fet upon the Tarray, and thousand men. He made Trenches, set Sentinels, fought many Battels with them, with such fortune gave figns, chaffied the Squadrons, ranked their Files, comforted the fearful, confirmed the frout, encouillustrious an action the whole Empire of China; raged the bold, promifed rewards, threatned the fulpefted, reproached the coward, applauded the valiant, and marvellously incited the minds of men (by many degrees his superiours) to battel, to burnings, to spoil, to blood, to death. He awed the Nobility, terrified the Viceroy, disposed for the Chamber of th of the Clergy, cut off the heads of Princes, burnt Palaces, rified houses at his pleasure, freed Napes Empire, he made an irruption into Tarrary it self, from all forts of Gabels, restored it to its ancient and so followed the course of his Victories, that Priviledges, and left not until he had converted his blue Wastcoat into Cloth of Silver, and made himself a more absolute Lord of that City, and all its Inhabitants, and was more exactly obeyed in all his orders and commands, than ever Monarch had the glory to be in his own Kingdom. This most associated in the Court of Selv. Hys. continuous that great Bassa in the Court all his orders and commands, than ever Monarch! rious Peace.

was upon July the 16. 1647.the tenth day from its beginning.

3. The Lord Cromwel was born at Putney, a Vil- Bab. Chron. lage in Surrey, near the Thames-side, Son to a P.412,413. Smith, after whose decease his Mother was married to a Sheer-man. This young Gromwel, for the pregnancy of his wit, was first entertained by Cardinal Wolfey, and by him employed in many great Affairs. The Cardinal falling, the King (that was Henry the Eighth) took him to his fervice, and finding his great abilities, advanced him by degrees to these Dignitics, Master of the Kings Jewelhouse, and of the Kings Privy Council, Secretary to the King, and Malter of the Rolls, Lord Keeper of the Privy Scal, made Lord Cromwel, and Vicar General under the King over all the Spirituality, created Earl of Effex, and at last Lord High Chancellor of England

4. In the Reign of King Henry the Second, Bak closes, one Nicholas Breakspear, born at St. Albani, or (as p. 83; others write) at Langley in Hartfordshire, being a Bond man of that Abbey (and therefore not allowed to be a Monk there) went beyond Sea, where he fo profited in Learning, that the Pope made him first Bishop of Alba, and afterwards Cardinal, and sent him as his Legate to the Norways, where he reduced that Nation from Paganism to chriftianity, and returning back to Rome, was chosen Pope by the name of Adrian the Fourth.

5. The War betwixt the Chinese and Tartars Martin in

began in the year 1206. which lasting 77 years, bello Tarta; at lat the Tartars, in the year 1288. having to ric, p. 2565 tally fubdued all that mighty Empire, extinguished the Imperial Family of the Sunga's, and erected a new Royal Family, which they called Theras of which Tartarian Race nine Emperouse has deferred which Tartarian Race nine Emperours by descent ruled the Kingdom of China for the space of 70 years in peace and quietness. In this tract of time (the Tartars declining from their ancient vi-gor, and having their warlike Spirits softned by the pleasures and delights of the Country) there was a contemptible person called Chu, he was Servant to one of those that were deputed to offer as a worthy reward of his Heroical Exploits. It Court at Nanking, near the great River of Kiang; and having speedily ordered and established that he defcated them feveral times, wasted their Ters ritories, and finally brought the Oriental Tartars to fuch streights, as he forced them to lay down their Arms, to pay Tribute, and to beg an inglo-

that was Sinans Country) and hearing of this fo extraordinary an Eunuch, took him amongst others with them to the Court: where under Mahomes the Great, Bajazet the Second, and his Son Selymu, he so exceedingly thrived, that he was made the chief Baffa of the Court, and so well deserved it , that he was accounted Selynus his right hand, and was indeed the man to whose Valour especially the Turks owe their Kingdom of Egypt, in which Kingdom then not fully fetled, he was also flain.

7. Eumenes being a poor Carriers Son, attained to fuch an ability in the Art of War, that after the death of Alexander the Great, under whom he ferved, he feifed on the Provinces of Cappadocia and Paphlagonia, and fiding (though a Stranger to Macedon) with Olympias and the Blood Royal against the Greek Captains, he vanquished and slew Graterus, and divers times drove Antigonus (afterwards Lord of Asia) out of the field; but being by his own Souldiers betrayed, he was by them delivered to Antigonus, and by him flain.

8. When Alexander the Great had taken the city of Tyre, he permitted Ephelion his chief Fa-vourite to chuse whom he would to be King there. Ephelion proffered it to him with whom he had 1.17, pag. Indiged, a rich and honourable person; but he re-standard fused it, as not touching the blood of their Kings in any degree. Then being asked by Ephestion, if he knew any of the Royal Lineage yet living, he 38. p. 14r, he knew any of the Royal and honelt man remain-Julin.bift. ing , but that he was in extremity of poverty. Januari, ing, out that he was in Executive to Poverties.

111-728. Ephession went to him forthwith with the Royal

126. Pretlimits. Robes, and found him in a Garden, lading water

Pretlimits. out of a pit for a little money, and in ragged ap

61. tom. 1. parel. Epheltion tells him the intent of his coming, cloaths him in all the Royal Ornaments, and brings him into the Forum, where the people were convented, and delivers him the Soveraignty

over them. The people chearfully accepted of a person that was so accidentally and wondersully found out to rule over them. His name was Abdolonymus, or as others Ballonymus. took all the Province of Honan, fubjected the Province of Xensi, and gave Sigan the Metropolis of it, as a prey to his Souldiers. These and many other his fortunate Exploits caused him to take the name of King, with the addition of Xungvan, which sounds as much as Licungzus the prosperous: and at last thinking himself secure of the Empire, he took the name of Emperour upon him, and stiled the Family wherein he thought to establish this Dignity, Thienxunam, as much as to say, obedient to Heaven. By which he endeavoured to perswade the Souldiers and people, that it was by the disposition of the Heavens that he should reign. He belieged Peking the Metropolis of all China, and with his victorious Army he entred and took it, An. 1644. and coming into the Palace, fate him down in the Imperial Throne; though it was observed in this first act of Royalty he fate fo totteringly, as if even the Royal Chair it felf would foretel the short durance of his fe-

10. Agilmond the Second, King of the Lomp. 546. bards, one morning went a hunting, and as he was riding by a Fish-pond, he espied seven children sum, that besides the fifth part which Picarro sent sprawling for life, which one saith Paulus Diaconus) to the King of Spain, and that which he and his

cers, which usually provided young Boys for the fervice of the Grand Signior, being in Epirum (for most barbarously thrown into the water. The King, amazed at this spectacle, put the end of his King, amazed at this spectacle, put the end of his Boar-flear or Hunting-pole amongft them, one of the childrens hands fastned upon the Spear, and the King softly drawing back his hand, wasted the child to the shore. This Boy he named Lamissus from Lama, which in their language signifies a Fish pond: he was in the Kings Court carefully brought up, where there appeared in him fuch tokens of vertue and courage, that after the death of Agilmund, he was by the Lombards chosen to fucceed him in the Kingdom.

11. Roger Wa'den was at the first a poor Scholar Bat, Chron. 11. Roger Wa'den was at the first a poor Scholar Bas, 26n, of Oxford, and the first step of his rising was to be 240. a Chaplain in their Colledge of St. Marier, from thence by degrees he got to be Dean of York, and after this a higher step to be Treasurer of England, and yet a higher after that (upon the banishment of Thomas Arundel) to be Archbishop of Camerbury: he dyed in the ninth year of King Henry

12. Francisco Pizarro, who subdued the most po- Hiyl. cofm. tent and flourishing Kingdom of Peru(and made it P. 1071. a member of the Spanish Empire) was born at Tru-siglio, a Village in Navarre, and by the poor Whore his Mother laid in the Church-porch, and fo left to Gods Providence, by whose direction (there being none found that would give him the breast) he was nourished for certain days, by sucking a Sow. At last one Gonfalles a Souldier acknowledged him for his Son, put him to nurse, and when he was fomewhat grown, fet him to keep his Swine; fome of which being strayed, the Boy durst not for fear return home, but betook himfelf to his heels, ran unto Sevil, and there shipped himself for America, where he attended Appenso de Oreda in the discovery of the Countries beyond the Gulph of Uraba, Balboa in his Voyage to the South Sea, and Pedro de Avila in the Conquest of Panama. Grown rich by these adventures, he associated himself with Diego de Almagro and Fernando Lu-quez a rich Priest, who betwixt them raised 220 Souldiers, and in the year 1525, went to feek their fortunes on those Southern Seas, which Baldolonymus, or as others Battonymus.

Mustinibil.

9. Licungzus, at first a common Thief, then a tastisis.

Captain of a Troop of Robbers, by degrees arriating the common the common that the length took forms of the endured, Pizarro at the length took forms of the learned the Inhabitants of Peru, of whom he learned the Inhabitants of Peru, of whom he learned the wealth of the Country; and returning thereupon to Spain, obtained the Kings Commillion for the conquest of it, excluding his Companions out of the Patent, but taking in Almagro of his own accord. Thus furnished, he landed in Peru again, at such time as the Wars grew hot betwirt the two Brethren for the Kingdom; and taking part with the Faction of Guafcar, marched against Atabaliba, whom he met with in the Plains of Caxamalca, but rather prepared for a Parley than to fight a Battel. Pizarro taking the advantage, picked a quarrel with him, and suddenly charged upon him with his Horse and Ordnance, slaying his Guard without refistance, and coming near his Guard without relitance, and coming near the Kings perfon (who was then carried on mens fhoulders) pulled him down by the cloaths, and took him Priloner, with him he took as much gold as amounted to 80000 Castellans, and as much filver as amounted to 7000 Marks (every Mark weighing eight ounces) of his Houshold Plate, and in the spoil of Caxamalca almost infinite riches. This with the Kings Ranfom came to fo great a

Signal mutations in the Fortunes of some great Persons.

Chap 8.

13. There was one Chinchilungus a Chinele, born belle Tarta- in the Province of Fokien, he first ferved the Porric. p. 286. tugals in Macao, then he ferved the Hollander in the Illand Formofu, where he was known to all strangers by the name of Iquon. After this he became a Pirate, and being of a quick and nimble wit, he grew from this small and slender Fortune to fuch a height and power, as he was held, if not fuperiour, yet equal to the Emperour of *China*. For he had the Trade of *India* in his hand, and he dealt with the Portugals in Macao, with the Spa-miards in the Philippines, with the Hollanders in the Island Formosa and New Holland, with the Japonians, and with all the Kings and Princes of the Eastern parts in all manner of rich Commo dities. He permitted none to transport the Wares of China, but himself or his, to whom he brought Indies. For after he once rather extorted than obtained a pardon of the King of China for his Piracies, he became fo formidable and potent. that he had no less than three thousand Snips, of all which he was Lord and Master. Not content thers of a freed man, with this Fortune, he aspired privately to the Empire; but knowing he should never be accepted with the Prefects and people, fo long as any of the Imperial Family of the Taminges were alive, he hoped by the Tartars means to extinguish them wholly: that done, he refolved to diplay his Banners and Enfigns, to the driving out of the Tartars, which he knew would cause him to be well followed of the people. The Tartars made him King Pingnan, that is, Pacifier of the South, and many other Dignities and Offices of Truft they heaped upon him; but all to illude him: for and after he had performed many notable Exthey sufficient his power, foon found means to ploits, dying, he left the Church much increased make him a Prisoner in Peking, though his Fleet was feifed upon by his Brothers and Kindred.

Lips monit. 14. Sathocles was the Son of a Potter, his lines. childhood he spent in the filth of the clay, his 1.1. 45. CHIMIOOG HE IPERT IN THE HIER OF THE CIBY, HIS P. 465.47. youth in intemperance and unchaftity, infamous Fulgol. Ex. in every respect; and through the hatred of the Citizens and his own poverty, he was forced to become a Robber upon the High-way, son after a Souldier, and then a General: but that too with infamy, as one that married the Widow of Da-mascon (the former General) with whom before

he had lived in Whoredom. But having gained great riches by this Match, twice he endeavoured to feife upon the Soveraignty of Syracife, and twice was repelled, and at laltforced into Exile. He then joined with the Sicilians, the Enemies of Syracufe, and with them belieged it; but through the Succours fent in by the Carthaginians, it was floutly defended against him: at last he agreed with Hamilear, that he should depart and leave entred Syracufe, flew many of the Princes and people, and so obtained the Kingdom: which done,

he turned his Arms against the Carthaginians them-

Brethren kept to themselves, every Foot-man had | sayed to get up to some Honour and Office in the 7200 Duckats, and every Horse-man twice as City, he was frequently rejected with from a certain the foot of the 7200 Duckats, and every Horfeman twice as City, he was frequently rejected with from; at much for their part of the spoil, besides what they last he rather broke into the Senate than came in. had got in Plunder. Pizarro, in regard of to great fervice, was made the first Viceroy of Peru, and created Marques of Anatilla. man that subdued Africa, led King Jugurth (that dreadful Enemy of the Romans) in Triumph; and (as if this was little) when the City and all Italy trembled at the Invalion of the Cimbrians, this was the man that defended both, overthrew the Enemy, was Conful (that is, supreme Magistrate in Rome) feven times, and dyed in the feventh.

16. Iphicrates that noble General of the Athe- Fulgof, Ex, nians, who overcame the Spartans in Battel, and 43. man, who overcame the opartam in patter, and as a represent the fierce courage of the great Captain P. 369. Epaminondas, was arrived to that height of reputation, that when Arrayerses the King of Persia thad a purpose to war upon Egypt, he fought to him to be General in that Expedition; and yet this man who was thus highly courted by one of the greatest Monarchs of the World; is well known to be the Son of no other than a poor Cobler.

17. Aurelius Dioclesianus was chosen Emperour Fulgos Eze both by the Senate of Rome, and also by the joynt 63.64. back the Riches and the Silver of Enrope and the Suffrage of the whole Army; he swayed the See- P. 374. pter of the Roman Empire long, a Prince of great Spirit, and exceeding fortunate; yet was he of fo low and abject a Parentage, that fome have faid he was the Son of a Notary or Scrivener, and o-

18. Bonofus the Emperour was not only no Ci- Fulgof, Extizen of Rome, but a very stranger, born in Britain, 1. 3. 6.4. his Father was poor, and kept a small School to 1. 375. keep him alive; yet the Son of this man of to low a degree was advanced to a Dignity comparable with that of the greatest Princes of the World

19. Pope John the twenty second of that name Fulgof Ex. ascended to the Papacy by a just estimate of his 1.3.6.4. Learning and Vertue; he broke the fierce courage P. 384. and pride of the Emperour Ludovicus Bavarus; ploits, dying, he left the Church much increased in its riches, and equally improved in its reputa-tion; and yet it is well known, that this man, a French man by Nation, had no other than a Currier for his Father, and who in fo mean a way provided a livelihood for himself and family,

### CHAP. VIII.

Of wonderful and sudden Changes in the Fortunes and Conditions of mas ny illustrious Persons.

HE Emperours of Constantinople had in caust holy their Palace a fecret Chamber, which court, tout they called the Purple, in which the Em. 1. 1. 2. f. presses, for a ceremonious Formality, were 52. brought to bed and delivered, thinking by this Syracule to him. It was done accordingly, he means to abolish the acerbities, which are as it were affixed to our condition But these pretty Porphyrogenita (fo these Children of the Emperors were called) were notwithstanding born with a felves, and warred with them in Africa, with fuch Crofs, faluted life with ears and go ans as well as finces, as he became very formidable to that others: and many of them were to overwhelmed with difasters both in their own persons and fa-15. C. Marius came of Parents that were of the milies, that he who was of the meanest birth in lowed and meanet of the people; to that at first lie was a private Souldier on foot, afterwards a latter Empire, would have been very lost to have exchanged conditions with them. Upon the Centurion, and then a Tribune; and when he as top of the Mountain Petos in India there always

is three leagues high) there is a Cloud over pyramidical Fortunes too, with which they are often-times fatally over cast. When Constantine had shewed all the Glory and Splendour of Rome to a certain Persian King, Mira quidem bec (faid he) fed ut video licut in l'ei fi à lic Roma homines moriuntur : These are brave things, but yet I see men dye at Rome as well as in Persia. The mightiest posses fions cannot fecure their owners from the most unexpected revolutions.

Omnia funt hominum tenui pendentia filo, Et subito casu que valuere ruunt. All humane things on flender threads depend, And Judden chance brings greatness to its end.

CARS holy

1. A Favourite of Ptolomy King of Egypt, was court, Tom. mounted to fo high a degree of Honour, that he 1. 1. 2. p. had but two discontentments in this life; the one that he could grow no more, fo great he was already become; the other, that the King with all his Revenues feemed to him too poor to add any increase of riches. Few days after this miserable Creature was surprised by King Ptolomy courting a Mistress of his, for which contempt in that instant the Lady was enforced to drink poylon, and the unfortunate Courtier was hanged before his own

2. Henry the Fourth Emperour of Germany hafichist.par. ving been often worsted in Battel, was at last reduced to fuch exigents, that he had not where-Caryl Expe. with to buy him bread, but was forced to come to ft. on Job the great Church at Spires (which he himfelf had 12, 28. p. built) and there beg to be a Chorister, that so he 282.

Zuing, The atr. vol. 1. ving, but could not obtain it; which repulse cau-1.2. p. 210. fed him to speak to the standers by in the words the state of fo great a person fell out about Anno

3. The great King Henry the Fourth of France and himself by the Treachery of Bessure his Vassa's remarkable an example of the lubricity taken from the ground, where he lay bewaiting and instableness of mundane affairs, and of the his misfortune, and bound in a Cart covered with thrust out of the World by the meanest of his own lately in his power, he had nothing remaining but Vassals, Ravilliac, who with a prodigious hardihis last breath, wherewith to desire the Gods to ness, putting his foot upon the Coach-wheel, reward his compassion.

hangs a Cloud (it rifes in form of a Pyramid, and | reached him over the shoulders of one of his greateft Lords, and stabbed him to the very heart, and with a monstrous undauntedness of resolution, making good his first stab with a second, dispatched him suddenly from off the earth, as if a Mouse had ftrangled an Elephant.

\_\_\_\_\_Sic parvis percent ingentia rebus. And thus the smallest things

Can Stop the breath of Kings. (in ftop the breath of Kings.

4. While the Emperour Charles the Fifth, after Ralatess the refignation of his Estates, staid at Plushing for prof. to his. wind to carry him to his last journey into Spain, of the wind to carry him to his last journey into Spain, world. he conferred on a time with Seldius his Brother Ferdinand's Ambassadour till the deep of the night, and when Seldins should depart, the Emperour calling for fome of his Servants, and no body answering him (for those that attended upon him were some gone to their Lodgings, and all the rest afleep) the Emperour took up the candle himfelf and went before Seldius to light him down stairs, notwithstanding all the resistance he could make; and when he was come to the stairs foot, he said thus unto him, Seldius, remember this of Charles the Emperour when he shall be dead and gone, that him whom thou hast known in thy time environed with fo many mighty Armics and Guards of Souldiers, thou hast also seen alone, abandoned and forfaken, yea even of his own domestical Servants, &c. I acknowledge this change of Fortune to proceed from the mighty hand of God, which I will by no means go about to withstand.

which I will by no means go about to withitand.
5. Darius entituded himself King of Kings and Ralsighs
Kinsman to the Gods, having knowledge of Ale-bill. world,
xanders landing on Asia side, so much scorned by the side of take Alexander alive, whip him with rods, and lif. tom. 1. riches (that were even beyond estimation) seised, his Mother, Wife, and Daughters made Prifoners, fandy foundation whereon the highest pomp and Hides of Beasts; and to add derison to his adverpurposes of men are grounded, as almost any Age can parallel. For this illustrious Prince had Gold, and thus drawn on amongst the ordinary ving a most potent and irresistible Army compo-fed of 40000 Combatants, all choice men, led pursued by Alexander, he brought a Horse to the field of 40000 Combatants, all choice men, led by veterane Commanders, and the most expert by veterane Commanders, and the most expert by veterane Commanders, and the most expert by the commanders, and the most expert by the commanders of the com heret fwelling with affurances rather than hopes of fucces and glory, going one afternoon to his Arfenal, he was stop'd in a small street, by so contemptible a thing as a Colliers Cart, and there from amongs the arms of his own Nobles, he was the start of the street of the start of the street of

6. Charles

Signal mutations in the Fortunes of some great Persons. Chap. 8.

Philip de 6. Charles the Eighth, King of France, had comin. 18. conquered Naples, and caused himself to be crowned 18. pzg. ned King thereof; but the 8. of April, 14.98. up. ner and Joiner, whereby he got his living. ned Ring thereof; but the 8 of April, 1490. upon Palm-Sunday even the King being in this Glory as touching this World, departed out of the Chamber of Queen Anne, Dutchefs of Britain his Wife, leading her with him to fee the Tennis-Wife, leading her with him to fee the Tennis-Players in the Trenches of the Castle, whither he Players in the Trenches of the Castle, whither he feetheth a circuit in the body of a Nation, running for the Players in the Playe had never led her before, and they two entred into a Gallery called Haquelebacks Gallery. It was the filthiest uncleannest place in or about the Caltle; for every man made water there, and the entry into it was broken down: moreover the King as he entred knocked his brow against the door, though he was of very fmall stature. Afterward he beheld the Tennis-playing a great while, talking very familiarly with all men. The last words he spake, being in health, were, that he hoped never after to commit deadly sin, nor venial, if he could: in the uttering of which words he fell backwards, and loft his ipecch about two of the clock in the afternoon, and abode in this Gallery till eleven of the clock at night. Every man that lifted entred into the Gallery, where he lay upon an old Mattress of straw, from which he never arose till he gave up the ghost, which was nine hours from his first lying upon it. Thus departed out of this World (saith mine Author) this mighty puillant Prince in this miferable place. not being able to recover one poor Chamber to dye in , notwithstanding he had so many goodly houses of his own, and had built one so very sumptuous immediately before.

Knowls
7. In a bloody Fight betwixt Amurath, third
Yark, Hiss. King of the Turks, and Lazarus Despot of Servia,
many thousands fell on both sides; but in conclufion the Turks had the honour of the day, and the Despot was slain. Amurath after that great Victory, with some few others of his chiefest Captains, went to take a view of the dead bodies, which without number lay on heaps in the field which without number lay on nears in the near, pifed one upon another, as little mountains. While this happy Victor was beholding with delight this bloody Trophy of his Souldiers valour, a Chriftian Souldier fore wounded and all gore blood, feeing him, in a staggering manner arose as if it had been from death, out of an heap of the flain, and making towards him (for want of strength) fell down many times by the way as he came (as if he had been a drunken man.) At length drawing near to him (when they that guar-ded the Kings person would have staid him) he was by Amurath himself commanded to come nearer ( fuppoling that he would have craved his life of him) but this resolute half-dead Christian pressing nearer to him, as he would for honors sake have killed his feet, suddenly stab'd him in the bottom of his belly with a fhortDagger, which he had under his Coat; of which wound that great King and Conquerour fuddenly dyed, when the Victory was his, in the place where he had newly gained it, while his heart fwelled with glory, when a thousand Swords and Lances and Darts had mis fed him, when he might now feem fecure as to

Liof.monit. 8. Alexander the Son of Perfers King of Macc-L2.6.14 don, being carried away Captive, together with nevertheless I have this great felicity in suspicion, 1. 345. aon, being carried away captive, together with hevertherers I have this great fencity in impicion, planin wit, his Father, to the City of Rome, was reduced to knowing how envious Fortune is. For my part Emyl. p.

ner and Joiner, whereby he got his living.

from Yeomanry through Gentry to Nobility, and fo retrograde, returning through Gentry to Ycomanry again.

10. Philip King of Macedon after many famous Diod. Sicul. Exploits by him performed, and being chosen by 1.16. p.s. all Greece as their General in the Asian Expedition 126. (an honour he had long thirsted after) confulted Lipsmonit. the Oracle of Apollo, and from thence received, as p. 346. he did interpret it, a very favourable Answer touching his success against the Persua. He therefore ordains great and folemn Sacrifices to the Gods, marries his Daughter Cieopatra to Alexander King of Epirm, and that he might appear a nongli the Greek; in his greatest glory and magnificence, he invites throughout all Greece divers great persons to this nuptial Feast, and desires them to bring with them as many as they pleafed, whom he would also entertain as his Guelts. There was therefore a marvellous confluence of people from all parts to these Royal Nuptials, and the musical contests which he had also ordained. At Ægis, a City in Macedonia, was this great Solemnity, where he then received divers Crowns of Gold from feveral illustrious persons; as also others that were fent to him in his honour from the most famous Cities in Greece, even from Athens it self. Now was the Fealt over, and the musical concertation deferred to the next day, a multitude of people were assembled in the Theatre, while it was yet night, and at the first appearance of day, then began the Pomp to fet forth, in which, belides other glorious preparations, there were twelve Statues of the Gods carried upon huge and triumphant Arches, and together with these a thirteenth, which was the Statue of Philip himfelf, adorned with divine Habit, by which he would it should be understood, that he was in Dignity cqual with the Gods themselves. The Theatre being now crowded, Philip himself appears all clothed in white, having ordered his Guards to keep at a distance from him, that the Greeks might know he thought himself sufficiently guarded with know he thought himfelf tuthcentry guarded with their love. At this his glorious appearance, he was openly extelled, and looked upon as the happieft perfon amongft all other mortals. But this his dazelling brightnefs was foon over caft with a black cloud, and all the Pageant of his Glory wrapt up in the fables of death. For while his Garde kent at their commanded diffance, there Guards kept at their commanded distance, there ran up to him one *Pausanias*, one of those that had the nearest charge of his body, and with a short Gallick Sword he had hid about him for that purpose, smote him into the side, and laid him dead at his foot in the fight of thousands of his Souldiers and Friends.

111. Poycrates the Tyrant of Samos was fo for- Hirod. 1.32 death, then fell he as a great Sacrifice to the Ghofts of those thousands he had in that Battel fent to their graves. The Souldier, by whose hand this glorious action was performed, was called Miles Cobelitz, and the Battel it self was fought wherefore he wrote unto him to this effect: 1 am le 1. a. 5. glad to understand that my friend fareth so well, 8.55.

Dddd 2

Chap. 8.

friends went in fuch fort, as that fome adverfity might crofs them in this life, than that they should go always to our liking. If herein thou wilt believe me, carry thy felf in thy prosperity followers to be under the believe me. as followeth; Look what thou hast about thee that thou holdest most dear, and wouldst be most forry to lofe, cast that away so far and in such fort, as none may ever fee it. If thy profperity change not for all that, apply thereunto from time to time, for thy east, fome such remedy as this is which I have propounded to thee. Polycrates liked this counsel, and having a gold Ring set with an Emerauld engraven, which he used for his Seal, he cast it into the Sea; but within a while after this Ring was found in a fishes belly, and brought again to Polycrates. Of which when Amasis heard, he renounced by an express message the right of friendship and hospitality which he had contracted with Polycrates, alledging, for his reason, that he scared he should be forced to forrow and lamentation because of his friend overwhelmed with mifery. It happened that after certain days Orates Lieutenant of Cyrus in the City of Sardis drew unto him by crafty means this Minion of Fortune Polycrates, whom he caused to be hanged upon a Gibbet, and his body there left to the heats of the day, and the dews of the night.

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Bak, chron. 12. Henry Holland Duke of Exeter and Earl of Huntingdon, who married the Sifter of Edward the Fourth, was driven to fuch want, that passing into of prosperity. Flanders, Philip de Comines faith that he faw him run on foot, bare-leg'd after the Duke of Burgundy's Train, begging his bread for Gods fake, whom fion to maintain him, till not long after he was found dead upon the shore of Dover, and stripped all naked; but how he came to his death, could never by any inquiry be brought to light. This was about the thirteenth year of the Reign of Edward the Fourth.

tout of K. 13. In the Reign of King James the Lord Cob-James gag, bam was condemned for high Treason, but yet re-37.by A.W. prieved by the King, though notwithstanding he clarks Mir. came to a miscrable end. For before his death he was extremely lousie for want of apparel and linen, and had perished for hunger, had not a Trencher-fcraper at Court (fometimes his Servant) relieved him with tuch fcraps as he could fpare. In this mans house he dyed, being so poor a place, that he was forced to creep up a Ladder through a little hole into his Chamber: which was a strange change, he having been a man of crums that fell from her table.

14. Hugolin Giradesca of Pisa was the Chief of Pringip. 1.3.
c. 2.p. 1171. the Faction of the Guelphs that fluck to the Pope,
Camir. opir. having foiled a part of the Gibbellines, who affect-Jubeifiv. ed the Emperour, and firicken a fear into the reft, became fo great amongst those of his party, that he commanded with a white Wand, was both in name and in deed Lord of his City, a rich and noble Personage, learned, magnificent, married to a great Lady, had goodly Children and Grandchilthan he could wish, living happy in all pleasure, both in the judgment of himself and all his Citi-

I had rather that my affairs, and the affairs of my | himself to the displaying of all his prosperity, which himself magnifieth, admireth, and extolleth above the clouds: and at last comes to this; he asks one of his inward friends, if there wanted any thing to make up his felicity compleat? who confidering what little stay there is in worldly matters, and how they roll and flye away in a moment (or rather infpired from above) made this answer: Certainly the wrath of God cannot be long from this thy fo great prosperity. Well, the Forces of the Guelphs beginning to decay, the Gibbellines run to Arms, befet the house of this prosperous Hugolin, break down the Gates, kill one of his Sons, and a Grandchild that opposed their entrance, lay hold on Hugolin himself, imprison him with two other of his Sons and three Granchildren in a Tower, thut all the Gates upon them, and throw the keys into the River of Arne that ran hard by. Here Hugolin faw those goodly Youths of his dying between his arms, himself alfo at deaths door. He cryed and befought his enemies to be content, that he might endure fome humane punishment, and to grant that he might be confessed, and communicate e're he dyed. But their hearts were all flint, and all he requested with tears they denied with derifion: fo he dyed pitifully, together with his Sons and Grandchildren that were inclosed with him. So fudden and oftentimes fo tragical are the revolutions of that life, which feems most to promife a continuance

15. Amongst all those that have been advan- camer. oper. ced by the favour of mighty Princes, there was subcificent. dy's Train, begging his bread for Gods fake, whom the Duke of Burgundy at that time not knowing (though they had married two Sifters) but hearing afterwards who it was allotted him a finall penfont to maintain him. till not long after he was long and Master, he befought him on a day (as he talked with him with great familiarity) that he would forbear to make so much of him, lest being elevated too high, and flourishing beyond measure, it should occasion his Lord to look a scance upon him, and plucking him from the top of Fortunes wheel, to hurl him into the lowest of misery. Solyman then fwore unto him, that while he lived he would never take away his life. But afterwards moved against him, by the ill success of the Persian War, by him perfwaded, and some suspicion of Treachery, yet seeling himself tyed by his oath, he forbore to put him to death, till being perswaded and informed by a Talisman or Turkes Priest, that a man afleep cannot be counted amongst the living, in regard the whole life of man is a perpetual watch, Solyman fent one night an Eunuch, who with a sharp razor cut his throat, as he was quietly 7000 l. per annum, and of a personal Estate of sleeping upon a Pallet in the Court. And thus 30000 l. his Lady also being rich, who yet in this this great Favourite had not so much as the savour his extremity of misery would not give him of the to be acquainted with his Masters displeasure, but was fent out of the world at unawares: his dead body was reviled and curft by Solyman, after which a weight was tyed to it, and it cast into the Sea.

16. George Villiers was the third Son of Sir Reliq. wes-George Villiers Knight; was first fivorn Servant to instange, King James, then his Cup bearer at large; the 114, 60.

Summer following admitted in ordinary, the next St. Georges day he was Knighted, and made Gen-tleman of the Kings Bed-chamber, and the fame day had an annual pension of a thousand pound dren, abounding in all manner of wealth, more given him out of the Court of Wards. At Newyears tide following the King chofe him Master of the Horse. After this he was installed of the most zens. He made a folemn Feast upon his Birth noble Order of the Garter. In the next August day, and having invited all his friends, fetteth he created him Baron of Whaddon, and Viscount

M. de Ser-

Villiers. In January of the same year, he was advanced Earl of Buckingbam, and fworn of his Majesties Privy Council. The March ensuing he attended the King into Scotland, and was likewife fworn a Councellor in that Kingdom. At Newyears Tide after he was created Marquels of Buckingbam, and made Lord Admiral of England Chief Justice in Eyre, of all the Parks and Forests on the South fide of Trent, Master of the Kings Bench Office, head Steward of Westminster, and Constable of Windfor Castle, chosen by the King the chief Concomitant of the Heir apparent in his Journey into Spain, then made Duke of Buckingham, and his Patent fent him thither. After his return from whence, he was made Lord Warden of the Cinque ports, and Steward of the Mannor of Hampton Court. But in the midst of all these Honours of the Duke, upon Saturday the 23. of August, at Portsmouth, when after break-fait he came out of the room (into a kind of Lobby tomewhat darker, and which led to another Chamber where divers waited) with Sir Thomas Fryer close at his ear, in the moment as the faid Knight withdrew himself from the Duke, one John Felton (a younger Brother of mean fortunes in Suffolk gave him with a back blow a deep wound into his left side, leaving the knife in his body, which the Duke himself pulling out, on a sudden essusion of spirits, he funk down under the table in the next room, and immediately expired. One thing in this enormous accident is (I must confess) to me beyond all wonder, as I received it from a Gentleman of judicious and diligent observation (and one whom the Duke well favoured) that within the space of not many minutesafter the fall of the body, and removal thereof into the first room, there was not a living creature in either of the Chambers with the body, no more than if it had lain in the Sands of Ethiopia: whereas commonly in fuch cases, you shall note every where a great and fudden conflux of people unto the place to hearken and fee; but it feems the horrour of the Fact stupified all curiofity. Thus dyed this great Peer in the thirty fixth year of his age compleat, and three days over, in a time of great recourse unto him, and dependence upon him. The House and Town full of Servants and Suitors, his Dutchess in an upper room, fcarce yet out of her bed, and the Court at this time not above fix or nine miles from him, which had been the Stage of his Great.

17. Charles the Grofs, the twenty ninth King of France, and Emperour of the West, began to France, p. reign in the year 885. the eyes of the French were fixed upon him, as the man that should restore their Estate after many diforders and confusions. He went into Italy and expelled the Saracens that threatned Rome; being returned, he found the Normans dispersed in divers Coasts of his Realm : Charles marches with his Army against them, but at the first encounter was overthrown: this check, though the loss was finall, ftruck a great terrour, and at last caused an apparent impossibility to succour Neustria, and recover it from fo great Forces. He was therefore advised to treat with them to make them of enemies friends, and to leave them that which he could not take from them. He vielded Neustria to them by his own Authority, without privity of the Estates; fo these Normans called it Normandy. By this and some other things he fell into a deep hatred with the French; upon which Charles fell fick, and that fickness was

through jealousic conceived against his Queen Richarda. After this the French and Germans difpollets him of the Empire, and give it to Arnoul; and the French reject him from the Regency of that Realm, fubstituting in his room Endes or Odo, Duke of Angiers. This poor Prince, deposed from all his Dignities, abandoned by every man, in his prosperity had so ill provided from himself, that he had not a house wherein to shrowd him; banished the Court, he was driven to a poor Village in Suevia, where he lived fome days in extreme want, without any means of his own or relief from any man. In the end he dyed, neither pitied nor lamented of any man, in a corner unknown, fave for this, to have been the Theatre of lo extraordinary a Tragedy. And furely for one of the greatest Monarchs of the World thus to dve without house, without bread, without honour, without mourning, and without memory, is a fignal instance of the Worlds vanity and inconstancy.

Signal mutations in the Fortunes of some great Persons.

18. Valeriamu the Roman Emperour, after he Liff monithad reigned fifteen years, commenced a War a. l. r. c. 5. gainft Sapores King of Persia, of which such was \$1.56. the unfortunate success; That the Emperour was \$2.50. not only overthrown, but also was brought alive into the hands of his Enemy : Sapores carried him about with him in chains as a common Slave, and joining derision to his adversity, he made him his Footftool; for as oft as he mounted his Horse, he caused the miserable Emperour to bow down, that he might tread upon his back, for his more commodious afcent into the Saddle, and after to be

19. Bajazet King of the Turks, for his fierce- Knowls nels was firnamed Gilderun, that is, Lightning; a Turk Hist. Prince of great Spirit, and who for ten years space p220,2216.

had been exceeding fortunate in his great Enter-Lipsmouth. prifes. This great Monarch was invaded by Ta- p.57, 58.

merlane the great Chan of Tartary, overthrown in
the Battel, his Son Mustapha slain, and he himself
made Prifoner. At the first the Victor gave him

a civil reception, and fitting together, he thus faid to him: O Chan, we are each of us exceedingly indebted to the Divine bounty, I that thus lame have received thence an Empire extending from the Borders of India to Sebaste, and thou who from the same hand hast another reaching from the fame Sebaste to the Confines of Hungary, so that we almost part the World it felf betwixt us: we owe therefore our praises to Heaven which I both have, and will always be ready to render accordingly; thou possibly hast been less mindful and of a more ungrateful disposition, and therefore thou art brought into this calamity. But let that pass; and now, my Chan, tell me freely and truly whar. thou wouldst have done with me, in case I had fallen under thy power? Bajazet, who was of a fierce and haughty Spirit, is faid thus to reply: Had the Gods given unto me the Victory, I would have inclosed thee in an iron Cage, and carried thee about with me, as a spectacle of derision to all men. Tamerlane hearing this, passed the same Sentence upon him; three years almost the miserable Creature lived inclosed in this manner: at last hearing he must be carried into Tartary, despairing then to obtain his freedom, he struck his head with that violence against the bars of his Cage, that he beat his brains out.

20. Jugurtha was a great and powerful King of Plut.in Mer Numidia, had long withstood all the power of the rio, p. 412. upon which Charles fell fick, and that fickness was Roman Arms; but at last was taken by C. Marius, Mart var. accompanied with a distemper of the mind, and led in Triumph, wherewith he was so affect.

ed,

Lightnonit. ed, that he began to dote and turn foolish. After 1. 2. 6.14 the Triumph was ended, he was thrust into pri fon; and when some had tore off his cloaths and fhirt, others fnatched at the rich Ear-ring he had, with that infolence and violence, that they tore off, together with it, the tip of his ear that it hung by. At last thus naked, he was thrust into a Dungeon, ail stupid, discovering his teeth, as one betwixt grinning and laughing: Jupiter, faid he, how cold is your Bath? There he lived fix days till he was starved to death in a miserable man-

21. Never was there a more notable example 7. HUD. 21. INVEST WAS INICE A HOLE HOLDE CHAIPS.
Spotfor Life of the vanity and inconflancy of all earthly things, Ch. of Scotl. than in the Earl of Morton, An. 1581. who was 1.314. Regent of Scotland in the Minority of our King Clarketin. cap 131. James, and was reverenced of all men, feared as a King, abounding in wealth, honour, and multitude of friends and followers : whereas not long after he was forfaken of all, and made the very form of all men; and being by the malice of his adverfaries accused, condemned, and executed at Edenburgh, had his Corps left on the Scaffold, from the hour of Execution to Sun-fetting, covered with a beggerly Cloak, every man fearing to shew any kindness, or so much as to express a sign of forrow. His Corps was afterwards carried by fome bafe Fellows to the common place of Burial, and his Head fixed on the Toll-booth.

and his field fixed on the Toll-booth.

2.2. Ecifarius, a noble and famous General un1.5.6.3. der the Emperour Jufimian. having with great
5.612. fuccefs fought many Battels against the Persians,
6.615. and Cundals, in his old age, by the malice
6.71-131. and cruelty of the Empress, had his eyes put out,
9.78.677. and fell into fich supropressions. and fell into fuch extreme want, that he was forced to beg by the Higy-way fide ; Date obolum Belifario, Give a half-penny to poor Belifarius, whom vertue raifed, and envy hath thus made blind.

23. King William the Second on the morrow

after Lammas-day hunting in the New Forest of Hampshire, in a place called Chorengham, was unhappily slain in the midst of his sport. For Sir Walter Tyrel shooting at a Deer, his Arrow glanced upon a tree, and hit the King full in the breaft, who hastily taking hold of so much of the Arrow as stuck out of his body, brake it off, and with one only groan fell down and dyed. Where-upon the Knight and most of the Kings Followers hasted away, and those few that remained laid his

plain Marble stone.

piain Marble Hone.

24. King Edward II. firnamed Carnarvan, being deprived of his Royal Crown and Dignity, remainable with Henry Earl of Leicefter his Kinfman: but Bale Chom. the Queen fülpeching his efcape, wrought so with pag. 163, her Son King Edward the Third, that by his commandment the King was delivered thence into the hands of Thomas of Gurney and Tohn Maltraver. hands of Thomas of Gurney and John Maltravers Knights, who brought him from Kenelworth to the Castle of Corffe, from thence to Bristol, and thence to Barkely. Many cruelties they exercised upon this poor Prince: they permitted him not to ride but by night, neither to fee any man, nor to be feen by any man; when he rode, they forced him to be bare-headed: when he defired to fleep, they would not fuffer him; neither when he was hungry would they give him fuch meat as he defired, but fuch only as he loathed: every word that he in a mean and low fashion, he wore out the missing in a mean and low fashion, he wore out the missing in a mean and low fashion, he wore out the missing in a mean and low fashion.

fpake was contraried by them, and they gave out that he was mad. All this was done, that either by cold, watching, unwholefom food, melancholy or some other insirmity, he might langu sh and dye; but in vain was their expectation, yea even the poysons they gave him were dispatched away by the benefit of Nature. In their journey to Barkely from Bristol, the wicked Gurney making a Crown of Hay, put it on his head, and the Soul-diers that were present scoffed and mocked him beyond measure, saying, Tprut, avaunt Sir King, making a kind of noise with their mouths, as if they farted. Fearing to be known as they tra-velled, they devifed to disfigure him, by shaving of his head and beard: wherefore by a little water that ran into a ditch, they commanded him to light from his Horfe to be shaven, to whom (being fet on a Mole hill) a Barber came with a Bason of cold water taken out of a ditch, faying to the King, that water should serve for that time. To whom Edward answered, That in spite of them he would have warm water for his beard; and thereupon began to weep and shed tears plentifully. At length they came to Barkely Castle, where Edward was shut up close as an Anchorite in a room where dead carcaffes were laid on purpose in the Cellar under it, that the stench might fuffocate him: but this being perceived not sufficient, one night being the 22. of Septemb. they came rushing in upon him suddenly, as he lay in his bed, and with great and heavy Feather-beds, being in weight as much as fifteen ftrong men could bear, they oppressed and strangled him. Al. so they thrust a Plummers Sodring-Iron (being made red-hot) into his bowels, through a certain Instrument like to the end of a Trumpet or Clystering Pipe, put in at the Fundament: burning thereby his inward parts, left any outward wound should be found. His crys were heard within and without the Castle, and known to be the crys of one that suffered violent death. And this was the forrowful and tragick end of Edward of Carnar-

van.

25. Dionysus the younger had his Kingdom in Alian.
good constitution and sufficiently fortisted, as var. bist.
thus: He had no less than 400 Ships of five and six Oars in a seat, he had one hundred thousand six Oars in a seat, he had one hundred thousand six Oars, and nine thousand Horse; his City of Syracus had strong Gates, and was compassed with high Walls; he had in readiness all manner of warlike provisions to surnish out 500 more Ships:
he had Granaries wherein were had no 100 Mr. halted away, and those few that remained laid his body in a Colliers Cart, which being drawn by one filly lean beast, in a soul and slithy way the Cart broke, where lay the spectacle of worldly glory, both pitifully goared and slithily bemired, till thus drawn into the City of Winchester on the morrow after his death, he was buried under a plain Marke free. also well fortified with Confederates and Allies, fo that he himself thought, that the Government was fastned to him with chains of Adamant. But being invaded by Dion (in his absence) his people revolted, and behold what a fatal revolution fell out in his Family; himfelf had before flain his Brother, and in this Infurrection against him, his Sons were cruelly put to death, his Daughters were first ravished, then stript naked, and in that manner stript naked, and in that manner flain, and in fhort none of his Progeny ob-tained fo much as a decent Burial: for fome were burnt, others cut in pieces, and some cast into the Sea, and he himself dyed old in extreme poverty. Theopompus faith, that by the immoderate use of Wine he was become purblind; that his manner was to fit in Barbers Shops, and as a Jester to move

Chap. 9. Den that have volumarily religned places of biolect Bonour.

p. 192. Stows Annats, pag.

rable remainders of a wretched life. Bak. Chron. 26. King Edward the Third, that glorious Conqueror, after he had reigned fifty years and four months, being in the fifty fixth year of his Age, An. Dom. 1377. fell into his last fickness at his Mannor of Richmond, where when he was observed to be drawing on towards his end, his Concubine Alice Peirce came to his bed-fide, and took the Rings from his fingers, which for the Royalty of his Majefty he was wonted to wear, and having left him gasping for breath, sted away. The Knights and Esquires and Officers of his Court, each of them fell to rifle and make prey of all they could meet with, and also hasted away, leaving the King alone in this forrowful state and condition. Only it fortuned, that a Priest lamenting the Kings mifery, that amongst all his Counfellors and Servants, there was none to affift him in his last moments, entred his Chamber, exhort-ing the King to lift up his eyes and heart unto God, to repent him of his sins, and to implore the mercy of Heaven, and its forgiveness. The King had before quite lost his speech; but at these words (taking strength) uttered his mind (though imperfectly) in those matters, and made signs of contrition, wherein his voice and speech failed him, and scarce pronouncing this word Jesu, he yielded up the ghost.

27. Gilimer was King of the Vandals in Africk,

1. 3. 4. Long had he lived happy, increasing his riches and Dominions by his Victories; when his felicity began to alter, Belifarius fent by the Emperour Justi. nian against him, overthrew him; he sted out of the Battel unto Pappus, a high Mountain in Numidia, whither he was purfued and befieged: he had endured the Siege a while, when he fent word that he would yield up himfelf, only defired there might be fent him a piece of Bread, a Sponge, and a Harp; the Bread to relieve his hunger, the Sponge to dry his eyes, and the Harp to ease his afflicted mind: they were fent him, and he yield ed. Being brought into the prefence of Belilarius. he did nothing but laugh; being led in Triumph to Constantinople, and presented to Justinianus and

Theodora his Empress, he cryed out, Vanity of vanities, all his vanity. He afterwards dyed private in a corner of Gaul.

Herod. 1.3. 28. Crafus, that rich King of Lydia, shewed So. p. 11, 12, lon all his Riches and Treasures : And what thinkoff thou, faid he, is there any man thou knowest the least of the leas more happy than my felf? There is, faid he, and named one Tellus, a man of mean fortune, but content with it: and then he named two others, frown of Fortune, except in the Siege of Marcelwho having lived well were now dead. Crassis laughs, and, faid he, What flate take you me to be in? I cannot tell, faid Solon, nor can we reafolid freely and of his own accord defeend from his nably account that man happy, who is toffed in the waves of this life, till he is arrived at the Haven, feeing a tempest may come that may over-turn all. Grafus made little of this at that time; private house at Bruxels, and thence descended but being overcome by Cyrus, bound, and laid upon a Pile to be burnt alive, Crafus cryed out, O Solon, Solon: Cyrus admiring, caused him to be asked, what God or man it was whom he invoked in this his extremity : he replied, That Solon came into his mind, who had wifely admonished him not to trust to his present fortune, nor to think himself happy before he came to his end. I laught, faid he, at that time, but now I approve and admire that faying: fo did Cyrus also, presently commanding Crasus to be freed, and made him one of

CHAP. IX.

Of such as have left places of highest Honour and Employment for a pri-Vale and retired Condition

Reat Travellers, who have fed their eyes with variety of profpects, and pleafed themselves with the conversation of perfons of differentCountries, are oftentimes observed upon their return to retire themselves, and more to delight in folitude than other men. The like fometimes befals men of great Honours and Employments, they retreat unto a private life, as men that are full and have taken a kind of furfeit of the World; and when they have done fo, have enjoyed more of contentment and fatisfaction of mind, than all their former noiseful and busied fplendour could afford them.

1. Doris the Athenian having governed the Tieffay of Common-wealth fix and thirty years with much modern forcerity and bodies become from the property and the property and bodies become from the property and the p fincerity and Justice, became weary of publick Ne- times, l. 8. gotiations: he therefore dislodged from Athens, c, 2. pag. and went to a Country-house or Farm, which he 736. had in a Village not far distant, and there reading Books of Husbandry in the night time, and pra-Gifing those rules in the day time, he wore out the space of fifteen years. . Upon the Frontispiece of his House these words were engraven, Fortune and Hope adjents you both, seeing I have found the true entrance to rest and contentment.

2. The Emperour Charles the Fifth, after he had Cuita Politi reigned as King forty years, and had thirty fix of by M. Sections as King forty years, and had thirty fix of by M. Sections years been policifed of the Empire of Ger-Germany: that Charles, who (from the fixteenth year Life monits of his age, wherein he first bore a Scepter, to the l.a. c. 14; hith fively year of his age, wherein he first propagated 8, 2496 fiith fixth year of his age, wherein he furrendred ? 3406 all) had been a great and most constant Favourite of Fortune; after he had made 300 Sieges, and gained the Victory in more than twenty fet Battels; he whose whole life and adventures were nothing elfe but a concatenation of Victories and Triumphs, and a glorious continuation of most renowned fuccesses, after he had made nine Voyages into Germany, fix into Spain, feven into Iealy, four into France, ten into the Low-Countries, two into England, two into Africa, and eleven times traverleis and the business of Algiers; I say this illustri-Thrones, religned his Kingdom of Spain to his Sont Philip, his Empire to his Brother Ferdinand, withprivate house at Bruxels, and thence descended to an humble Hermitage, in the Monastery of St. Justus, seven miles from Placentia, attended only with twelve Servants; forbidding that any should call him other than Charles, disclaiming together with the Assairs the pompous Names of Casar and Augustus.

3. Dioeletianus, the Emperour of Rome, being Fulgof Ext filled and laden with worldly Honours, which he l. 4.c.t. had acquired to himfelf both in Peace and War, p. 438. even to the making himfelf to be worshipped for Hyl. Cofm. a God. This great Person seeing no constancy in Lighde conhumane affairs, and seeing how full his Imperial faint. Lackbarre was of travels, cares, and perile left of 64.6.4.144 charge was of travels, cares, and perils, left off 6.2. p. rid;

Book VI.

Campagir, the Managing and Government of the Empire; firstfirst and chuling a private life, retired himself to Sa-645 Pize lona, where he lipent his time in Gardening and Husbandry: and although after he had continued there fome years, he was earnestly importuned by Maximianus and Galerius his Successors, to refume the Empire; yet could be never be perfwaded to quit his folitude, till he parted with that and his

976 Pen that have voluntarily religned places of highest Honour.

life together. Camer. oper. 4. Suatocopius, King of Bohemia and Moravia, fabrificalis, having received an overthrow in a Battel by the 6. 45. P36. Emperour Arnolphus, withdrew himself secretly out of the Fight, and unknown as he was, saved himself by the swittness of his Horse. Being come alone to a Mountain called Sicambri, he left there his Arms and Horse, and began to walk on foot: when entring into a vast Wilderness, he framed himfelf like a poor Pilgrim to feed upon Apples and Roots, until he had met with three other Hermits, to whom he joined himfelf, abiding with them unknown till his laft. When his time drew near that he should dye, he calls the three Eremites: You know not yet, said he, who I am ; the truth is, I am King of Bohemia and Moravia, who being overthrown in a Battel, have fought my refuge here with you. I dye, having tryed both what a Royal and a private life is. There is not any Greatness of a King to be preferred before the tranquillity of this folitariness. The fafe fleeps which we enjoy here make the roots favoury, and the water fweet unto us; on the contrary, the care and dangers of a Kingdom make all meat and drink taste bitter to us. That part of my life which remained, I have passed happily with you; that which I led upon my Regal Throne, deserveth more the title of death than of life. Alloon as my Soul hath parted from my body, ye shall bury me here in this place, and then going into Moravia, ye shall declare these things to my Son, if he yet lives: and having thus faid, he departed this life.

Falgof. Ex. 5. The Captain Similis was Prefect of the Pa

lace to Hadrian the Emperour, and after he had procured leave at laft to quit himself of his emperour, and to retire into the Country he lived Cabrifolds, playment, and to retire into the Country, he lived 6.45.245 there in reft with privacy and content for the fpace of feven years; and when he found himfelf near unto death, he ordained by his last Will this

Epitaph to be inscribed upon his Tomb. Similis hie jacet cujus atas quidem multorum annorum feit, septem tamen duntaxat annis vixit. That is,

Here lyeth Similis who was indeed of a great age, yet lived only feven years.

6. Lucius Sylla, having with great labours and 1.4.6.1. infinite perils, arrived unto the Dictatorship in Rome, than which there is no power more absolute, and having therein governed with fuch feverity, as to put to death two thousand fix hundred Roman Knights, flain ten Confuls, forced thoufands from their Country into Exile, and prohibited unto divers all Funeral Honours; yet without fear of accounting for any of his palt actions, and not being in the least enforced thereunto by any necessity of his affairs, he voluntarily deposed himself from that high Seat of Magistracy, and retired to a life of privacy in Rome. and whereas one day as he passed along in the Market place, he was represented and incomplete treated by a young was reproached and infolently treated by a young man, he contented himself to fay with a low voice to some that stood near him, This young man will himself, and enjoy the greater quiet for reading be the occasion that no man hereafter will resign a | and writing. Dictatorship.

7. When Sir Henry Wotton returned from his Relia. wotlast Embassic into England, at all those houses tendan pag-where he rested or lodged, he lest his Coat of 54. Arms with this Inscription under them.

Henricus Wottonius Anglo-cantianus Thoma optimi viri silius natu minimus, à Serenissimo Jacobo Primo Mag. Brit. Rege, in Equestrem titulum adscitus, ejusdema, ter ad Rempub icam Venetam Legatus Ordinarius, semel ad Confæderatorum Provinciarum Ordines in Juliacensi Negotio, bis ad Carolum Emanuel Subaudiæ Ducem, Semel ad Unitos Superiorie Germania Principes in Conventu Heilbrunensi, postremò ad Archiducem Leopoldum, Ducem Wittembergensem, Civitates Imperiales, Argentinam Ulmamq; & ipsum Romanorum Imperatorem Ferdinandum Secundum Legatus Extraordinarius, tandem hoc didicit : Animas fieri sapientiores quiescendo.

8. Ramirus lived a Monk in a Monastery, from camer.oper. whence, upon the death of his Brother, he was subcisiv. called by the Nobles and people of Arragon to fuc- cent. 3. cap. ceed his Brother in the Kingdom: the Pope also 92. p. 345. dispensed with his Vow, and he had his allowance to accept of the Kingdom. Ramirus therefore left the Monastery, married a Wife, of whom he had Daughter called Urraca; after which, neither conjugal affection, nor the defire of a Kingdom (two of the strongest bonds amongst men) were able to retain him, but that he would return unto that Ecclefiastical humility which he had experienced in the Convent where he formerly had

9. The Parthians by civil discords had ejected Fulpos. Ex. 9. The Parthians by civil discords had ejected Felph Ex. Artabanus their King, who endeavoured his Re. 16.6.5; stauration to his Kingdom by the Arms of Jazates Pag. 768, King of the Adiabeni. The Parthians not only Joseph Anupon the account of an imminent Wai, but mo-tiq. 1.20, ved also with other reasons, repented that they 6.2, p. 516. had expelled Artabanus. They fent therefore Ambaffadors both to him and to Jazates, giving them to understand, that they would most willingly do what they did require them: but that upon the expulsion of Artabanus, they had fet up Gynamics in the Goal having forces. mus in his stead; and having sworn Allegiance unto him as their King, they durst not recede from their Oath. Which when Cynamus understood, he wrote to Artabanus and Fazates, that they should come; for he would relign up the Kingdom of Parthia to Artabanus. When they were come, Cynamus went forth to meet them, adorned in Royal Robes, and the Diadem upon his head: affoon as he drew near to Artabanus, difmounting from his Horfe, die thus fpake: When the Parthians had driven thee, Artabanus, from the Kingdom, and were refolved to confer it on another, at their intreaty I received it; but fo foon as I knew it was their defire to restore it to thee their true and lawful King, and that the only hindrance of it was, that they should do it without my confent, I not only forbare to oppose them; but as thou feest, of mine own accord, and without any other respect I restore it to thee. And having so said, he took the Diadem from his own head, with his own hands he fitted it to that of Artabanus, and freely returned to his former privacy.

10. Albertus was a Dominick Fryer, and for symf. cb. his great Learning firnamed Magnus; he was Hift. 1. 2. made Bishop of Ratisbone by Pope Alexander the cont. 13. Fourth; but he freely left his Bishoprick, and re- 2. 376. turned home again to Colen, that he might retire

11. In the year of our Lord 1179, and the | device of Boniface who succeeded him. For this Reign of King Henry the Second, Richard de Lucy, Lord Chief Justice of England, refigned his Office, and became a Canon in the Abbey of Westwood. And in the Reign of King Henry III, upon the 20. of June, An. 1276. Walter Maleclarke, Bishop of Carlifle, renounced the Pomp of the World, and took upon him the Habit of a preaching Fryer.

Angl.p.7.

Id. ibid.

12. In a preliminary Discourse before the Monafticon Anglicanum, we have an account of divers induced Anglicanium, we have an account of divers Kings in this our fland, who for devotions fake left their Crowns, and took upon them the Habit and Profession of Monks. Such were Persons King of Cambria, Constantinus King of Cornwal, Sebby King of the East Saxons, Offa King of the East Saxons, Sigeber King of the Last Angles, Etheldredus King of the Mercians, Kynred King of the Mercians, Ceolwulphus King of the North Humbers, and Edbrillhus King of the North Humbers. Whereupon one hath wrote thefe metrical Verses

Nomina Sanctorum rutilant cum laude piorum Stemmate regali cum vestitu Monachali, Qui Reges facti spreverunt culmina regni Electi Monachi, sunt cæli menere digni.

13. Prince Lewis, the eldeft Son of Charles King Fine folish of Naples, at the age of twenty one years, and juit Epifico the when he should have been married to the youthful Princess of Majorica, did fuldenly at Barcellona put on the rough and fevere Habit of the Franciscans: The Queens and Princesics there met to so-lemnize the Marriage of his Sister Blanch with James King of Arragon, employed their Rhetorick to dissiwade him from it, but to no purpose: he loved his Sackcloth more than their Silks, and as Monficur Mathieu (alluding to the young Princeis) speaks of him, left Roses to make a Conserve of Thorns.

P. 508.

. 14. King Agrippa took the High Priesthood from Simon Cambara, and gave it again to Jonathan the Son of Anani, whom he esteemed more worthy than the orier. But Jonathan declared that he was not worthy of this Dignity, and refuel it, faying, O King, I most willingly acknowledge the honour you are pleased to believe upon me, and know you offer me this Dignity of your fice will, notwithstanding which, God judgeth me unworthy. It fufficeth that I have once been inveited with the facred Habit; for at that time I wore it with more holiness, than I can now receive it at this prefent: yet notwithstanding, if it please you to know one that is more worthy of this honour than my felf, I have a Brother, who towards God and you is pure and innocent, whom I dare recommend to you for a molt fit man for that Dig nity. The King took great pleafure in thefe words, and leaving Jonathan, he bestowed the Priesthood on Mathias his Brother, as Jonathan had defired and advised.

Spotfw.hift. 15. Constantine the Third, King of Scotland, be-19,310. ing wearied with the troubies of a public mission of the mission ounced his temporal Dignities and Kingdom, and betook himself to a private life amongit the Culdees in St. Andrews, with whom he fpent his five last years, and there dyed about the year

Prid.inflit. 16. Celeftine the Fifth, an Italian, and formerly bist. Interv. an Anchorite, was chosen Pope, was a man of pious 7. 5. 9. fimplicity, though unskilful in the management time after preferred hir prison of Affairs; this man was easily perferred by his St. Fridsfield in Oxford.

Cardinals, that the employment he had was too 4. I find it related in the state of the s

man feigning himself to be an Angel, spake through a Trunk in a Wall, where the Pope lodged, faying, Celeftine, Celeftine, give over thy Chair, for it is above thy ability. The poor man was deluded this way, and though the French King perswaded him to keep his Seat, yet he decreed that a Pope might quit his place to turn Hermir again, as he did; though his voluntary refignation proved no fecurity to him from the jealcufie of his Successiour, but that he was by him taken, imprifoned, and there made to dye,

### CHAP. X.

Of persons advanced to Honor through their own subtilty, some accident, or for some flight occasion.

Mongst the Romans the Temple of Honour was fo contrived, that there was no way of pallage into it, but through that other of Vertue. By which they intended to declare, that the entrance and afcent unto Honour ought to be only by vertuous actions. But things are oftentimes far otherwife than they ought to be; Vertue is as familiarly perfecuted as rewarted: nor have Persons of Worth been always barely beholden to their Merit for their preferment, but perhaps to some petty accident, or some inconsiderable circumstance that served to fet the wheels of their advancement a going.

1. Some Kings, to make a jest, have advanced Full holy a man in carneit. When among it many Articles State, i.e., exhibited to King Henry the Seventh by the Irifb, 6-1.9-22; againft the Earl of Kildare, the laft was, finally all mains, page 1/2 feel, and cannot rule this Earl: Then, quoth the 271. King, shall this Earl rule all Ireland, and made him

Deputy thereof.

Deputy thereon.

2. Cambyfes King of Perfix dying without iffue, Hood. 1.56 the Princes agreed amongit themfolives, that at an p. 158, hour appointed they would meet in a certain place fixth bill. no Horie back, and that he whole Horie thould 1.1. p. 26. no Horse back, and that he whose reorie mound Raleighs neigh first after they were upon the place, should historial, be chosen King. Oebarus the Groom of Darius his 1.3. c.4.
Horse, having understood thus much from Darius, § 4. p.38. told him he would give him the Kingdom. Where Zonar. Anupon over-night he led the Horse of Darini to that nal. tom. 1. place, and suffered him there to cover a Mare, fol. 29. and the next morning when they were all met, Darius his Horse knowing the place, and missing the Mare, neighed: and so Darius was presently

the interest regiment; and to Darius was presently failuted King.

3. Guymond Chapfain to King Henry the First, Bale Chroniobierving that (for the most part) unworthy men p. 60, were advanced to the best dignities of the Church, Speed hist, as he celebrated Divine Service before the King, p. 4436. and was to read these words out of St. James : It rained not upon the earth three years and fix months; he read it thus, Is rained not upon the earth one, one, one years and five one months. The King obferved his reading, and afterwards blamed him for it. But Guymond answered, That he did it on purpose: for such Readers were somest preferred by his Majelty. The King smiled, and in short time after preserved him to the Government of

4 I find it relaced in the Commentaries of the Maret. var. Greeks, that Semiramie was the Concubine of one lett. 1. 6. refigning, and was furthered therein by the crafty of the Kings Slaves. Affoon as Winus had taken 617,8146,

and wit, that he feised her for himself: by deand wit, that he fetted her for himlell: by del. 7:6.1.
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10.7.6.19 your Throne, and do justice, and that for that whole day all should obey me in the same manner as they do you. The King fmiled, granted her request, and forthwith fent out his Edict, that on fuch a day all men whatfoever should obey the commands of Semiramis, for fuch was the Kings pleasure. When the day came, the Lady ascends the Throne in her Royal Apparel, a mighty con-course there was: she at the first (as matter of tryal of their obedience) commands fomething to be done of no great moment. When the perceived that the was exactly obeyed in all her precepts, the commands the Guards of the Kings body that they feife the King himself: he is brought; that they bind him, he is bound; that they strike off his head, it was done: and by this means from a day she prolonged the date of her Empire many years, which the ruled with great wifdom, fuccefs,

Clarious means of the advancement of some Werlous.

years, which the ruled with great wildom, fuccers, and glory.

5. Sit Walter Raleigh, born at Budely in Devonfire, his introduction to the Court was upon this occasion. This Captain Raleigh coming out of Ireland into the English Court in good habit (his Cloaths being then a considerable part of his Estate) found the Queen walking, till meeting with a plathy place, the seemed to struple going thereon, presently Raleigh cast and spread his new Plush Cloak on the ground, whereon the Queen Plush Cloak on the ground, whereon the Queen trod gently, rewarding him afterwards with many Suits for his fo free and feafonable tender of fo fair a foot-cloth. An advantageous admittance into the first notice of a Prince, is more than half a degree to preferment. When Sir Walter found fome hopes of the Queens favour reflecting on him, he wrote in a Glass-window obvious to the Queens

Fain would I climb, but that I fear to fall.
Her Majesty either cipying, or esse being snewed

Rallighs 6. There was in the City of Laptin an annual billinoid, Noble man called Paeuvins Calavins , his credit 15:63-59. grew and was upheld by furthering all popular 17:396-391 defires. There was at this time a plebeian Faction of the Conveyages, as that all 6. There was in the City of Capua an ambitious on in the Town, and that so prevalent, as that all was governed by the pleasure of the multitude; which also wholly followed the direction of this Pactivitis. The people had promifed to yield up the Town to Anibal, and to meet him on the way to them with fo many of their Nobility; but they were unable to maintain any fuch Negotiation, they feared lest their own Senate, together with

notice of her, he was so taken with her beauty | nate as they sate in Council about these motions troubling their City, and faid, That he himfelf had both married a Roman Lady, and given his Daughter in Marriage to a Roman. But that the danger of forfaking the Roman Party was not now the greatest: for that the people were violently bent to murder all the Senate, and after to joyn themselves with Anibal, who should countenance the Fact, and save them harmless. This he fpake as a man well known to be beloved by the people, and privy unto their deligns. Having throughly terrified the Senate by laying open the danger hanging over them, he promifed them ne-vertheless to deliver them all, and to set things in quiet, if they would freely put themselves into his hands, offering his oath (or any other assurance they should demand) for his faithful meaning. They all agreed. Then shutting up the Court, and placing a Guard of his own Followers about it, that none might enter or issue forth without his leave, he called the people to assembly, and fpeaking as much evil of the Senate as he knew they would be glad to hear, he told them, that these wicked Governours were surprized by his policy, and all fast, ready to abide what sentence they would lay upon them. Only thus much he advised them (as a thing which necessity required) that they should chuse a new Senate before they fatisfied their anger upon the old. So rehearling to them the names of two or three Senators, he asked what their judgment was of those? All cryed out, that they were worthy of death. Chuse then (faid he) first of all fome new ones into their places. Hereat the multitude unprovided for fuch an election was filent, until at lait fome one or other adventured to name whom he thought fit. The men fo nominated were utterly difliked by the whole Assembly , either for some fault, baseness, and insufficiency, or else even because they were unknown, and therefore held unworthy. The difficulty of the new election appearing more and more, whilst more were to be chosen (the fittest men to be substituted, having been named amongst the first, and not thought fit enough) Pacuvius intreated and eafily prevailed with the people, that the present Senate might for this time Her Majetty either effying, or elfe being snewed it, did under-write,

If thy heart fail thee, do not climb at all.

How great a person in that Court this Knight did afterwards prove to be, is scarcely unknown to nators also were wholly governed by him, as a person to whom they acknowledged themselves indebted for the fafety of their lives.
7. John Ruffel, his Father an Esquire, was bred Full wor-

beyond Sea, arrived at great accomplifthments, this, pag-and returned home about the time when Philip 281. King of Caffile (Father to Charles the Fifth Emperour) was forced by foul weather into the Haven of Weymouth. But it is an ill wind that blows no body profit: this accident proved the foundation of Mr. Ruffels preferment. For when Sir Thomas Trenchard bountifully received this Royal Guest, were unable to maintain any luch regonation, without the advice of the Senate, and the Senate mainly oppugned it. The people therefore were incensed against the Senate, as having occasioned them to fail their new Friend; and withal since by their promise they had discovered themselves, state force to mainly oppugned it. The people therefore were incensed against the Senate, as having occasioned them to fail their new Friend; and withal since by their promise they had discovered themselves, state of the senate and the senate that the senate is the senate that the senate is the senate that the senate that the senate is the senate that the senate th deed he was a man of fpirit, carrying a Badge of the Romans, should hold them in straiter subjection than before. This fear being ready to break into some outrage, Pacieum made use of to serve his own ambition thus. He discoursed unto the Se-lim Controller of the Houstood, and Privy Counciller.

into his lap, two mitred ones, Taviftock and Thorney: King Edward the Sixth made him Earl of Bedford: he dyed 1554.

8. Tiberius the Emperous advanced a vulgar

Chap. 10.

and mean person to the Dignity of the Queltorfhip, and preferred him before all the Nobic per-fons that were Candidates for the Office, and that only for taking off an Amphora of Wine at a Feast which he had made, at one draught.

Herod. 1. 1. 0. There was amongst the Medes a wife man P. 43,44 named Dejoces, the Son of Phraortes, who afpirod.malign. ring to a Soveraignty over them, dealt in this manner. When the Medes dwelt up and down in Villages, Dejoces observing great licence amongh them, managed all things that came be-fore him with sludious and affected equity. Upon which the Medes that dwelt in the same Village, made him the Judge of all their Controverses, which he compounded with great justice, and grew popular amongst such as lived near him. This understood by others that lived in other Villages, they also assembled to Dejoces upon all occalions, as being the person alone that judged without corruption: and in conclusion would suffer none to determine their Causes in the whole Province but only Dejoces. He now finding all to attend upon him, refutes any longer to fit in Judicature, faying, he could not attend upon Caufes all day long as he had done, without apparent ne-glect of his own affairs. Upon this there followed much more rapine and villany than before: fo that the Medes enter into Council about their affairs, where (by agreement) the friends of Dejoces advise to the choice of a King, faying, eife they could not long abide in their Country, by reason of the unbridled liberty of the people. It was refolved upon, then the queltion was, who should be the man they should elect? Dejaces is extolled by all, and by general fuffrage elected. Being brought amongst them and approved, he commands that a palace be built him worthy of a Prince, that Guards be allotted him for the fecurity of his person; this was personmed: which done, he compels them to build one City, and this to be well fortified and adorned; it was fo, and called Echatana. And Dejoces having thus firmly fortified himself and his Palace, he caused the rest of the Medes to dwell up and down as before, Then made he a Law, that none should enter in to into his own hands upon displeasure. the King, but should transmit his business by such as were appointed on purpose, and no other should fee the King: That no man should laugh or spit in his presence. When he had thus confirmed In his prefence. When he had thus committed and established himself, he was severe in his Julatice; for they sending in their Causes, they were sent back to them decided. Thus Dejoces got the Kingdom of Media, in which were these Nations, the Bulge, Paretacem, Struchates, Arizanti, Budii, the Bulge, Paretacem, Struchates, Arizanti, Budii, and buying regards fifty three wages. the Buse, Paretaceni, Struchates, Arizanti, Budii, the Magi: and having reigned fifty three years, left Phraortes his Son his Successour.

Polyd. 10. In the Reign of King William the Second, Virg. 1.10. an Abbey being vacant, two Monks of the Covent Pig. 1.10 an Abbey being vacant, two Monks of the Covent Backchows became Suitors to him for the place, offering 1.49. great fums of money, and each of them out-bid-arr. vol. 3, ding the other. Whereupon the King looking the about, and efpying another Monk standing not far off, asked him what he would give for the place? Who answered, That he neither had any

fellor: and 1538, he created him Lord Ruffel, and made him Keeper of the Privy Seal. A good Well, faid the King, thou haft ipoken honeftly; thou art fitter to be Abbot than either of these: and fo bestowed the place upon him gratis.

Marious means of the advancement of some persons.

11. Novelling Torquatus, a Millanoit, was highly Sutton. 1.3. honoured amonght the Romans, and especially by 6429,145. Tiberius; for by him he was advanced to the Pro-Pilanai. confullinp of Syria, a Government of great ho. bist. l. 14. nour and large command in the Empire: and will 1. 427. you know by what means he afcended to this high Dignity? The cause of his advancement was; for that he could drink three Gallons of Wine at a draught, without taking his breath; for that he fairly drank off his liquor, and left no fiuff behind him and after he had drank fo very much, he neither stammered in his speech, nor unburdened his stomach by vomiting; and how late soever he fate up at the Wine over-night, he would be fure to relieve the Morning-watch and Sentinels. For these rare qualities he was dubbed Knight by the sirname of Tricongius, that is, the three Gallon

12. For the like quality C. Pife did first rife, and Plin. nan. asterwards was advanced to the Provostship of the bifs. 1.14. City of Rome by the same Tiberius; namely, for P. 427. that in his Court (being now Emperour) he fate two days and two nights drinking continually, and never stirred foot from the table.

13. In the time of William Rufus, King of Eng- Bak Chrone land, there was one Roger, a poor Prieft, ferving a p. 71. Cure in a Village near Caen in Normandy. It chancute in a vinage near care in Informancy. It chanced that Henry the Kings youngest Brother, paffing that way, made some stay in the Village, and being desirous to hear Mass, this Roger (then Curate) was the man to say it: which he dispatched with fuch celerity, that the Souldiers (who com-monly love not long Masses) commended him for it, telling their Lord, that there could not be found a fitter Prieft for Men of War than he. Whereupon Henry appointed him to follow him: and when he came to be King, preferred him to many great places, and at last to be Chancellor of England, and Bishop of Salisbury. When King Stephen came to the Crown, he held this man in as great account as his Predecessor King Henry had done, and perhaps in greater. He arrived to such wealth, that he builded the Castles of Salisbury, the Vies, Sherburn, Malmsbury, and Newark, to which there were no Structures comparable in the Kingdom. He had also 40000 Marks in money: which, together with his Castles, the King seised

14. Claudius, upon the rumour of C. Caligula's Sutton. 1.5. being flain, was fo extremely terrified, and fo 6.10, pag. doubtful and folicitous of his own fafety, that he 207. flily crept forth of a Parlour at the Court wherein Lips. monit. . plunder, espied his feet, and by earnest inquiry, and asking who he was, happened to take knowledge of him. He drew him forth out of the place, and (when he for fear fell down humbly at his feet, & took hold of his knees to move his compaffion) faluted him Emperour. From thence he immediately brought him to his Fellow-Souldiers, who as yet stood wavering; by them was he bestowed in a Litter, and for that his own Servants were fled, they by turns supported the Litter upon their thing to give, nor would give any thing if he had shoulders, and so he was brought into the Pretoit; but came only to wait upon him back whom rian Camp, all fad and amazed for fear: pitied

1.2. 6.3. the Souldiers (being ill-affected to Galienus the Emperour) were bufying themselves upon new ble Education of an Earl. 1.4. p.722. together, and Valerianus a Tribune (in his wine Pezel. mel- and mirth) was asking, Whence may we believe lific. hist. the name of Regillianus did first come? A regno (from reigning) replied one; then faid all the Souldiers there present, He may then be a King and thus upon the fole occasion of this one word spoken at all adventures, he was fetched out of his Tent, and faluted Emperour, and behaved himself with great Gallantry against the Sarma-

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List monit. 16. Tacitus the Emperour was dead, and Florianus his Brother aspired to the Empire; but naments, and proclaimed him Emperour.

17. Pifistratus came this way to the chief Rule The Nobility held this course of his suspected, another to the use and enjoyment of these present good things, because e're long all of them would and he was well aware thereof; and therefore he bethought himself which way he might cajole the Nobility, and procure a Guard about his own perfon: to this purpose he gives himself several wounds, and then all wounded and bloody comes with the symposium of them any friend or Guest, shewing them the symposium of doors, they used to say, Not a word that is spoken with the symposium of them any friend or Guest, she wing them the symposium of th were the rewards of his goodness to them and relate with them, he who was the electrous at the theirs, which he had now newly received at the hands of the men of power in the City: as also that his life was in perpetual hazard, unless they would take some course to secure it, unto whom alone he had devoted himself and life. The people were moved with indignation, they decreed in a Guard about his person, by means of which that are called *Phiditia*, have their Presects or Ste- stoicos, p.

preferred others; but in a certain Tragedy having framed his Poem and Musick so much unto military motion, that for this reason alone the whole of men of War.

also by the multitude that met him upon the way, I red of the Huntsmen what that was, commanding as if fome innocent had been haled to execution. one of them to climb the tree, where in the top Being received within the Entrenchments, he of it was found an Eagles Nest, and therein a pretlodged in the Camp all night, and in the morning ty fweet-fac'd Infant, wrapt up in a Purple Mantle, the Souldiers fwore Allegiance to him. Thus was and upon each arm a Bracelet of Gold, a fign of the unexpc feedly made Emperour in the fiftieth year of his age.

This Child the King carried with him, caufed him to be baptized, and 15. Regillianus was General in Illyricum, and from the Nest wherein he was found, he gave him the name of Nefting: after he had given him noble Education, he advanced him to the Dignity

### CHAP. XI.

Of sundry Customs that were in use and force with different Nations and People.

Mongst the many millions of faces which are to be seen in the World, there are not any two of them that are exactly and while the Election was depending, the Oriental Armics were refolved to have an Emperour of their own choice. They were assimbled together on purpose to pitch upon some one: when the Tribunes (as it was sit in that case) advised them to chuse fortem, clementem, probum Imperatorem; thus there is no less variety in the wits, minds, difthey catched at the word, and suddenly cryed out,
positions and inclinations of men; and hereupon
Trobus Augustus, the Gods preserve thee; so they clad Probus in Purple and other the Imperial Or. and particular persons do accordingly differ and alter from one another.

1. The Egyptians at their Feasts use to carry a- zning. The and fole Power in the City of Arbens. He shewed himself very affable and courteous to the Citizens, formuch in memory of Office shall be s and liberal where occasion required it: so that he in a Chest cast into the Sea; but that being infla. Camer. oper. was looked upon as the fure refuge and Sanctuary of fuch as were oppressed with injury or poverty. another to the use and enjoyment of these present p. 75.

into the Market-place, tells the Citizens, that thefe inflitution of Lyangus, when they invited any to were the rewards of his goodness to them and feast with them, he who was the elder stood at the

he fupprest the Nobility, made himself the Tyrant of that City, and oppressed the people.

18. Physichus was chosen General of their Forces by the Albenians, not because of any grace of the Hebra of their Siaves) drunk and intoxicate with the sink. Wine, and expose them publickly in that possure in their Youth, that they may see what it is to be described by the second with the sink of their Youth, that they may see what it is to be described and the best proposed and the second with the s or favour he was in with them, not for any Nobi- drunk, and that by their unfeemly and uncomely lity in his descent, nor that he had the reputation | behaviour they might be brought into a detestatiof a rich man, for which reasons they had often on of that vice, and to a love of temperance and

4. The Maffilienfes have standing before the Val. Max. Gates of their City two Coffins, one wherein the 1. 2. c. 6. bodies of Free-men, the other wherein those of P. 46. Theatre cryed out, that they would have him for their General, supposing that he could not be Servants are carried in a Cart to burial, which without military skill, who had composed a Poem they do without weeping; their mourning is fithat had in it a spirit not unfitted to the condition nished upon the Funeral day, with a Feast among their friends. There is also a publick poyson kept 19. Alfredus, King of the West Saxons, went in that City, which is delivered to that person, out one day a hunting, and passing by a certain who hath made it appear to the Magistrates of wood, he heard (as he supposed) the cry of an infant from the top of a tree, he diligently inqui
fufficient causes to desire to dye. Also they suffer

no man to enter into the Town with any Weapon; but there is appointed at the Gate one to receive them at their entrance, and to deliver them back at their departure. Thus as their entertainments to others are humane, fo to themfelves they are fafe.

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s. There is a memorable Custom of the Athenians, that a freed-man convicted of ingratitude towards his Patron, shall forfeit the Priviledge of his Freedom. As who should fay, we refuse to have thee a Citizen, who art fo base a valuer of so great a gift: nor can we ever be brought to believe, that he can be advantageous to the City, whom we perceive to be villainous at home. Go thy way then, and be fill a Servant, feeing thou knowest not how to esteem of thy freedom.

zuing. the 6. The fame Athenians (by an ancient ulage a atr. vol. 1. mongst them) assoon as their children came to 6.1. p.157. fome maturity, they defigned them to their feveral Trades, on this manner. They laid before them Instruments and Tools of all kinds, and look unto whatfoever the Youth applied himfelf, or feem d to be delighted with, to that kind of Handicraft they diffored him, as if Nature it felf had thereby hinted out so much to them.

Alex. in dich. Ge-

7. The Romans, when in debate about the punishment of any crime, if it sell out, that in the fuffrages the Votes were evenly divided, the Judgment passed to the advantage of the Delinquent.
Which was also often done by the Athenium; for when they collected Votes about the extinguishment of the Mytilenians, and found them equal on each fide, the opinion of Diodorus was followed, because it was the more merciful.

Plut. in

8. The Triumphers at Rome of old used to invite the Confuls and Senate to the Triumphal Feaft; but afterwards they publickly befought the Confuls, that they would not come, and fent Messengers to them to desire their absence. For the most honourable Scat was the place of the triumphant person, and he was to be attended on home from the Feast: which it was not lawful to do to any man (the Confuls prefent) but only to themfelves.

Diinnof.

9. Theognis tells, it was a Custom amongst the Rhodians, in their publick Prayers, to invite the Swallow about the Spring-time ( which they called xenesoricer) and their acclamations were in these words: Come Swallow, come, that bringest along with thee a pleafant feafon, and delightful years.

zuing. The Athenians at the first entrance of a new att. vol. 1. Servant into their houses, had this Custom, the 1.2. p.179. Master or Mistress threw Figs, and Dates, and Nuts, and other Junkets upon him, which were scrambled for by the rest of the Servants. After the fame manner they used to do to Ambassadors, to fuch as were newly entred upon the Priestly Office, to men that were newly married, and to all others to whom they wished well, because it was a fign of profesity and abundance.

11. The Scythians had this Custom amongst

Hirodol. Zuing The them, that if any man had received an injury from air. vol. 1. another, which he thought he had not fufficient 1.2. p.182. power to revenge upon his Adversary, he facrificed an Ox, he cut the flesh in pieces and boiled them. Then spreading the Hide of him upon the ground, he fate upon him with his hands upon his back, than which there is not a greater way of supplication amongst the Scythians. He that would might take part of the flesh of the Sacrifice, and

12. Amongst the Romans he who was in que- Alex. ab stion for his life, when he was brought forth at the Alex. dir. day of tryal before the people, both himfelf, his Gen. l. 3. friends, relations, and nearest neighbours were to "5. P. stand in fqualid and fordid cloaths, all filthy, weeping, with the hair of their heads and beards grown, deprecating the punishment: That by this deformed and uncomely habit, they might move the people to compassion and mercy before fuch time as the Tribes were put upon the Vote.

13. In Meroe amongh the Egyptams, if the King Altx. din. hath committed ought that is evil, they do not puffinh bim at all: but all men turning from him, and fluuning any converte with him, he is fuffered.

and flunning any converie with this, he is functed to dye with grief and confumption.

14. The Culton of the Ethiopians is not to pu-Herod. 1. 2. niffn any Subject with death, though he is condem. Diod. Sical. ned; but one of the Lictors is fent to the Malefa. 17. Antique of death carried before him. 3. 6. 1. for with the fign of death carried before him: 6.3.6. which received, the Criminal goes home, and puts himself to death. To change death into banishment is held unlawful; and it is faid, that when one had received the fign of death, and had intentions to flye out of Ethiopia, his Mother being apprehensive of it, fallned her girdle about his neck, and he not offering to refult her with his hands, left he should thereby falten a reproach upon his Family, was ftrangled by her.

15. In the greater India in the Kingdom of Paul Venet. Var (in which St. Thomas is faid to be flain and Orient. reburied) he amongst them who is to undergo a ca- rum, 1. 3. pital punishment, begs of the King, that he may rather dye in honour of some God, than an inglorious death by the hands of the Hang-man. If the King in mercy grant him it, by his kindred with great joy he is led through the City with mighty pomp, he is placed in a chair with sharp knives all hung about his neck. When he comes to the place of Execution, with a loud voice he affirms he will dye in honour of this or that God: then taking one of the knives, he wounds himfelf where he pleases, then a second, then a third, till his strength fail, and so he is honourably burnt by his friends.

16. The Mosynaci that live beyond the River Alex. dier. Carambis, if their King whom they have chosen, Guidel. 13. have done any thing amis, they punish him in 111. p. this fort; they suffer him not to cat any thing for one day entire.

17. The Scots have a Custom (which is also at Bodin. De-Millain) they call it an Indictment: there is a mouol. 1.4. Cheft in the Church, into which any man may 61.9.
caft a paper having (fuppose) the name of the WiZuing. v.s.
zard the thing done by him. the place and time. zard, the thing done by him, the place and time, and also the Witnesses set down. This Cheft in the presence of the Judge is opened, the Kings Proctor being by, and this is done every fiftcenth day, that there may be a private inquiry made of all fuch persons, whose names are there found,

and they accordingly to be brought before them.

18. The ancient Romans appointed, that about Fulgof Ex.
the Axes which were carried before the Magi-1.2.6 is firates, bundles of Rods should be bound, that P. 220. while those bundles were unloosing, a convenient space of time should be given to the Magistrate, ielt in a heat of passion he should command such things to be done, whereof afterwards he should but in vain repent himfelf.

19. The Egyptians yearly compelled all persons camer.opt. to give in their names and profession to the Magi. subcifiv. itrate, and fuch as they found to lye, or live upon cent, t. cap. ftanding with his right foot upon the Hide, fwore to give him his affittance, and this Oath was held bout the neck of their principal Justice, there is 1.2. 61.

hung p. 220.

hung the Image of a Daity of Gold and Gems, the Army, who were newly married, and had not which Deity they called Truth, by which they brought home their wives: also all those that fhewed, that truth ought always to be in the heart

and mouth of a Judge: and when they beheld that, they should prefer it before all other things. Falgof. Ex. 20. The Romans used to take away the horses 1. 2. 6.1. from such men as were of a fat and corpulent bo-

dy, as a mark of infamy upon them. For when through luxury they had unlitted themselves for the fervice of their Country, they would they fhould be without publick honour in it. Also they caused such as were convicted of cowardise to be let blood in the arm, that they might dishonourably lose that blood which they feared to shed for the honour and fafety of their Country.

Fulgof. Ex. 21. That was also a praise-worthy Custom of the Romans, whereby it was forbidden, that those spoils which they had taken from their enemies, and confumed through length of time, should ever be renewed. By which they seemed to take care that that hatred which might appear to be retained while the spoils were standing, should in some time be obliterated, and cease with the spoils

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Fa'gof. Ex. 22. The Corinthians were wont, without much examination, to hang up fuch as were suspected of theft, and upon the third day after the matter was strictly examined by the Judge, then if it was found, that they had really committed the theft, whereof they had been accused, they left them hanging upon the Gallows; but if they were adjudged to be innocent, they were taken thence, and buried with a preface of honour at the publick

23. The Thracians did celebrate the birth of any with mournful complaints, and their Funerals with all the figns of mirth and expressions of joy: this they did without any directions therein from the learned, but only moved thereunto with apprehensions of the miserable condition of humane

Pal. Max. 24. The Lycians, when any matter of mourning doth beful them, use to put upon themselves the cloaths and habit of a Woman, that fo being moved with the deformity of their array, they might be willing the fooner to lay afide their foolith grief.

25. The old Gaules had a Custom, that when they were about to make War, they called forth their armed Youth unto Council, and he whofoever he was that came last upon that summons, was put to death by divers torments.

zuing. Thi- 26. The Romans, whether they went into the arr. vol. 3. Country, or travelled further, at their return used 1.3. p.697. to fend a Messenger before them to their Wives, to let them know, that they are at hand; and upon this reason they did it, because women in the absence of their husbands are supposed to be detained with many cares, and much employment, possibly they have brawls and discontents in the family: that therefore all these might be laid afide, and that they might have time to receive their husbands in peace, and with chearfulness, they fend before them the news of their arrival.

Zulng. The- 27. Plutarch faith, that the King of Persia hath att. vol. 3. one of his Bed-chamber, who hath this given him 1.3. p.698 in charge, that in the morning when he first enters the Kings Chamber, he should awake him

thee to take care of.

publick Edict commanded them to depart from Bramyn mutters a Prayer of finali matter and to

had planted a Vineyard, and had not yet eaten of the fruit of it: and those who had begun to build a house, and had not yet finished it, together with these all such as were cowardly and fearful; lest the defire of those things which the one had begun, or the faint-heartedness of the other should occasion them to fight feebly; and also by their fears posless the hearts of such as were bold and valiant.

20. The manner of making War amongst the A.Gell.nott. 29. The manner of making wat among the state of the Romans, and the recovery of such things as were Assicting injuriously detained was this: They fent forth Fe. Plut. in Nie. Plut. in Nie. cides or Heralds, whom they also called Orators, na, p. crowned with Vervain, that they might make the Livii his. Gods witnesses, who are the Revengers of broken Zung. v.i. Leagues. He that was crowned with Vervain 1.2, p.192. carried a Turff with the grass upon it out of the Tower: and the Ambassador, when he came to their borders, who were the offerers of the injury, covering his face with a woollen veil: Hear, O Jupiter, faith he, hear ye Borders (and then naming the people whose Borders they were) hear ye that which is right. I am the publick Messenger of the people of Rome, and justly and pioully come as their Ambassadour. Then he speaks all their demands, and calls Jupiter to witness: If I unjustly or impiously demand those men or those things to be yielded back to the people of Rome, do thou then never fuffer me to return in fafety to my own Country: this he doth, when he is entred upon their Borders, when he meets any man, when he enters the Gates of the City, when he comes into the Forum; then if that which he demands is not restored, at the end of thirty three days he thus declares War, who is the Father of the Fatherhood, the chief Herald, and who is crowned with Vervain. Hear Jupiter and June Quirinu, celestial, terrestrial, and infernal Gods, I call you to witness, that this people (and names it) is unjust, and will not do right. But of these matters the elder of us will confult in our own Country how to regain our Right. Then he being returned to Rome, they enter upon the de-bate; and if it is decreed as right, then the He-rald returns with a Spear in his hand pointed with Iron. Upon their Borders (before three children at least) he pronounces that such a people have offered force to and injured the people of Rome; that the people of Rome hath commanded that War be made with them: for which cause I and the people of Rome declare and make War with fuch a people; and when he hath faid this, he throws the Javelin or Spear upon their Bor-

30. The Persians desired not to fee their Chil. Val. Max. dren before fuch time as they had compleated 1.2. c.6. their seventh year; and for this reason, that they P. 48. might the better be able to bear their death, in case they should dye when they were little ones.

31. The Danes used, when the English drank, Hyl. com. to Itab them, or cut their throats; to avoid which P. 318. villany, the party then drinking requested some of the next unto him to be his surety or pledge, whilst he paid Nature her due: and hence have we our usual custom of pledging one another.

32. At Negapatan, a Town upon the River Hub. Trav. Negap, and in the Coasts of Chormandel, they have 1.3,9.309. with these words, Arise O King, and take care of those affairs which M. foromasses hath commanded this odd custom in the celebration of their Marriages: A Bramyn (or Pricst) a Cow and the two Fulsof Ex. 28. The Jews, before they entred Battel, by Lovers go together to the water-fide, where the

as little purpose: which sinished in order, they of the others blood. The Friendship or League Patric. Selink hands, and have the Cowstail commixed, as contracted by this ceremony was held most in minister. a holy testimony; on all together the Bramyn pours his hallowed Oil, and forces the beast into the River, whereinto she goes so far, till they be to the middle in water: the Cow returns not, nor do they difunite, till she is frighted with the water; then being on the shore they untie their hands, and hold that conjunction facred and powerful ever after.

Chap. 11.

Herb. Trav. 33. When any Chinese dies, they wash him eve-4.3. P.340. ry where, perfume him next, and then apparel him, they put his best cloaths on, and hate to let his head be naked: that done, they seat him in his chair, and make him sit as if he were not dead, his head be naked: that done, they feat him in his chair, and make him sit as if he were not dead, but living. At a set time his Wise enters the living. At a set time his Wise enters the room, she first does him respect, kises him, and of any rites of hospitality. And they thought it rakes he foregood by expressing for much layer and unreassemble to her him by word added to the set him him to be the set him who who much work they contained the set him to be takes her farewel, by expressing so much love and forrow as is possible. At her departure she takes her lodging, and her children next enter, where they kneel and kifs his hands; yea strive to out vie each other in their ejaculations, and fuch outward notions of forrow and piety, as is imaginable, beating their breafts, and pouring out tears in abundance. Next to them his kindred do their parts, and then his friends and other acquaintance. The third day they coffin him in most precious wood, cover it with a coitly cloth, and over it place his Image; for fifteen days the Corps rest so, each day having a Table spread with dainty meats, but nightly the Priess eat it, and burn Incense, and offer an expiatory Sacrifice. When they carry it to the Grave (which is neither within any Town or City) they have Women that do accompany it, purposely hired to howl, to tear their hair, and to move others to compassion. Sometimes upon his Cossin they place divers pictures of dead men, whom they intreat to shew him the best way to Paradise. That done, his Wife and Children for some days seclude themfelves from the light of men; and when they go accounted good, not who never did amifs, but abroad, go doloroully habited. They put courfe who for the most part did that which was ho-sack-cloth next their skin, have their cloaths nest. made long and plain, and for three years scarce laugh, or feem to joy in any thing: but contrari-wife endcayour to the utmost of their power to aggrandife their duty by a continued lamentation, abstinence from publick Feasts and Pastimes yea in all their Letters inflead of their Names fubscribe themselves such a ones disobedient and unworthy Child, &c. 34. It was a Custom in Alexandria, that upon

Camer. oper.

certain stated and appointed days, some particular persons were carried about in a Chariot, to whom it was given in charge, that they should pass throughout the whole City, and making a stand at whose door they pleased they should there fing aloud the faults that the perfons in that house were guilty of; they might not causelesly reproach any, but publish the very truth; to which purpose the manner of the life of each Citizen. The end of the end, that if their propositions were not found this custom was, that men might be moved to republickly provided for a diffioneft life.

Tacit. An
35. The Cultom of eltablishing a mutual and lasting friendship betwixt two, and also of Princes

PAG. Camer. oper. When they entred into inviolable Leagues or Alli-photifu. ances, was this: They joyned their right hands, cent.1. a.6. and then both their Thumbs were hard bound a-

contracted by this ceremony was held most fa- nenfideRegcred, as being figned with their own blood. In no. 1.8. this manner the Inhabitants of the Island Pal. 560. maria, the Scybians, Georgiani, and divers other Nations begin their friendships, and as we read in Athenaus, the Germans themselves.

Tipe Cultoms of leveral Places and Panons.

36. It was a common use amongst the Romans, vamer, oper, and divers other Nations, as well amongst Princes subsified. as private persons, that if there happened any dif- cert. t. c. ference of an extraordinary character amongst 91.7.425. them, they used to send a publick Officer, or private Massenger, to let them know (whom they conunreasonable to hurt him by word or deed, who had been their friend, till they had sent him this declaration, that he might stand upon his guard. Thus Badiu, the Campanian, betwixt both Armies renounced friendlhip with Q. Griphinu, a Roman, that so he might have the freedom to assault him as an Enemy; and thus dealt King Amasis with Polycrates, not that he had disobliged him , but that he feared his misfortune.

37. Amongil the Persons they had this Cu. Matth. var. from; That when any was accused in the Court 4th. 1.8. for a breach of the Laws, though it did plainly apChitwind.
pear, that he was guilty, yet should he not be immediately condemned, but first there should be an cent. 1. p.4. exact inquiry made into the whole course of his life, and a strict account should be taken, whether his evil and unhandfom actions, or his gallant and commendable ones were the most : then if the number of his base and unworthy doings were found to be the greatest, he was condemned; if

otherwife, he was absolved. For they thought it was beyond humane power perpetually to keep to that which was right, and that they were to be

38. When the great Chan is dead, and his Fu-Dinoth mes nerals prepared, his Body is carried to the Moun morals. 1.21 tain Alcan, which is the place appointed for the Rorman. fepulture of their Kings: and then those that attend upon the Corps thither, are commanded to mortuor. kill all persons indifferently whom they meet with parts, c. upon the way, and to charge them, that they per- 30. P.141 form diligent service to their dead King in the other World: when the dead body of the great (han Mongo, who was the fifth in order, was conducted to that place, there were no less than twenty thousand sain by this means upon the way; at another time 300000 were fo killed upon the like occasion, faith Kornmannus.

39. The Common wealth of the Lycians here- cauf holy tofore ordained, that all those who would pro-pose any novelty in matter of Law, should deliver 1.1.20,32. they were fludiously before hand to inquire into it in publick with a Halter about their necks , to to be good and profitable to the Republick, the turn by the confideration of that shame which was Authors thereof should immediately be strangled

upon the place. 40. The Funerals of the Indian Perfes are in this Herb. Trave manner: They put the dead body into a Winding 1.1. p.54. sheet, all the way his Kindred beat themselves, but in great filence, till they come within fifty or an hundred paces of the burial place, where the bout with a firing; affood as the blood came into Herbood or Priest meets them (observing ten foot the extremities of them, they were tightly prick'd diffance) attired in a yellow Scarff and a thin Turthat the blood came, and then each licked up fome bant. The Necesselars (or Bearers) carry the Corps

upon an Iron Biere (wood is forbidden, in that it is facred to the fire which they worship) to a little Shed or Furnace, where (fo foon as some mystick Anticks are acted) they hoife it up to the top of a round stone Building, twelve foot high, and eighty in circuit: the entrance is only at the N. E. file, where through a fmall grate or hole they convey the carcass into a common Monument: the good men into one, and the bad men into another. It is flat above, wholly open, plather'd with fmooth white Loam, hard and fmooth like that of *Paris*. In the midst thereof is a hole descending to the bottom, made to let in the putrefaction issuing from the melted bodies, which are thereupon laid naked, in two rows, exposed to the Suns flaming rage, and merciles appetite of ravening Vultures, who commonly are fed by these carcalles, tearing the raw flesh afunder, and deforming it in an ugly fort : fo that the abominable stink of those unburied bodies (in some places 300) is so loathsom and firong, that they would prove worfe feen than

and ftrong, that they would prove worle feen than
fpoken of. The defire to fee ftrange fights allures
a Traveller, but the Perfess delight not that a
ftranger fhould go up to view them.

Godw.Row.
41. In the Roman Murriages, which commenAntiq dea.
ccd with Contracts mutually fealed and figned
\$2,266. with the Signets of divers Witnelles there prefent.
there were finder cufform chloryed by them there were fundry customs observed by them. Patric de The man in token of good will gave to the woratifit. Reiman a Ring, which she was to wear upon the
pub. 1.4.
next singer to the little one of the left hand, betit. 3. pas.
cause unto that singer alone a certain artery proceedeth from the heart. The word Nuprise which fignifieth Marriage, had its derivation à nubo, which in old time fignified to cover; the custom being, that the woman should be brought to her husband with a covering or veil cast over her face.

Also because of the good success that Rome'm and his followers had in the violent taking away of the Sabine women; they continued a cultom, that the man should come and take away his wife by a seeming violence from the lap or bosom of her mother or her next kin. She being thus taken away, her husband did diffever and divide the hair of her head with the top of a Spear, where with fome Fencer had been formerly killed, which Ceremony did betoken, that nothing should difjoin them, but fuch a Spear or fuch like violence. Towards night the woman was brought home to her husbands house with five Torches, fignifying thereby the need which married persons have of five Goddelies and Gods, Jupiter, Juno, Venus, Sua-deta, and Diana, who is also called Lucina. When the woman was thus brought to the door, then did fhe anoint the posts of the door with Oil: from which Ceremony the wife was called Oxor, quafi unvor. This ended the Bride men did lift her over the Threshold, and so carried her in by a seeming violence, because in modesty she would not feem to go without force into that place where she must cease to be a Maid. At her carrying in, all the company did cry out with a loud voice, Talaffio; Talaffio; for which culton Plutarch alledges this reafon for one: At the rapture of the Sabue Virgins, there were fome of the poorer fort fpied carrying away one of the fairest women, some of the chief Citizens would have taken her from them, but they began to cry out, That they carried her to Talassus, a great man, and well beloved among the Romans: At the naming of Talaffins they fuffered her to be carried away, themselves accompanying her, and often crying, Talaflio, Talaflio, from whence it hath been continued as a cultom at they still made choice of any thing rather than the

mongit the Romans ever after at their Marriages to fing Talaffio, Talaffio.

42. The black people, or Caffares in the Land J. Huighin of Mofambique, have a custom amongst them, that Linschotens on ingiamique, have a curron amongit them, that influences when they go to War againft their Enemies, he Voyages, that taketh or killeth most men, is accounted the p. 76. best and bravest man, and much respected. As parchositer, a proof of his gallantry unto his King, of as many tomin. 1. 7. as he hath sain or taken Prisoners, he cuts off the 6.7.8.4. privy members, drys them well, because they p. 261. should not rot; with these thus dryed he comes before his King with great reverence, in the prefence of the principal men of the Village, where taking these members one by one into his mouth, he spits them on the ground at the Kings seet, which the King with great thanks accepteth, and the more to reward and recompence their valor, he caufeth them all to be taken up, and given him again for a fign and token of Honour. Whereby from that time forwards they are accounted as Knights, and they take all those members, wherewith the King hath thus honoured them, and tie them all upon a ftring like a Bracelet or Chain, and when they marry or go to any Wedding or Feasts, the Bride or Wife of such Knights do wear the foresaid Chain about their necks, which amongst them is as great an honour, as it is with us to wear the golden Flecce, or the Garter in England; and the Brides of fuch Knights are therewith as proud, as if they were the mightiest Oueens in all the World.

Queens in an the world.

43. When any of the Indian Noble-men or Bra-9. Haigher mens (that is, Priests) dye, their friends assemble tingloting together and make a hole in the ground, wherein Voyagus, they throw much wood, sweet Sanders, and other 6.636.

Spices, with Rice, Corn, and much Oll, because 7.70. the fire should burn the stronger. Which done, thoy lay the dead Bramene in it, then comes his Wife with Musick, and many of her nearest friends, all finging certain praifes in commenda-tion of her Husbands life, encouraging her to fol-low her Husband and to go with him unto another World. Then the taketh all her Jewels and parteth them amongst her friends, and so with a chearful countenance she leapeth into the fire, and is presently covered with wood and oil; so she is quickly dead, and with her Husbands body is burnt to alhes.

### CHAP. XII.

Of the several things that several perfons and Nations have fet apart and worshipped as their Gods.

Mongst all the Nations under the whole Canopy of Heaven, there are none fo barbarous and cruel, none that are fo utterly lost to all the fentiments of Humanity and Civility, but that they have embraced and continucd amongst them the notion of a Deity, or fome Being that ought to be adored by them. This is a Principle fo deeply engraven in the very Nature of Man, that no time nor change, nor chance hath ever been able to obliterate it: fo that rather than men would have nothing to worship, they were contented to be obliged to their Gardens for their Gods; and indeed herein their ig-

The Deities and Gods worthipped by several Nations. Chap 12.

1. The E yrians, amongst the many Animals which they exteemed as Gods, did especially wor-Falcon; others the Ibis, and with that religious observation, that 'tis capital to kill any of these; and if by accident or difease any of them dye, they honourably interre them, and lament over them with all folemnity.

Joviirleg. 2. The Inhabitants of Hiffaniola worship Gob-14. p. 192 lins, which though they fee not, yet they believe to wander in the night time about their houses. The wooden Images of these they religiously adore, calling them Zemini, the Disposers of good and bad Fortune.

Dinoth.l.2. 3. In the Province of the Acladans, amongst the Tartars, every Family doth worship its Progep. 84.

Dinoth.l.2. ... 4. In the Island of Java they worship whatsoever it is that they first meet and chance to see in

Linglant.
Forgetts.
Forget 1.3. p. 302. of it is a Throne, and a brazen Statue that is framed fitting in it, with a Diadem about his head, like the Pontifical Mitre amongst the Romans. He hath four prominent Horns upon his head, his mouth stretched out to an unreasonable wideness, a crooked nose, threatning eyes, cruel countenance, crooked hands, and feet like to those of a

Cock, which put together, render the Devil wickedly deformed. tips monit.
6. Those of the Province of Manta worship an l.i.a.
Emerauld, a great and beautiful Gent, and this they esceme of as the true Deity; the sick came Panch pile in Pilgrimage to visit it, and there offered their tomatile, gifts, which the Cacique and Priests turned to their own profit.

Hak. Apol. 7. The Romans made a Goddess of their very 14, 6, 10. City, whose Temple was situate upon the top of 53, 9, 432. the Mount Palatine, as appears by that of Claudian, bringing in the Provinces as Suppliants to 9, 43, 44.

Conveniunt ad teila Dea, qua candida lucent Claudian. Monte Palatino-They meet at the Goddess Temple, which doth shine So white and glorious on Moum Palatine.

Lucan I. 1. And Lucan (as a Goddess) solemnly directs his Prayer to her.

Summiq, O Numinis instar
Roma fave ceptis—
And thou as greatest pow're divine,
Favour, O Rome, this enterprize of mine. · Alian.

l.12. 6.11. A number of Deities the Romans worshipped, that they might do them fome good : but they worshipped the Feaver or Ague, that it might do them Px.1.4. c.1. the less hurt and harm.

true God, to pay their constant homage and ve case, spacious, and by many steps, on which are state placed on a folemn day the Priests and many Linguist. paced on a losenin day the Files and many voyage, young Maidens, who to enrich the Devil; pro- 11.44. itute their bodies to the libidinous sames of wie f. 82. hip an Ox they called Apia, he was black, remarkable for fome spots of white, and in his tongue and tail different from all others. The man, rich and poor, great and base, that can faday in which he was calved, was held a as Feltival throughout the whole Nation. At Arfinot they worship the Crocodile; at the City of Hercules temerariously throw their naked bodies is the countries. temerariously throw their naked bodies in the the Ichneumon, a Creature that is enemy to the way, that by the ponderousness of the Paged and Crocodile: Others of them adore a Cat; some a his Chariot, their wretched bodies may be crushed in pieces, being for this thought Martyrs: and fuch is the stupid folly of these men, that they perswade their Daughters to become Strumpets to please their Pagods: infomuch that it is a great wonder to fee fo many Girls at fuch immaturity fo impudently delighted with the impure converfation of filthy men.

9. In the City of Meacco the Metropolis of Hub. Trav: Japan, besides seventy Temples wherein they 1.3. p. 335 number 3333 Manada's or little Idols; there is number 3333 Manada's or little Idols; there is one more notable than the reft, like the Rhodian Colofs, huge and wonderful. It was built by Tyco-zamma, and without much pain and coft was not finished: It is framed of gilded Copper, its posture is fitting in a chair, of seventy loot high, and cighty broad; his head is capable to support fifteen men, who may fland tragether wheat with the seven men. teen men, who may stand together upon it without pressing: his Thumb is forty inches about; and his other limbs proportionable.

10. At Dabys is another Manada or Idol, no Herb. Trav. less infamous and resorted to: this Devil or Mo- 1.3. P. 335. loch is of concave Copper, vast thick, and double gilded; its height is twenty four foot, and would be more, but that they have formed it kneeling; his buttocks resting upon his legs, after the usual mode of the Eastern Pagans; his arms are stretched to the uttermost, and at solemn times is instamed within, and facrificed unto by offering him a Child, which in his embraces is fryed to death in an infernal torture.

11. But more of note is another at Tenchedy Hirb. Trav. Eastward thence, where Satan visibly plays the 1.3. p. 336: Impostor. The Forique or Temple there is of rare structure, and daily served by a multitude of hellish Bonzees or Pricsts, not admitted to attend there, except they be young, well shaped, and potent Disciples of Venus. Every new Moon they folemnly betroth unto the Devil a Damofel, whose Parents account the Ceremony happy and honourable; if any be more fair or fingular than another, the is felected, by the luftful Priests devoted and brought into the Temple, and placed right against the Manada or Idol. The room is first made glorious with Lamps of burnished Gold, and a preparation by the burning of Liguum vita, Gums, and Perfumes, fuch as are most curious and costly: by and by the Lamps extinguish by a kind of miracle, and in a groß darkness the Prince of darkness approaches and abuses her (so she imagines) and it is the rather credited, in that the Devil leaves behind him certain scales ( like those of fishes) an argument of no Phantasm: but by this hellish conjunction they swell not, unless the Bonzee second it. Satan is no sooner gone, but the is faluted by the Bonzees, who ravish her with Songs and pleasant Musick: which ended, she acquaints them with her fortune, and resolves them H.b. Trav. 8. The Inhabitants of Negapatan have a maffic in fuch questions, as she by their instruction propounded to the Devil, and he had satisfied her in. Copper gilded Paged (or 1001) mounted upon a pounted to the Sevil, and in the later like in triumphant Chariot (moved by eight mighty She comes out from thence with applause, and Wheels) over-laid with pure Gold: the ascent is ever after is reputed holy and honourable.

Fiff:

camer. oper. 12. The Alam have amongst them no Temple | lique they took with them unto Goa, which when fabrific, nor Shrine, nor to much as a Cottage with a covep. 350. Fullin, biff. barbarous Ceremonies they fix a naked Sword in the ground; and this they religiously worship as the Mars or God of those Regions, that they travel about in, and where they make their abode.

sild. syn13. Moloch ( fo called quafi Melech, which in
tagm. c. d.
moft of the Oriental Languages fignifies a King) P.g. 169, was the God of the Ammonites, to whom they of 170, 171. Godw. Hib. fered their Sons and their Daughters; not that Antiq. 1.4 this was his ordinary Sacrifice but only in extraor-Diod. Sicul. as a work more meritorious. Generally they caufed their children to pass through the fire to him, that is, betwixt two fires, as a kind of februation; for his Priests had perswaded them, that their Sons or Daughters would die speedily that were not thus as it were hallowed. The Carthaginians worshipped this Idol under the name of Saturn, and indeed Bagl, and Saturn, and Moloch are reputed to be all one. The Image of this Idol was of Brass, wonderful for its greatness, having the face of a Bullock, and hands spread abroad like a man that openeth his hands to receive fomewhat from fome other. This Image was hollow, having feven Closets or Apartments therein: one for Wheatflour of the finest, a second for Turtles, a third for a Sheep, a fourth for a Ram, a fifth for a Calf, a fixth for an Ox, and to him that would offer his Son or his Daughter, the feventh Conclave or Chamber was opened; and then while the Boy was burning in the Idol with the fire that was made under him, the Parents, and fuch as were present, were to dance, and to play upon Timprefent, were to dance, and to play upon this brels, and beat upon Orums, that they might not hear the forrowful crys of their child, while thus factificing. Anameleck, and Advanteck the Gods of Sepharvaim, mentioned 2 Kings 17, are fuppofed to be the fame with this Idol, whose Priests were called Chemarim from their blackness; the place of this Idol amongst the Ifradites was Tophet, the Valley of the Sons of Hinnom, that is, of lamentation or roaring, from the crys of them that were offered. The Carthaginians being greatly distressed by Agathocles, at one time offered or burnt unto this Moloch (their Saurn) no less than two hundred choice Youths of their Nebility. This idolatrous custom continued to the days of Tibe-

7. Huighen

14. In the Island of Ceylon there is a high Hill Linschotens called Pico d'Adam, or Adams Hill, upon the top whereof standeth a great house, as big as a Clotter. In this place, in times past, shrined in gold and precious stones was kept the Tooth of an Ape, which was esteemed the holiest thing in all India, and had the greatest resort unto it from all the Countries round about it; so that it passed St. James in Galisia, and St. Michaels Mount in France, by reason of the great Indulgences and Pardons that were there daily to be had. For which cause it was fought unto with great devotion by all the Indians within four or five hundred miles round about in great multitudes. But it happened An. 1554. when the Portugals made a road out of India, and entred the Island of Cyslon, they went up faid to abstain from fish. They offered unto her upon the Hill, where they thought to find great | Fishes of Gold and Silver, and the Priess all day upon the Hill, where they thought to find great Treasure, because of the same that was spread abroad of the great refort and offerings in that place. They diligently fearched the Cloifter, and turned up every flone thereof, and found nothing

the Kings of Pegu, Sian, Bengala, Bisnagar, and others heard of, they were much grieved, that so coltly a Tewel was in that manner taken from them. Whereupon by common confent they fent their Ambassadors unto the Viceroy of India, de-firing him of all friendship to fend them their Apes Tooth again, offering him for a Ransom, be-fides other Presents, which as then they fent unto him, 700000 Ducats in Gold, which the Viceroy for covetousness of the money was minded to do. But the Archbishop of Gos, Don Gaspar dislivaded him from it, saying, That they being Christians, ought not to give it them again, being a thing wherein Idolatry might be furthered, and the Devil worshipped; but rather were bound by their profession to root out and abolish all Idolatry and Superstition. By this means the Viceroy was perfwaded to change his mind, and flatly denied the Ambassadors request, having in their presence first burnt the Apes Tooth, the ashes whereof he caufed to be thrown into the Sea. The Ambassadors departed, astonished that he refused so great a fum of money for a thing which he to little e-flecmed. Not long after there was a Beniane that had gotten another Apes Tooth, and gave out, that he had miraculously found the same Apes Tooth that the Viceroy had; and that it was revealed unto him by a Pagod (that is, one of their Gods) in a Vision, that assured him it was the fame, which he faid the Portugals thought they had burned; but that he had been there invisible, and taken it away, laying another in the place. This the Heathenspresently believed, fo that it came unto the King of Bisnagars ears, who there-upon desired the Beniane to send it him; with great joy he received it, giving the Beniane a great fum of Gold for it. Whereupon this Tooth was holder and kept in the same honour and estimation, as the other that was burnt had been.

rg. Adad and Atergatis, that is, the Sun and Purchpile, the Earth, were the chief Gods of the Affyrians; 6.14, \$.774 and, faith Macrobius, they afcribe all power to these two. The Image of Adad shined with rays or beams downwards, designing the Suns force, that of Atergatic with beams upwards, as noting thereby the Earth, ascribing to the heavenly influence all her plenty. Lucian alfo faith, That the Affyrians did facrifice to a Dove, the only touching of which Fowl required much Ceremony

for Expiation. 16. The Philistinis and all that Sea coast are rec- purch. pilgs

koned to the *Phenicians*, and they worshipped tom. L. t. Dagon: what Dagon was, faith Martyr, is not 617. pag. well known, but by the derivation of his Name, 92, 93. which signifieth a Fish, it seemeth he was a Sea-God. Above his belly he was of humane shape, beneath like a fish. When Givero saith, the Syrians worshipped a Fish, it may be construed of this Dagon, happily, faith Marryr, they intended Neptune, or I know not what Devil; Tremelium thinketh Triton. Derceto's or Dagons Image, Lucian faith, he faw in Phanicia, not unlike to that of the Mermaid, the upper half like a Woman, the other like a fish, in reverence of whom the Phanicians were

long fet before her true fishes roast and sodden,

which afterwards themselves did eat. 17. At Ekron was worshipped Baalzebub, that purch.pilg. turned up every from thereof, and found nothing but a little Coffer made fast, with many precious flones, wherein lay the Apes Tooth. This Re- his Sacrifices, wherefrom the Sacrifices of the Temple of Jerusalem (as some say) were wholly the mean time there were others, that with Drums free: or for that he was their Larder God to drive away flics; or for that form of a flye in which he was worshipped, as Nazianzen against Julian reporteth: yet Scaliger faith, the name of Baalzebnb was in difgrace and contempt, and that the Tyrians and Sydonians did not so call him, Baal or Belus being the common firname to their Gods, which they distinguished by some addition, as Baalsamen Lord of Heaven; but the Hebrews, and not the Phanicians, called him Baalzebub or Fly-Lord.

Chap. 12.

Purchaile. 18. Those of Peru worshipped the dead bodies 6. 10. pag. them with a kind of Rolin, fo that they feemed along. The head of Transport the Carlo page. alive. The body of Tupangui, the Grandfather of Atabalipa, was thus found, having eyes made of a fine Cloth of Gold, so artificially made and set, as they feemed natural, having lost no more hair, than if he had died the fame day, and yet he had been dead threescore and eighteen years.

19. Ptolomeus Philopater erected a Temple to

p. 135.

var. bis. Homer the Poet, in which his Image was placed 1.13. 6.22 comely fitting, environed with those Cities which Partchpilg, challenged him for theirs: and Strabo mentions a Futch, pig.

timn. 1.6. Temple and Image of Homer at Smyrna, with a

6.4. \$ 1. Coin called Homerium. As for the Egyptians, they

worshipped not only Crocodiles, and Goats, and Hawks, but even Frogs, and Beetles, and Onions; and which is strangest of all, as Jerome derides them, they made a Deity of a stinking Fart: Crepitus ventru inslati (saith he) qua Pelusiaca religio eft, which they worshipped at Pelusium.

20. The old Irish at every change of the Moon worthipped her, bowed their knees, and made their supplications, and with a loud voice thus

21. Some leagues from the Town of Junquileu, Pinto, c. 28 in China, we arrived at a place encompassed with great Iron Grates, in the midstwhereof stood two great Iron Grates, in the midstwhereof stood two al, and one or two less than he should have, by mighty Statues of Brass upright, sustained by Pillars of cast Metal, of the bigness of a Bushel, and and crooked. The Globe he holdeth is to sling at feven fathom high, the one of a man, and the other of a woman, both of them feventy four spans in height, having their hands in their mouths, in height, having their hands in their mouths, their cheeks horribly blown out, and their eyes fo staring, that they affrighted all that looked upon them. That which represented a man was called Quiay Xingatalor, and the other in the form of a Woman, was named Apancapatur. Having demanded of the Chinefes the explication of thefe thirty fathom long, named Tybrem Vucam, who Figures, they told us, that the male was he, which with those mighty swollen cheeks blew the fire of assured us, that the gifts which were presented to Hell, to torment all those miserable Wretches this Idol amounted to above 200000 Tacies per that would not liberally bestow alms in this life; and for the other Monster, that she was the Portress of Hell-gate, where she would take notice of those that did her good in this World; and letthose that did her good in this World; and let-nue whereof amounted to a far greater sum than ting them sly away into a River of very cold water the gifts. He added, that this Idol had ordinarily called Ochilenday, would keep them hid there from twelve thousand Priests attending on his service, being tormented by the Devils, as other damned were. At fuch time as we arrived here, we found the dead unto whom those bones belonged, who with filver Censers full of Perfumes of Aloes and hundred Servants, who took care for the proviwith filver Cenfers full of Perfames of Aloes and Benzoin, cenfed those two devillish Monsters, and chanted out aloud, Help us, even as we serve thee: whereunto divers other Priests answered in the whereunto divers other Priests answered in the initis of the Temple, but by the permission of their Superiors. There was also a Seragia there to do like a good Lord. In this fort they went as where in Procession round about the place, single of the procession of t

and Basons made such a din, as I may truly say (put them all together) was most horrible to hear.

The Deities and Gods worthinged by several Nations.

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22. We arrived at the great Temple of Sin- Ford. Mend. guafatur in Tartary, where we faw an inclosure of Pinto bis above a league in circuit, in which were builded Voyagu, an hundred threefcore and four houses, very long (41. pag-and broad (after the fashion of Arsenals) all full up to the very Tiles of dead mens skulls, whereof there was fo great a number, that I am afraid to fpcak it, for that it will hardly be credited. Without each of these houses were also great piles of the bones belonging to these heads, which were three sadom higher than the ridges of them, so that the houses seemed to be buried, no other part of them appearing, but the Frontispiece where the Gate Rood. Not far from thence upon the South-fide of them, was a kind of Platform, whereunto the ascent was by certain stairs of Iron winding about, and through four feveral doors.
Upon this Platform was one of the tallest, the most deformed, and dreadful Monster that poslibly can be imagined, standing upon his feet, and leaning against a mighty Tower of hewed stone; he was made of cast Iron, and of so great and pro-digious a stature, that by guess he seemed to be above thirty fathom high, and more than six broad. This Monster held in both his hands a Globe of the same tron, being six and thirty spans in the compass of it. We demanded of the Tar-sar Ambassador the explication of so monstrous a thing: You must know, said he, that this great Saint which you fee there, is the Treasurer or the bones of all those that are born into the World, to the end, that at the last day he may give to every one the same bones which he had upon Earth: spake unto the Planet, We pray thee leave us in for that he who in this life shall be foill advised as not to be proven him not propose him not to borough him not propose him not him to be a second to not to honour him, nor present him with some-thing, will be but in an ill case: for he will give the head of the gluttonous Serpent, that liveth in bones. He told us moreover, that the name of this Idol was Pachinavan du occulem Prinaufaque, and that it was threefcore and fourteen thousand years fince he was begotten on a Tortoife called Migoma, by a Sea horfe that was an hundred and annum, without comprising therein what came from Chappels and foundations of Obits from the principal Lords of the Country, the yearly Revemaintained with all necessaries only to pray for ing with an ill-tuned voice to the found of a great mitted to have too near an acquaintance with the many Bells that were in Steeples thereabouts. In CHAP.

### CHAP. XIII.

Of the manner of Food which bath been, or is yet in use amongst divers Nations and People, or persons addicted to some idolatrous Sect.

LL the stores of Nature, and the greatest plenty and variety that is imaginable, is have surveyed all the delicacies that the Mountains and to this purpose they preserved them in Brans, tains and Seas afford, yet even then they are at a till they came to their due colour and fatness. 101s, and can difficultly refolve with themselves what they should eat. Others as carelelly pass by all the choicer provisions their Countries can furnish them with; and devote themselves to such a manner of seeding, as reason would condemn as inconvenient and abominable, were it not superselved by a pertinacious adherence to some custom formerly received amongst them.

1. There were several Nations amongst the Septhians, who used to feed upon humane shelf; such also were the Camibals in the New Indies: and it feed upon Lice, and the Vermine that is bred upon the country to the shelf of the servers and it forms that in Sicily it self, where there is all forts

8. The Tartars when they ride far, and are vecating. The stars when they ride far, and are vecating. All stars when they ride far, and are vecating. The stars when they ride far, and are vecating. The stars when they ride far, and are vecating. The stars when they ride far, and are vecating. The stars when they ride far, and are vecating the stars when they ride far, and are vecating the stars when they ride far, and are vecating the stars when they ride far, and are vecating the stars when they ride far, and are vecating the stars when they open a vein of the last, vol. 24.

4. The Budin's a people in Seythia mix the blood of Horse and milk of Mares, and for feed upon it.

5. The Tartars when they ride far, and are vecating the stars when they open a vein of the last, vol. 24.

6. The Tartars when they ride far, and are vecating the stars when they open a vein of the last, vol. 24.

6. The Tartars when they open a vein of the last, vol. 24.

6. The Tartars when they open a vein of the last, vol. 24.

6. The Tartars when they open a vein of the last, vol. 24.

7. The Budin's a people in Seythia mix the blood of Horse and milk the Mares mik, well with hunger or thirs, they open a vein of the last, vol. 24.

7. The Budin's a people in Seythia mix the blood of Horse and milk the Mares mik, well with the service amongs them.

8. The Tartars when they open a v lofs, and can difficultly refolve with themselves

alfo were the Cannibals in the New Indies: and it foems that in Sicily it felf, where there is all forts of fruits, there were heretofore such a fort of people as they called Cyclops and Leftrigones, who fed themselves in such manner, as Polyphemus is described to do in Virgil.

Visceribus miserorum & sanguine vescitur atro. The entrails of slain Wretches are his food, And then he quaffes their black and luke-warm

There were also amongst the Greeks such as did flesh of man is in taste much like unto that of

Bruyerin.de

2. The Nation of the Ethiopians, whose Country reaches as far as from Merce to the River Hy dalbis, feeds upon Scorpions and Aspes : and Quin tinus Hednus writes, that he faw one in the Isle of Malta, who cat up a Scorpion without hurt: for

the females in great numbers for the fake of their

Diod. Sicul.

4. In Ethiopia there is a people who are called vir. Antiq. the Acridophagi, they border upon the Defart, they 1.3.6.3. are fomewhat lower than the common stature, manner. In the Spring time the West and Southwest winds bring an infinite number of Locusts from the Wilderness amongst them: these Locusts are very great; but of a filthy and ugly colour in the wings of them. The Ethiopians that are accurate to their coming, carry abundance of combustible matter into a Plain, that is many furlongs.

pose, by which and the smoak it makes, the Lo-cush that fly above are killed, and fall down a little beyond this Valley, in fuch number and plenty, that they are more than fufficient for the food of the whole Nation: these they fall up, and keep long by them, as a food which they delight to

5. The *Phrygians* and they of *Pontus* have a cer-cal. Rbod. tain white and thick worm amongst them with a Antiquia, blackish head, which is bred in rotten and putri. 1.28. 6.2. blackish head, which is bred in rotten and putri-fied stuff; these worms they look upon as deli-plin nat. cates, and seed deliciously upon them. Also those biff. i. a. p. great worms that are found upon Oaks, which plenty and variety that is imaginable, is great worms that are found upon Oaks, which fearcely fufficient to fatisfie the boundlels and excessive luxury of some men. When they amongst the Romans for a delicate kind of repast: have surveyed all the delicacies that the Mounaut to this purpose they preserved them in Brans,

6. The Tartars when they ride far, and are ve- Zuing. The-

8. The Zygantes, a people of Africa, paint zwing. The themselves with red Lead, and seed upon the sich are v. 2. of Apes, which are plentifully bred for them upon 1.6.9.432. the Mountains.

9. In that Ethiopia which is beyond Egypt, near Diod.Sicul. unto the River Afrapa, there is a Nation who are 1ro. Antiq. called Rhizophagi; thefe live upon the roots of 1rd. 3.6.3. Reeds, which they dig up out of the places near them: they wash these roots with great care, and then bruise them with stones, till they become so curiously fearch into the bowels of men, and what kind of taste they had. Galen saith, he was informed by such as had made tryal thereof, that the as they can well hold in their hand; and having baked them a while in the Sun, they feed upon

10. The Hylophagi are a people who live near Diod. situl. unto these, the manner of whom is with their re. Antiq. wives and children to march into the Wood-land 6.3.6.3. or fielden Country, where they climb up into the P. 77. Matta, who cat up a scorpion without hurt: for the there the Scorpions are without venom or poyfon. So the Candai by the Greek; called Ophiophagi, fed upon Serpents.

3. The people that are called Medanni live upon the Milk of certain Creatures that are called Gynocephali, they are a fort of Apes: of these they have whole herds, of which they kill all the males, but such as are requisite for generation, and keep if their bedies being lean and light, they the such as are requisite for generation, and keep if their seet slip, they catch hold on the boughs the semales in great numbers for the sake of their trees, and crop off the most tender branches of the with their hands, and fave themselves from fal-ling; or if they chance to fall, they are fo light, that they receive little damage thereby. 11. The Inhabitants of the Island of Corfice feed Zuing The

are fomewhat lower than the common flature, not only upon little Dogs that are tame, but up att. vol. 2. In the Spring time the West and South-faith of them, that they are cruel, unfaithful, bold,

in the length and breadth of it. When the Lo- the skins of fishes. In the shells of the larger Torcults are brought with the wind, as a thick Cloud | toifes which are hollow, they fit and row about as over that place they fet fire upon the grafs and in a Boat: they use them also as a Cistern to preother stuff they have brought thither for that purferve water in; so that this one fish is the food

and furniture, the house and ship of this people. 13. The Ancients fed upon Acorns, especially atr. vol. 2. the Arcadians made them their continual and 1.2. p.431. daily food.

Chap. 14.

J. Huighen 14. The Inhabitants of Cumana, both men, wo-Linghbatens men, and children from their youth upwards learn Monator men, and conducted from their youth upwards Rena-las, p. 239. to shoot in Bows. Their meat is Horsteeches, Bats, Grashoppers, Crevises, Spiders, Bees, and raw, sodden, and roasted Lice. They spare no liraw, lodden, and roated lice. They spare no siving Creature whatsoever but they eat it, which is to be wondred at, considering their Country is so well replenished with good Bread, Wine, Fruit, Fish, and all kind of siesh in great abundance. Hence it is observed, that these people have always spots in their eyes, or else are dim of fight, though some impute this to the property of the water in the River of Cumana.

Eirdinand Mendez Pinto his c. 36. pag.

15. In our Travel with the Ambassador of the King of Bramaa to the Calaminham, we faw in a Grot men of a Sect of one of their Saints, or rather of a Devil, named Angemacur; these lived in deep holes made in the midth of the Rock, according to the rule of their wretched order, eating nothing but Flies, Ants, Scorpions, and Spiders with the juyce of a certain herb growing in abundance thereabouts, much like to Sorrel These spent their time in meditating day and night, with their eyes lifted up to heaven, and their hands closed one within another, for a testimony that they defired nothing of this World, and in that manner died like bealts: but accounted the greatest Saints, and as such, after they are dead they burn them in the fires, whereinto they cast great quantities of most precious Persumes, the funeral Pomp being celebrated with great state and very rich offerings; they have sumptuous Temples erected to them, thereby to draw the living to do as they had done, to obtain this vain-glory, which is all the recompence the World gives them for this excessive penance.

Fird. Mend. 16. We likewise faw others of a Sect altoge-

Pinto his ther diabolical, invented by a certain Gilen Mitray: these have fundry orders of penance, and that their abilinence may be the more agreeable to their Idol, fome of them eat nothing but filthy spittle and thick shot, with Grashoppers and Hens dung; others clods of blood drawn from the veins of other men, with bitter fruits and herbs brought them from the Woods, by reason where-of they live but a short time, and have so bad a look and colour, that they fright those that be-

Ferd.Mend. Voyages,

· 17. In the Empire of Calaminham there is a fort of people called Oquens and Magores, who feed on Voyages, wild beafts which they catch in hunting, and which they eat raw, they also feed on all kind of venemous Creatures, as Lizards, Serpents, and Adders, and the like.

Cal. Rhod. 18. Anchimolus and Moschus the Sophists, 1.11. c.13. throughout their whole life drank nothing but p. 500. water, and fatisfied their hunger with Figs alone. These were their only food; yet were they no weaker than others that used better diet, only such an unacceptable and filthy finell came from them when they fweat, that no man could endure to be with them in the Bath, but industriously avoided their company.

CHAP. XIV.

Of some persons that have abstained from all manner of Food for many years together.

HE Ocean continually floweth into the Mediterranean Sea by the Straights of Gibraltar, and the Euxine always floweth into the same Sea by the Propontick: yet is there no appearance that the Mediterranean is more filled, though no passage whereby it sends forth its waters is discovered, nor seemeth the Euxine Sea any thing lessend, though there appears no supply of waters to it, but by fome small Rivers. Thus there are many abstruse things in Nature almost every where to be met with; which when we can not folve for the most part, we resolve not to credit, though never so well attested, as in the sol-

lowing Chapter.

1. Paulus Lentulus a Doctor of Physick in the SchmickelProvince of Bearn, a Canton in Swifferland, hath fire. 1.3

published a Book intituled, A wonderful History Gra. Horst. of the falting of Apollonia Schreira, a Virgin in addit. ad of the fatting of Applianta Serveira, a Viigin maunian Bearn: he declicated it to King James of England, Donatum; at his first coming to the Crown, where he tells 1.7.6.1 us, that himself was with the Maid three several 1.653. times, and that she was by the command of the in advert.
Magiltrates of Bearn brought thither, and having 3. P.5.6. a strict Guard fet upon her, and all kinds of tryals put in practice for the difcovery of any collution or fraud in the business, in conclusion they found none, but dismissed her fairly. In the first year of her falting she slept very little, in the second not at all, and so continued for a long time after.

at all, and so continued for a long time after.

2. Margaret, a Girl of about ten years of age, Schinckelborn in a Village named Reed, about two miles five. 1.3from: Spires, began to abstain from all kind of so. Hostilius in
stenance, Am. Dom. 1539. and so continued for Donat. 1.7three years, walking in the mean season, and talk. 6.1. p.646ing, and laughing, and sporting as other children Hole. Appl.
of that age wife to do; yet was she by special order adv. 3. p.6.
of the Bilhop of Spires delivered into the hands of thus, so.
the Paistor of the Parish, and by him narrowly ob. 6.9. p.555.
ferved, and afterwards by the command of Maxiferved, and afterwards by the command of Maximilian, King of the Romans, committed to the keeping of Gerhardus Bacoldianus his Physician, with whom he joyned a Gentleman of his Bedchamber, and at the end of twelve days finding by their relation, that there could be no juggling in the business, he gave her leave to return to her friends, not without great admiration and prince-

ly gifts. 18 girs.

3. The like Narration we have of Katherine Bin. Schnickobder, born in the Palatinate, whom John Casimir, five 1.3.

An. Dom. 1585. committed to the search of a p. 306.

Divine, Statesiman and two Doctors of Physick. She adv. 3. p. 6.
is said to have sed only upon Air for the space of city, opple, nine years and more, the discourse whereof the a medic. p. 78; bove named Lenulus received from Fabritius, and 79.
therewith the account of another Maid, born in med. ligal. the Dukedom of Juliers, who being about the age 1.4 tit. 1. of fourteen years, was brought to Cullen, and is p. 217. certainly reported to have taken no kind of meat or drink by the space of at least three years.

or drink by the pace of at reat time years.

4. But, faith Dr. Hakewel, the ftrangelt that I Hak. Appl. have met with in this kind., is the History of Eve adv. 3, 9.6. Fleigen, out of Dutch translated into English, and Hossilus ad Montal. 7. printed at London, An. 1611. who being born at 6.1. p.654 Meurs, is faid to have taken no kind of fustenance

that she was afterwards married, and had chilching. from the year of her age twenty two to thirty six, cost, and from the year of our Lord 1597, to 1611, and 10. Francifess Citefs. Physician to the King this we have confirmed by the teltimony of the Magistrates of the Town of Meurs; as also by the Minister, who made tryal of her in his house thirteen days together, by all the means lie could devife, but could detect no impossure. Over the Picture of this Maid, set in the Front of the Dutch Copy, stand these Latine Verses.

> Meursa hac quam cernis decies ter, sexq, peregit Annos, bis septem prorsus non vescitur annis, Nec potat, sic sola sedet, sic pallida vitam Ducit, & exigni se oblectat storibus horti.

Thus rendred in the English Copy. This Maid of Mours thirty and fix years spent, Fourteen of which fhe took no nourishment Thus pale and wan she sits sad and alone, A Garden's all she over to look upon. Vide Fabritium in cent. 5. obf. 34. p.422.

Milantib. 5. Philip Melantibon wondred at Luther, who in vità Lu-being of a large bulk of body, and fo strong withal, that yet he could live with fo very little food. For, faith he, I have feen him in the state of good ror, latti ne, i have leet that in the rate of good health continue four days together without eating or drinking any thing at all, and many days toge-ther to content himfelf with a little bread and one

sibnekeb

first. i. 3
sobnekeb

first. i. 3
wo years together without any food, and he
wrote this in the fixth year of the Popedom of Ni
words and he
wrote this in the fixth year of the Popedom of Ni
words and the popedom of Ni
words an cholas the Fifth: he professes also to have read of a Girl who lived in the fame manner for the space of twelve years in the Reign of the Emperour Lo-

tharius, An. Dom. 1322. Spotfwhift. 7. An. Dom. 1539. there lived in Scotland one chof Scott. John Scot, no way commended for his learning, this abroad, the King would have it put to tryal, and to that effect flut him up in a private room within the Castle of Edenburgh, whercunto no man had access. He caused a little water and bread to be fet by him, which he was found not to have diminished in the end of thirty days and two. Upon this he was dismissed, and after a short time he went to Rome, where he gave the like proof of his fasting to Pope Climent the Seventh, from whence he went to Venice, carrying with him a testimony of his long fasting under the Popes Seal, and there also he gave the like proof thereof. After long time returning into England, he went up into the Pulpit in Pauls Church yard, where he gave forth many speeches against the Divorce of King Henry the Eighth from his Queen Katherine, inveighing bitterly against him for his desection from the See of Rome; whereupon he was thrust into prison, where he continued fasting for the space of fifty days: what his end was I read not. 8. Hermolaus Barbarus faith, there was a man

Schench.obat Rome that lived forty years only by fucking in of the Air; he was a Priest, and was all that time in health, faith Johnstons nat. hist. 10. c. 2. p. 316.

9. Rondeletius faith , he faw a Girl that to the

dren. Vid. Johnst. nat. hist. cial. 10. c.2. p.3 to.

10. Franciscus Citessus, Physician to the King Franciscus
of France, and the Cardinal Richelien, in his Opunici, page.
feula hath a particular Treatise concerning Jone 64,65,66. Balaam; she was the Daughter of John Balaam, Hossii ad Balasm; fine was the Daughter of John Balasm; tieslii ad a Smith, her Mothers name was Laurentia Cham. Donat. 7. bela; fite was born in the City of Conflance, lying 1.10, 648 upon the Borders of Limofin, near the River View, 1.66 of a just stature according to her age, somewhat rude of behaviour. About the eleventh year of 68, 5.50. her age, which was the thirteenth of the Calends of March, An. 1599, the was feifed with a continual Feaver, accompanied with very bad Symptoms, amongst the rest a continual Vomiting for twenty days together; her Feaver fomewhat remitting, the grew fpeechlefs, and fo continued for the fpace of twenty four days. After which her fpeech returned, but full of raving and impertinence, all motion and fenfe of the parts below the head became to grow the lead to great the great to grow the lead to great the great great th gan to grow dull and languish: fo that the Oefophagus it felf, the passage for meat and drink was resolved, nor from thenceforth could the Girl be perswaded to take any food. Yet almost fix months after the recovered the use of her limbs, only one Hip, of which she is somewhat lame to this day; only the inability to swallow remains; whence the hath an extreme hatred to all forts of whence she hath an extreme hatred to all sorts of meats and drink: the parts of the belly are all contracted, and clung together, other parts of the body remaining in good plight; her breafts large, her paps indifferently swelling, her arms and thighs sleshy, her face somewhat round, but swarthy, her lips reddish, her tongue somewhat contracted, but her speech ready, her hair long, for her hair, and nails, and whole body grows. No excrement proceeds from any part of her body, and saying a small shittle, and a few tears, she has and faving a small spittle, and a few tears, she has no purgation at her ears, nostrils, or by sweat; the skin of her whole body to the touch is cold and were as few. This man being overthrown in a Suit the arm-pits, and fome places adjoyning to the facture, in the same adjudged, took Sanctuary in the Abbey of Halyrood house, where out of discontent the abstained from all meat and drink, by the space of 30 or 40 days together. Fame having specific processing of the house for the space of 30 or 40 days together. dry; nor is she made hot by any work, except in to a laudable habit of body.

11. Gulielmus Fabritius tells of a Marsiacensian Fab. obsirv. Maid, that she lived above sifteen years without cent. 4. obs. either meat or drink, and that she was then living 29. 9.310. when he wrote his Book, which was An. 1612. and promised a large account of it at further leifure to Paulus Lentulus.

12. Licetus tells of a young Maid of Piedmont, zach. Qu. that An. 1601. (being then a great Girl) was by med. figal. the command of the excellent Prince Auria, 1.4. tit. v. brought to Genoa, and there kept almost two p. 218.
months under strict guards: nothing came into her mouth, but water or diluted wine, and confirmed by undoubted experiment that fame that had gone of her falting for divers years together.

13. Imy felf, faith Wierus (I speak it without win. opr.

boafting) have lived four days entire without food lib. de com-or drink, and could have continued longer, were mentit, it it not that I apprehended fomething worse from p. 754. continual watchings. My Brother hath persisted to the eighth day salting without hurt, taking on-daminvily a morfel of Quince.

ly a morfel of Quince.

14. An. 1470. Franciscus Nicholans Petra Dn. Hades Baderus, an Helwesian, after he had had five children Fulgo, Experiment, 1: by his Wife, betook himself to a folitary life far . 6, p. 270, tenth year of her age lived only upon Air, and from any Town, where he dyed after he had lived 271.

Amannenfis in the Court of Rome : this man falling fick of a difease, vowed a Pilgrimage to Jerusalem, in case he should recover: he performed it accordingly, and returned to Rome when Nicholas the Fifth was Pope. It was the admiration of all men, that he was observed neither to eat nor to drink any thing; and he folemnly swore, that he had not done either for two years together last

bist. class. shop of Constantia, in whose Diocess he lived, went

10. cap.2. to him on purpole to fee him, and after diligent observation confirmed the truth of the report by

his Letters; and withal for the greater certainty,

he compelled him upon his obedience to tafte fome food, though very little, which caused him to have

extreme pain in his stomach for three days after,

the which Nicholas told him before-hand was his

fear: nor had only the Bishop this tryal of him, but divers Princes of France and Germany went to him, to make experiment of the reality of his fast-

ing, and found it accordingly; he himfelf fpake

but sparingly of it, and attributed it rather to his

nature, than to any thing that was miraculous. Thus far Fulgofar; and, faith Zacchias, I chanced to see the Picture of this Helvitian not long since,

as it was drawn to the life; he was of a fouglid aspect, and extenuated in a wonderful manner;

fo that his Image would strike a kind of horrour

into those that looked upon it. He lived feventy years, and died upon the day of St. Benedict, An.

1470. after he had falted, faith he, twenty years.

there was one Jacobus, a French man, who was an

15. In the Popedom of Engenius the Fourth,

city. opuje. 16. In the Reign of the Emperour Lothdrins, med p.113. fay the Writers of the French Chronicles, there Horsiins ad was a Girl in Agro Tullensi of about twelve years was a Girl in Agro Tullenf of about twelve years without any fair host frage, who lived three whole years without any fraight s. kind of meat or drink, viz. from the year 822. to 11.6.6. 82y, when about the beginning of November the began again to take to her meat and drink, as is usual with others to do. Fulgosus says this was An. 1320, and that her fasting came upon her after fhe had been at Church, and received the Sacra-

fine had been at Church, and received the Sacrament. Gault. Tab. Chron. p. 595.

Fabrit. obf. 17. An. Dom. 1595. a Maid of about thirteen years of age was brought out of the Dukedom of Antier unto Collen, and there in a broad freet at the Sign of the White Horfe, exposed to the fight of as many as desired it. The Parents of this Maid affirmed, that she had lived without any kind of Society of the Sign of the Si food or drink for the space of three years : and this they confirmed by the testimony of divers persons fuch as are worthy of credit. I viewed her with great observation: she was of a fad and melancholy countenance, her whole body was fufficiently fleshy, except only her belly, which was compressed, so as that it seemed to cleave to her backbone. Her liver and the rest of her bowels might be perceived to be scirrhous, by laying the hand upon her belly. As for excrements, the voided none; and did fo far abhor all kind of food, that when one that came to see her, privately conveyed a little Sugar into her mouth, she immediately fwounded. But that which is most wonderful, is that this Maid walks up and down, plays with other Girls, dances, and does all other things that

Zazzh Qu. full fifteen years without any manner of food or being recovered of a disease about seven years mid light. the predicted feveral things that came to path, fall into a loathing of food, fo that fomether that is, that the Bi
Johnshad. falling unquestionable. Certain it is, that the Bi
Total representation of a discase about seven years pearly file file into a loathing of food, fo that sometimes for three or four days she would can not thing, then she took a little new milk, afterthing, then she took a little new milk, after-wards for fix or seven days would neither ear nor drink: and when she had lived in this condition for four years, she altogether abstained from and loathed all manner of food; and fo hath continued to do for the last three years, in which she hath neither eaten nor drunk.

18. In St. Augustines days one lived forty days folialistic without cating any thing. Another in the time of Olympiodorus the Platonift, who for fo long as he is considered in the part of the sum of the considered in the fed not feet, but only shoot in the Sun to refresh thimself. The Daughter of the Emparate of the sum of the s perour Clotarius fasted eleven years, and Petrus Aponus faw one that had fasted full eighteen

19. From Effere in Ethiopia we made towards Vincente Bigan, having taken in provision, because we had Blanc's Traffour days journey thither; the way is something vels, toward to the contract of the state of covering Col. Addition 6 (17):2-359 dangerous, by reason of certain Casies Assallines, who murder the Passengers. These can subsist three or four days together without eating any more than a little Butter and two Dates a day. They are of a large fize, by a good span taller than the ordinary, but very meagre and lean, and they never lye down.

20. Charles the Seventh, King of France, ha Trenchfild. ving a jealousie, that those about him (by the in. hist. improfligation of his Son) did intend to poyson him, ab. btd, p.61: flained from all food fo long, that when he would have eaten, he could not, his passages being shrunk up with too much abstinence, and so he died mise-

tably of famine.

21. Amongst the Mahometans there is a super- clarks mir. filtious Sect called *Dervifes*, whose sharp and strict 6128, page Penances far exceed those of the Papilts. Some 654. of them live upon the tops of Hills remote from any company, there passing their time in contemplation, and will rather familh than remove from their retired Cells, where they would undoubtedly be pined to death, but that the people who dwell nearest to them (out of devotion) fend some relief to them. Some of these do voluntarily impose upon themselves such long times of falting, that they will not give it over till Nature is not only decayed, but almost foent.

CHAP. XV.

Of such as refused all drink, or to taste of any liquid thing, or else found no need thereof.

Thimachus, King of Thrace, was thut up in a Streight by King Dromicheres, in fuch manner, that for very extreme thirft he was driven to yield himself and all his Army to the mercy of his Enemy. After he had drunk, being now a Prisoner, Gods! said he, for how little a pleasure am I become a Slave, who but a while fince was a King? Had his constitution been like unto that of fome of these which follow, he had saved his Kingdom and Army: fo might he also, if he had rested contentedly at home with the enjoyment of his own; but his ambitions thirft after Soveraignare done by Girls of her age; neither has she any difficulty of breath, speaking or crying out. The him no provocation: so his own thirst was appaoriginal of this was thus related by her Parents, rent punished in that of another kind. But let

us turn to fuch as had little or no acquaintance | was one Philinus, who throughout the whole

Margel . Do-

nat. biff. Woman, who in all her life time did never drink med, mirab. either wine or water; and that being once inforced to drink wine by the command of Ladiflans, King of Naples, the received much hurt there-

Pils. nst. 2. Julius Vistor, a Gentleman of Rome, defeend-bits. 1-7. ed from the Race of the Voconians, our Allies, be-ci 18-2-166. ing fallen into a kind of Dropfie between the skin and flesh, during his minority and nonage, and forbidden by the Physicians to drink, so accustomed himself to observe their direction, that natu-

age, even to his dying day, he forbore to drink.

3. There was in the City of Naples one of the drift left. Family of Tomacellis who never drank, faith Cap. 1, 5, 24 lins.

16.602. 662. 4. Aristotle in his Book of Drunkenness writes schule of fome that familiarly cat of salt meats, and yet were never troubled with thirst in such manner as

were never troubled with thirt in their manner as to have need to drink, as Archon the Argive.

Athin.Di. 5. Mago the Carthaghian did three times travel pnoloph.1.2. over the vast and fandy Desarts of Africa, where c.6.9.44 no water is to be met with, and yet all that time fed upon dry Brans, without taking any thing that was liquid.

Athin. Dii- 6. Lafyrtas Lafionius did not stand in need of profophiles any drink, as the rest of mankind do, nevertheless 45. 44 he voided urine frequently as other men: many there were who would not believe this, till they had made tryal thereof by curious observation; they staid with him thirty days in the heat of Summer; they saw he abstained from no kind of salt meats, and yet drank not. It is true that this man drank at fome times, but he never had any need to do it.

7. A Noble-man of Piedmont being fick of that kind of Dropsie which is called Ascires, sent for cont.4. obj. Dr. Albertus Roscius, who finding the Dropsie confirmed, and the Patient averse from all kind of remedies, he faid thus to him : Noble Sir, if you will be cured, and perfectly freed of this mighty fwelling, that is, if you defire to live, there is an abfolute necessity that you determine with your felf to dye of that thirst wherewith you are so you in a short time. The Noble-man, at the hearing of this, did fo far command himself, that for a month he refrained not only all kind of drink, but not so much as tasted of any thing that was liquid: by which means he was restored to his

p. 796.

former health. 8. Abraames Bishop of Carras, laith Theodoret, per.tom.t. lived with that rigorous abstinence, that bread and water, bed and fire feemed superfluous to drink: and from these also he used to abstain till the evening. Yet was he a perfon of great liberality to fuch as were his Guests, these he enter-

111.6.13 thought fit to infert into his Writings, that there days cares how to fill up the gap in his Verfes, p. 500.

course of his life never made use of any manner 1. Pontanus writes, that in his time there was a of drink, no nor of food neither, excepting only

### CHAP. XVI.

Of such men as have used to walk and perform other strange things in their

Hey tell of a Tree in Japan that flou-risheth and is fruitful, if kept in a dry earth, but with moisture (which causeth other Trees to flourish) withereth. Whereas sleep binds up the fenses, and obstructs the motion of the reft of mortal men, there are fome who have been found not only to walk, but to perform divers other kind of actions in their fleep, with as much dexterity and exactness, as others could have done when awake, and which all their own courage would not perhaps have permitted themselves to attempt with their eyes open.

1. A young man of a cholerick conflitution lyzacut. Luing afleep upon his bed, rose up thence on the stam praying assert took a Sword, opened the doors, and muttering much to himself went into the street, where
he quarrelled alone, and fancying that he was 19-33, 34had a superficient to the street of the superficient fight with his enemies, he made divers passes, till at length he fell down, and through an unhappy flip of his Sword, he gave himfelf fuch a wound upon the breaft, that little wanted but he had thence received his death. Hereupon being awaked and affrighted, and dreading lest such his nightwalkings might at some time or other create him as great dangers, he fent for me to be his Physician, and was accordingly cured.

cian, and was accordingly cured.

2. John Pouliney born in little Sheepy in Leice. Burt. diff. feerflives, was herein remarkable, that in his fleep of Liteflure he did usually rife out of his bed, dresh him, open 254, the doors, walk round about the fields, and re-Full worth turn to his bed not wakened; fometimes he would in Liteflurie in his fleep, take a flaff, fork, or any other p. 137. weapon that was next his hand, and therewith lay felf to dye of that thirth whetevarily you are to the tormented: if you will do this, I hope to cure about him, now firthing, now defending himfelf, as if he were then encountred or charged with an adverfary, not knowing, being awaked, what had passed. He afterwards went to Sea with that famous but unfortunate Sir Hugh Willoughby Knight, and was, together with all the Fleet, frozen to death in the North-East passage about Nova Zem-

3, I knew a man, faith Henricus ab Heeres, who Henrie. ab when he was young professed Poetry in a famous Hur observe and water, bed and are seemed supernuous to him. It is faid of this great man, that he drank not, nor made use of water wherein to boil his herbs, or any other thing; but his manner was to feed upon Endive and Lettice, and Fruits, and such other things as were to him both meat and such other things as were to him both meat and such other things as were to him both meat and such other things as were to him both meat and such other things as were to him both meat and such other things as were to him both meat and such other things as were to him both meat and such other things as were to him both meat and such other things as were to him both meat and such other things as were to him both meat and such other things as were to him both meat and such other things as were to him both meat and such other things as were to him both meat and such other things as were to him both meat and such other things as were to him both meat and such of the such of the such other things as were to him both meat and such of the such of the such others. read over what he had written: which done, he hath applauded himfelf with laughter, has called to his Chamber-fellow to applaud him also, then tained with the helt bread, the most generous putting off his shoes and cloaths, shutting his Desk, wines, the better fort of fishes, and all such other things as a generous mind and a real love could evening before, he has returned to his bed and produce, and himself would take upon him to be sherr, till he was called up, utterly ignorant of all the Carver, and to distribute to every man his he had done in the night. In the morning after a fhort Prayer, returning to his studies, not having 9. That is also wonderful which Theophrastus yet seen his Papers, labouring with his former

as he would defire, and that with his own hand, as one that was Planet-struck, he was seriously solici-Genius; he befought his Companions, and that had feen him, and yet gaining no credit with him, the night after, after his walking they led him to another bed, and lay his head on a Pillow, which they had fitted to the place of the feet, and in his Gown, which by chance he kept on, they commit him to his reft. When he waked, which was not till fair day, they flood by him, and when he denied Sword, and went down towards the River Sene, 622, page. another bed, and lay his head on a Pillow, which written fuch things, they convince him by fo many circumstances. The wonder is, that he having a happy memory, should yet remember nothing at all of his fo long study and writing in his sleep. For I have observed him at it, sometimes for three or four hours; but this is yet more wonderful, that his strange, and beyond my understanding, that naving long after left the Schools, and married a Wife, a very vertuous person, yet concealing some things from her, as 'tis usual in Marriage, as oft as he rising, and taking his child out of the Cradle, walked about the house, his Wife sol. lowing him, being asked by her, he would dif-cover the fecrets of his heart, answering to all the demands of his Wife with exact truth, and without all equivocation: fo that what she could no way gain from him awake by all her blandishments, and fuch things as then she was assamed to effectally since sometimes, being asset, my Lute ments, and usen things as then life was amained to ask him, he would diffeover in his fleep, and without any referve upon her fingle queftion. Himfelf often wondring, how that which he thought was committed to his breaft alone, should enter the was committed to his breaft alone, should enter the fit twenty years before he wrote his Book, 63, 49.3, 23. heart, and get upon the tongue of his Wife. When he was about to rife, his Wife would embrace, and endeavour to retain him, but all in vain; when she held him, or spake to him, he would either draw her after him, or gently call her: other-wife she asleep, he would walkalone. About the which alterp, he would waik alone. About the fortieth year of his age he left off this cuftom, unlefs he had drunk freely over night. They that had feen him walking, and reading, and writing, his Companions, his Wife, and whole Family being defined to able the first of the second o defired to observe it, affirm, that his eyes were wide open, yet he seriously and sincerely affirmed, that he faw not in the leaft.

Platir. obs. 4. Johannes Oporinus ( an excellent Printer) 1.1. p.12. night growing on, was shut out of the City, together with my Father Thomas Platerus; and that they might pass the night the better, as being in a place where they wanted accommodations, they fet upon the correction of a Greek Copy. Oporinus read the Text, and though falling afterwards awaked, he remembed not any thing he had read, al-

though it was no less than an entire page.

5. Horsius writes of one, who in his sleep would dream he was to ride a Journey, whereupon once he rose up, put on his Cloaths, Boots, and Spurs, got up into the window, where he fate stradling, smiting the walls with his Spurs till he was awaked.

taking his Papers, when he found them supplied | 6. There was a man at Helmest adht, who ros. School, obje in his fleep; went down the stairs into a Court, 1.1.09.1. from thence towards the Kitchin, near which was p. 65. one that was Planet itruck, he was leriousy lone. I from their towards the Killenni, hear which was tous, whether it was done by a man or some evil a deep Well, into this he went down, holding fall to the stones by his hands and feet; but when he with tears, when they laught at him, that if politolet they would free him of this perplexity. They telling him what had been done, for they waking a pitiful out cry, which awaked those in the house, who having found him, got him out, and brought him into his bed, where he lay many days speech-

where having met with a Boy, he killed him, and 514. fo returned still asleep to his bed.

Chap. 16. Pottambulo's and fuch as used to Walk and att in their fleep.

8. Strange is that Hiltory of a young Gentle. School, obj.
man, who in his fleep arofe naked, carrying his htt obj. 1:
fhirt in his hand, and by the help of a rope clam. bered up to a high Turret in the Castle where he four hours; but this is yet more wonderful, that his was at that time; here he found a french rolling, and pronounciation little differed, nay not in the leaft, from the same by him in the day; whereas in and returned to his bed. The next morning between the fame by him and the day; whereas in and returned to his bed. The next morning between the fame has a little same and returned to his bed. The next morning between the fame has a little same and returned to his bed. The next morning between the fame has a little same and returned to his bed. The next morning between the fame has a little same and returned to his bed. The next morning between the fame has a little same and returned to his bed. The next morning between the fame has a little same and the same an was at that time; here he found a Nest of Mag-pies, which he robbed and put the young ones infrom the tame by him in the day; whereas in others, for the most part, all these are imperfectly as in men that are drunk, or children that are learning to walk and speak. But that is most of all drange, and beyond my understanding, that has frange, and beyond my understanding, that has the had robbed a Pies Nest, and withal wonderstanding, that has the had robbed as pies Nest, and with the young ones wrapt up in it.

9. When I was a sleepy I used to go to bed, Platir. 000, yet as I lay there, I still read something or other; 11. 1. 12. and though I fell asleep in reading, yet I continued to read: and being awaked, could remember I had read, but what, by reason of my sleep, I could not recover. So using after supper to play upon the Lute, and falling afleep, I have yet persisted to play for some time, which both the by-standers have affirmed to me, and my felf could observe,

Spain, in a Convent of Religious persons magic li-ist twenty years before he wrote his Book, p. 22, 23, aith, he knew the persons to whom it hap Schot, phy, pende: A Layman (faith he) used in the day time cwief, l. 3. to teach the children their Cathechife, and the 622 pag-fame thoughts did recur to him in his sleep; so 514, 515

that he would fing and teach, exhort and chide the Boys with as much noise and fervency in his fleep, as he used when awake. By this means he much disturbed such as were of the neighbourhood; whereupon another Lay-man that lodged the nearest to him, often told him of it, and once above the reft threatned him (in jeft only) that if he perfifted to make this noife, he would rife in the night, come to his bed, and with a Whip of small cords drive away that kind of intemperance of his. What did Gundifalvus in this case? (for so was he called that was thus threatned) he rose in the middle of the night in his sleep, went forth in his shirt, entred the Chamber of his Colleague with a pair of Tongs in his hand, and came directly to the bed fide of him that had menaced him with whipping. It fell out, that the Moon shone; the night was uncloudy and clear, and the man lay awake in his bed, who observing him as he came, armed in such manner, leapt from his bed to the other fide of the Chamber. Gundifulous thrust three or four times at the Bolster with his Tongs, and having thus done, returned as he came. In the morning being asked about it, he faid, he remembred nothing of it, that he never had the

thought with himself, that in case the other should come to him (as he said) with his Whip, he would catch up the Tongs, and with them af fright and drive him away.

11. Gregorius Horstius in one of his Epistles to Fabrit, obj. 11. Gregorius Florifius in one of the last year chirare. Fabritius, lets down this History. The last year thirag. Fabritius, lets down this rantory. 84. P.159. dwelt in the fame house with me in Wittenberg, came home in the evening fomewhat in drink; to bed he went, and slept well till about twelve a clock at night: then it was that he got up in his fleep, walked to and fro for a while, and then hafilly went to the window, and got out. The unufual fir waked me, who lay in the fame Chamber, and recollecting with my felf betwixt fleep and wake, that this young man was one of those whom they call Somnambuloes or Sleep walkers, I called my Servant, and asked him, if the young man was in bed with him, who replying, No, up 1 got, and came to the window, hoping to have found him sticking there, and to have pulled him back. But alas! just as I came he fell from the third flow of the host. third flory of the house (fourteen Ells high) into the paved firect below, where he lay for some time speechless and immoveable. I expected he had been broken to pieces, but I found it otherwife: and though much hurt, after fome time he was recovered.

12. Peter Galantier, an honest and strong man, chings in the fortieth year of his age, and Anno 1605. he on purpose to avoid it, withdrew himself into night and some part of a day. a Chamber in the fecond story of the house. He was fallen into a very heavy and deep sleep, and about the midst of the night dreaming (that to avoid drinking) he was going into the garden, he rose fleep, with his crys and groans he awaked the Servants of the house, who brought him into the half dead, and utterly distracted. Kitchin half dead, but in a few days he recovered, is now well, and hath never fince been this way difturbed.

### CHAP. XVII.

Of the long Sleeps of Some, and of others that have been able to subsist for months and years without it, or were difficultly brought to it.

TE read it of the Persian Kings, that they had always about them some have awaked fome of those Dormice hereafter

FællxPlat.

1. I have known one, faith Platerus, that flept

least purpose in his mind to do it, only he had going weariness, without the occasion of any precedent drunkenness, or the taking of any soporiferous medicine.

the Tower of London, fell afleep on Tuefday in 5-428.

Lafter-week, and could not be waked with pinch, p. 591.

Ing or burning, till the first day of the next Term, Faithful which was full fourteen days; and when he was Annalis. then awaked, he was found in all points as if he p. 76, 77. had slept but one night. He lived forty years after: this matter fell out in the thirty seventh year

of King Henry the Eighth his Reign.
3. Plutarch tells out of Arifforte, how the Nurse Plut. Spape of one Timon used yearly after the manner of some head yearly after the manner of some 18. question wild beafts, to lye hid for two months together, 180. without any other evidence of life all that while,

fave only that she breathed,

fave only that the breathed.

4. It is not fit to pass by a thing of admirable crants, novelty. There was, faith (Frantzins, a young Frands). Scholar at Lubeck in the time of Pope Gregory the Scholar at Lubeck in the time of Pope Without discussions of the physical parts of the pass of the physical place. thrbance) betook himself to a private place, c. 19. pag. where none knew where he was. He was fought 500. for, and being not found, it was thought he was Donathiff. returned into his own Country. There passed for ven years from the time wherein he had laid himfelf down. It then sell out, that one finding a Zaccho Zu. Chest behind a Wall in the Chamber, determined med. leg. to fee what was in it, where he found this young latin in man afteep, whom he fhook with fuch violence, qm.11.pag. that he awaked him. His face being without 242. went to Nepolis, by the Needmensian Lake, to vi-85. p. 162 fit his Friends, and to be present at a Wedding to be, he was easily known to all his former acthat was then there. Towards night being urged to quaintance, who were amazed at what had passed. drink more liberally than he had a mind to do, He for his part, supposing that he had slept but one

5. Marcus Damascenus writes, that in his time Zning. The there was a Rustick in Germany, who being very directions and himself down under a Rick of Hay, Marsha Query, laid himself down under a Rick of Hay, Marsha Que where he continued to sleep throughout the whole in Gincap. from the bed, got out at the window, and fell thence to the ground. Waked thus from his the Hay being fetched away, he was there found and awaked; but when he arose, he was as a man

6. Pliny tells of Epimenides the Gnoffian or Cre- Plin. nat. tan, that when he was a Boy, being wearied with hist.l.7.c. heat and travel, he laid him down in a certain 52. p. 184. Cave, and there slept fifty feven years; being a med.mirab. waked, he returned home, wondring at the chan-let at the chan-ges he found in the World, and was at last diffi- p. 214. cultly known by his younger Brother then alive, Lart. 1.1. and growing old. It is faid, that in fo many days \$111. p. 29. he slept years, he grew old, nevertheless he lived c.6. p.90. in all 175 years: and from him it was that the

fleep of Epimenides became a Proverb.

7. In the Reign of the Emperour Decius, Ma. Nicoph. Ecximanus, Malchus, Martinianus, Dionyssus, Joan els hist. nes, Serapion, and Constantinus, the seven Sleepers, Lancer. as they are commonly called, were Companions Theatr. pag. E read it of the Persian Kings, that they had always about them fome one samiliar friend, whose office it Mountain called Calius, where they hid themselves carries 1.3. Mountain called Calius, where they hid themselves carries 1.3. Mountain called Calius, where they hid themselves carries 1.3. was to come betimes in the morning to their bedfides, and to raise them up from their sleep with

could not be found: at last animating themselves zacch Qu. tors than these would not have been sufficient to 196 years from their entrance into the Cave. Then, which was upon the day of the Refurrection, being awaked, they went as they were wont to the City, as if they had flept only for one day, where in obj. i.e. three days and three nights together upon fore- the whole matter was discovered by the different

Bold long some have sept, and others have lived without it. Chap 17.

had about them of a different stamp, &c. Olaus Mag. 8. In the utmost Bounds of Gresum the Northern parts of Germany, in the very shore of the Ocean, standard freep Rock there is a Cave to be seen, where atr. vol. 2. (as Methodius and Paulus Diaconus in the beginning 1.5. p.415. of his Hiltory of Lombardy do tellifie) there are five Kornman. men (uncertain from what time who reft feifed de mirac. with a long sleep, so indemnissed as to their bomort. 1. 2. with a roughtey, to interining the state their vo-6-43. p. 29. dies or garments, that upon this very account they are worshipped by the Barbarians. These for as much as appears by their habit are discovered to be Romans, and they say, that when one out of a covectous desire would needs strip one of them, both his arms dryed up, the punishment of whom fo terrified the rest, that no man from thenceforth hath been fo bold as to touch them. 9. That is beyond all exception, which was

Merf. Qu. & com. in witnessed to Henry the Third when he was in Gin. Quell. Poland. by several Princes most worthy of credit: 30.0.1.222. Polana, by leveral Princes most worthy of credit: anest. 11. p. 241. Treaf. of C.10. DAR.

1. 1. c. 6. of France, many Phylicians of the Court, amongst whom was D. Johannes Piduxius, famous not only Hen. Korn- for his skill in Phylick, but his knowledge in all kind of natural History. The story is also related par.2. c.41. by Alexander Guagninus of Verona, Colonel of Foot p. 29. in the Calle of Vitebika in the Frontiers of Mof-Dilrio dif-covy: he in his Description of Moseboy writes thus. There is a certain people that inhabit Lu-comoria, a Country of the further Sarmatia, who 1.4. tit. 1. yearly upon the 27. day of the month November, after the manner of Swallows and Frogs, by rea-fon of the intenseness of the Winters cold, feem times, 1. 6. to dyc. Afterwards at the return of the Spring, upon the 24. day of April, they again awake and arife. These are said to have commerce with the arife. These are faid to have commerce with the Schot, phys. Grustenzians and the Sperponountzians, people that enrich the horder upon them. border upon them, in this manner: When they find their approaching death or fleep ready to feile upon them, they then flow up their Commodities in certain places, which the Grustentzians and Sperponountzians fetch away, leaving an equal value of their own behind them in their stead. The Lucomorians, upon their return to life, if they are pleased with the change, they keep them; if otherwise, they redemand their own of their neighbours. By this means much strife and war doth arise amongst them. Thus Guagninus, and the very same History hath Sigismundus Liber, a Baron in Heiberstein, which is also set down by Citesius. 10. Fernelius speaks of one, who lived without

Schenk. obf. **p.** 64.

fleep fourteen months; but this man was possest with madnefs, and his brain, it fhould feem, being heated with melancholy, did beget animal fpirits without much wasting of them.

11. Arsenius, the Tutor to Arcadius and Hono

arr. vol. 2. rius the Emperours, being made a Monk, did fatifto fay, that for a Monk it was enough, if he flept

but one hour in a night.

12. Angustus Cafar after supper betook himself wit. August to his Closet, where he used to remain till the c.78. pag. night was far spent, and then went to bed; when he flept most, it was not above feven hours, and those also not so continued, but in that space he usually waked three or four times, and to provoke fleep, had water poured long and conftantly by his Beds head into a Ciftern.

habit and speech of the men, and the monies they | reported of him, that from the time that he cutred into Epirus, to the day of his death, he never flept above two hours in one night, yet he died in his climacterical year of 63.

14. A Woman at P. idna lived fifteen days with Schink, obf. out fleep, nor could by any means be brought to mid. l. 1. it through the weakness of the Ventricle, and penury of vapours; for the cat no supper, only contented her felf with a dinner; at last using to cat a Toast steeped in Malmesey towards night, she returned to her wonted fleep.

15. Senera reports of Acconas, that great Fa. Smead di vourite of Angultus, that he lived three years en provident tire without any fleep, and was at last cured of his distemper with sweet and soft Musick.

16. It is reported of Nizoliui, that painful Schink off.
Treasurer of Georg's Words and Phrases, that he L.I. p. 64. lived ten years without fleep.

17. We read of a noble Lady, that for thirty Schink obtained in good his posthealth, as both her Husband and whole Family could and did witness, without seep.

18. Some young men in Athens having made Zuing The themselves drunk in the Apatarian Feasts, are said att. vol. 2. to have out-sleet sour days of that Solemnity. to have out-flept four days of that Solemnity, as Simplicius recites out of Endemus.

19. Smyndyrides the Sybarite was used to say, Athen, in That for more than twenty years he had never Dipposer. feen the Sun either rifing or fetting; which alfo Histieus Ponticus was used to report of himself, faith Athenaus,

20. Publius Scipio is faid to be over-much de- zuing. Thevoted to fleep; fo that the people of Rome were arr. vol.2. used to upbraid him with his somnolency, as Plutarch faith in his Politicks.

21. C. Caligula was exceedingly troubled with Sutton. 1.4. want of fleep; for he flept not above three hours 650 page in a night, and in those he feldom took any quiet repose, but was scared with scarful and strange illusions and fantastical imaginations: as who once dreamed that he faw the form and refemblance of the Sea talking with him. Hereupon for the greatest part of the night, what with tedious watching and weariness of lying, one while sitting up in his Bed, another while roaming and wandring to and fro in his Galleries (which were of an exceeding length) he was wont to call upon and wish for the morning light.

22. Perfeus, King of Macedon, being taken Pri- Plut in vit. foner by Amylius, and led Captive to Rome, was Amyl. p. guarded by fome Souldiers who kept him from Mire 6-37. fleep, watching him narrowly when he was over- p. 130. taken therewith, not fuffering him fo much as to flut his eye lids, or to take the least rest, till such time as Nature being exhausted by this strange

cruelty, he gave up the ghost.

### CHAP. XVIII.

Of Such as have fallen into Trances and Ecstasies, and their manner of behaviour therein.

Ince the Soul is the instrument and means by his Beds nead into a Chieff.

2 sing. This

41. George Caffriot commonly called Scandar41. 51. 7. 415

Tarks, and feifed upon the Kingdom of Epirus, as
his own by right of Inheritance. This Prince was
a person contented with so little sleep, that it is by which we come to the knowledge of all Gggg 2

are at a loss, as often as they would speak distinctly touching its nature, manner of working, the way of its conjunction with the body, and principal place of its relidence; and fo are they also for the manner of its retreat, and the place of its retirement in fuch cafes as are propounded in this Cha-

Sabellic.

Burmbl.

1. William Withers, born at Walfham in Suffex, 1.113. Suj- being a child of eleven years of age, did An. 1581. lye in a trance ten days without any fustenance; Bak. Chron. and at last coming to himself, uttered to the standers by many strange speeches against pride and covetousness, coldness of charity, and other outragious fins.

2. Hermotimus the Clazomenian seemed frequently to have his body deferted of the foul, and 1. 2. c. 6. as if it had wandred about in the World, at the p. 89.
Sibott. php. return of it he would relate such things at a di-(rio): 1.3. stance performed, that none could tell of but such 633.9.378. as were prefent; by which means he was long the admiration of fuch as he dwelt amongst. At last being in one of these trances, his enemies seised upon his body and burnt it; by which means the returning foul was disappointed of its usual place of relidence and retreat. Plin. lib. 7. cap. 52. pag.

Sabillic Exempl.

3. Johannes Scotus, the fame who hath treated with fuch fubtilty concerning divine matters, is alfo faid to have been in frequent raptures, in fuch manner, that he hath been observed to sit sometimes for the space of a whole day and more immoveable, with his mind and fenfes bound up, or at least wandring far off from the body. In which condition at length he was taken up by fome fuch as were unacquainted with him, and fo buried a-

4. Refigures, a Presbyter, could at his pleasure civit. Di, deprive himself of all sense, and would do it as 1. 14. 6.23. oft as he was asked; which many did, as defirous to be the eye-witnesses of fo admirable a thing. John H. ... At the imitation of some notes and the tone of la-6.8. P.351, menting perfons, he would lie as one that was cal. Antiq. dead, altogether fenfless of his being pulled or pricked; nay once being burnt with fire, he had no appreheniion or feeling at all of it for the prefent, only the wound was painful to him at his re-turn to himfelf. In these his trances he did not breathe at all, only he would fay, that the voices of men only, if they fpake louder than ordinary, were heard by him, as if they were at some great diffance from him.

Zuing The 5. Thomas Aquinas, by his daily and constant are vol. 1. contemplations, had so accustomed himself, that 1.3. p.223. frequently falling into an Echanic of the mind, he feemed to all that were prefent to be dead : yet in the mean time he gained the knowledge of the abstrufer Mysterics in Divinity; and being returned to himself, he imparted to others the fruits of this his philosophick death both in his Writings and

Converfe. 6. Hieronymus Cardanus, of Millain, writes of variet. rer. himself, that he could pass as oft as he would into 1. 8. 43. fuch an Ecitalie, as only to have a foft hearing of the words of fuch as discoursed by him, but not any understanding of them at all; he felt not any pullings or pinches of him, nor was at fuch times in the least manner fensible of the pains of the Gout, or any other thing, but only such things as were without him. The beginnings of this were first in the head, especially from the brain, diffuting it felf thence all along to the back bone.

was communicated to the whole body, as if a door did open. He adds, that he faw all that he delired with his eyes, not by any force of the mind; and that those images of things did perpetually move, as Woods, Mountains, living Creatures, and what elfe he pleased. He imputes all this to the vigour of his fancy and the subtilty of his

7. The Father of Prestanting, faith St. Augustine, August de was often in fuch an Ecitafie, that upon the return choic Dies was often in the an extrane, that the had been list cape transformed into a Horfe, and that he, with other Horfes, had carried relief and forrage into the cs. p. 67. Camp, whereas his body lay then at his own house in the manner of a dead Corps.

8. The English Histories relate, that Elizabesh Johnstnate Burron, a Maid of Canterbury, had contracted a bill cl. 10. custom of entrancing her felf, and taking away 68.9.3914 her fenses; which first came upon her, by reason of a difease which she had upon her.

### CHAP. XIX.

Of extraordinary things in the Bodies, Fortunes, Death, &c. of divers persons.

Rayellers that have determined to pass through divers Countries, lightly touch those common occurrences that present themselves to every mans eye; but if they meet with any thing extraordinary, thefe they fet a special and particular remark upon, as matter wherewith mens knowledge may be improved, and their curiofity gratified. If I have flaid the longer upon this Chapter, it is possibly for some such reason as this, that the Reader may have fomething, if not so profitable as he could wish, yet not altogether unpleasant in the perusal.

1. Antonius Ciansius, a Book-seller at Pifes some Barthol. ité few years since, putting off a shirt which was made luct ani-

traiter to his body than usual, flames were feen mal.i. 1.
to islue from his back and arms, and that also with 148. a crackling noise, to the affrightment of the whole family. The truth of this is attested as well as the History related by Fortunius Licetus, that great Philosopher of this Age, in the second Book and 28. Chapter of his Commentary of the Caufes of Monfters.

2. That is strange which is recorded of M. Fu- Plut. in C.s. rius Camillus, that though he had gained many im. millo page portant Victories, was often General in the head of an Army, was Cenfor, was five times created art. vol. 9... Dictator, and at four feveral times had trium. L.4. p. 733. phed, and was also called the second Founder of Rome, yet was he never chosen Conful.

3. Nicholas Wotton was termed a Center of Re- Full. Worth. markables, fo many met in his person; he was P.77. Kinh. Dean of the two Metropolitan Churches of Canterbury and Tork; he was the first Dean of those Cathedrals; he was Privy Counfellor to four fuccellive Soveraigns King Henry the Eighth, King Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth; he was employed thirteen feveral times in Embaffies to foreign Princes, and which is not the least remarkable, in the first of Queen Elizabeth he was offered the Archbishoprick of Canterbury, and 1cfuled it: he died 1566.

At first he could perceive a kind of separation from the hears, as if the sould were departing, and this tor in the days of Queen Mary, fled afterwards mints, page.

Erteauthary things that have happened to some persons. Chap. 19.

England, where refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy, and professing himself a Subject to the King of Spain, he was executed at Tyburn, where being cut down half dead, after his privy members were cut off, he rushed on the Executioner, and gave him a blow on the car, to the wonder of the by-standers.

Plin. nat. s. It is faid of Craffits (Grandfather to that List 1.7. Cuffus, who was flain in the Parthian War ) that 6.19. pag. 166. he was never known to laughall his life time, and Frigof. Ex. thereupon was called Agelastin, or the man that Li. c. 6. p. never laught.

6. \* Antonia, the Wife of Drufus, as it is well Solimus (4) Known never lipit; and Pomponius the Poet, one plant, that had fometimes been Conful, never belend.

6.19.2.166. 7. † It is memorable which is recorded of aKing Solin. c.4. named Wazmund, and was the Founder of Warwick 7. 181. Town, that he had a Son named Offa, tall of sta-t Back Cor. ture, and of a good constitution of body, but blind till he was feven years old, and then faw, and

dumb till he was thirty years old, and then fpake.

8. In the first year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth died Sir Thomas Cheney, Lord Warden of the Bak. Chron. Cinque Ports, of whom it is reported for a certain, that his pulfe did beat more than three quarters of an hour after he was dead, as ftrongly as if he had been still alive.

9. George Nevil, fourth Son of Richard Nevil 9. 273. in Earl of Salisbury, was confecrated Bilhop of Exeter when he was not as yet twenty years of age, at twenty five he was made Lord Chancellor of England, and discharged it to his great commenda-tion, his ability supplying the lack of age in him. 10. When I was in Italy, that Paradise of the

Bartholin.

Hill. Ana. World, the outward skin of a Lady of Verona, tomic cent. though lightly touched, did manifeftly flarkle 3. history. with fire: This spectacle so worthy of the research Barthol. de of the inquisitive and curious, is faithfully exposed Ince anim. to the World by the publick Script of Petrus a Ca. 1. 1. 1. 1. 19. ftro, the learned Phylician of Verona, in his Book de Igne lambente, whom I shall follow in the rela-tion of this story. The illustrious Lady Carberina Bure, the Wife of the noble Jo. Franciscus Rambaldus, a Patritian of Verona, of a middle age, indifferent habit of body, her universal temper hot and moift, her liver hot and dry, and fo abounding with bilious and black blood, with its innate fer-vour and an age fit for adultion, increased by vehement grief. This noble Lady the Creator endued with fo stupendous a Dignity and Prerogative of Nature, that as oft as her body was but lightly touched with linen, fparks flew out plentifully from her limbs apparent to her domestick Servants, as if they had been ftruck out of a flint, accompanied also with a noise, that was to be heard by all. Oftentimes when the rubbed her hands upon the fleeve of her fmock that contained the sparkles within it, she observed a slame with a tailed ray running about, as fired exhalations are wont to do: infomuch that her Maids were of tentimes deluded, fuppoling they had left fire in the bed after warming of it in Winter, in which time also fire is most discernible. This fire was not to be feen but in the dark, or in the night : nor did it burn without it felf, though combustible matter was applied to it: nor lastly, as other fire did it cease within a certain time, but with the fame manner of appearance of light it shewed it felf after my departure out of Italy.

Roff. Arcan. 11. I have read (faith Roffe) of one who had a

Fall north into Braham, being trained into the Ship of Mr. Ingrential Parker, an English man, the Master hoised Sail, and over was this Tyrant and Traitor brought into full renewed, if the tough and viscous matter had ing cut off, grew again, and would doubtless have \$ 10. p.86. not been diverted and evacuated by lifues, Purges, and Phlebotomy.

12. Fernelius faith, he faw a Girl that lived in Fernel. de near neighbourhood to him, the ligaments of abdit. icr. whose joynts were so very loose, that you might cast. 1.22 bend and turn any of them this or that way at 6.9.
your pleafure; and that it was 10 with her from the time of her birth.

13. Sir John Mason born at Abington, bred at Donat biff, All-fouls in Oxford, died 1 566. and lies buried in med. 1. 6. the Quire of St. Pault. I remember this Diflick 6.2. p.301. of his long Epitaph.

Tempore quing, suo regnantes ordine vidit, Horum à Consiliu quatuor ille fuit. He faw five Princes which the Scepter bore. Of them was Privy Counsellor to four.

Full Syorth POE- 1375 128.

That is, to Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Q. Mary, and Q. Elizabeth. 14. Thomas Bourchier fuccessively Bishop of Fallsworth.

Worcester, Ely, and Archbishop of Canterbury, and P. 324 Es-Cardinal by the Title of St. Cyriacus in the Baths, Cardinal by the Title of St. Cyriacus in the Baths, being confecrated Bishop of Woreefer, An. 1435, the fourteenth of Henry the Sixth, he died Archbishop of Canterbury 1486, the second of King Henry the Seventh; whereby it appears, that he wore a Miter full fifty one years, a term not to be paralleled in any other person: he saw the Civil Wars of York begun and ended, having the honour to marry King Henry the Seventh to the Daughter of King Edward the Fourth. Nor is it the leaft of wonders, that he lost not himself in the Laby-rinth of such intricate times.

15. Sir Thomas Frowick was made Lord Chief Full worth. Justice of the Common Pleas, in the eighteenth Pres. 183. year of the Reign of King Henry the Seventh, four aiddings. years he fate in his place accounted the Oracle of the Law in his Age, though one of the youngest men that ever enjoyed that Office. He preported to have died floridà juvenute, before full forty years old; fo that he was Chief Justice at thirty five: he died 1506. Octob. 17.

16. That was great and excellent in Socrates, Solin. c.4. that whatever fell out of joy, or otherwise, he re. p. 181. turned with the same countenance he went forth with, and was never feen to be more merry or melancholy than at other times in any alteration of times or affairs.

17. In the Reign of King James, in the year Bat Ciron. 1613. on the 26. of June, in the Parish of Christ- p. 615. Church in Hampshire, one John Hitchel, a Carpenter, lying in bed with a young child by him, was himself and the child burnt to death with a sudden Lightning, no fire appearing outwardly upon him, and yet lay burning for the space of almost three days, till he was quite consumed to ashes.

18. Linear Faloius being Conful of the Tifin Plin R. lani, who at that time rebelled, he deferred them, 6-43. and was thereupon made Conful at Rome; and fo it fell out, that in one and the fame year in which 1.4. p. 727. he was an Enemy to Rome, he triumphed at Rome, and a Conful over those to whom he had been Conful.

19. It is faid of Charles Earl of Valor, that he M. de Serwas the Son of a King, Brother to a King, Uncle 111, p. 163. to a King, and Father to a King, and yet no King himfelf.

20. There was amongst the Magnefians one paulan in Protophanes, who in one and the fame day won Attions the Prize in the Olympick Games, both at Wrast-



Zuing. This ling, and other Games: when he was dead certain Ship, and presently the Ship, as eased of her burden, vol. 2. Thieves opened his Sepulchre, and went into it, hoping to have found something to prey upon, after which many others also went in to behold the one that is, no sabulous Author, faith Sir Richard remains of his body; and this is certain, that his Baker. ribs were found to be not distinct, as those of other men, but from the shoulder to those that are called the fhort ribs, there was only one continued and entire bone instead of the greater ribs.

Solin. c.4.

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21. Some are born with bones concrete and folid, and thefe, they fay, neither fweat nor thirft; fuch a one was Lyodamus the Syraculus, who in the 33. Olympiad had the first Crown of Wraltling: his bones were found to be of a folid fubflance throughout, without any marrow in them, or place for it.

22. A certain Gentleman hath lived many obj. widle. years without any ejection of excrements by stool ob. while years without any ejection of exercising the second of the lift of the second of the sec Noble perfons, about one a clock he rifes from table, after he hath cat and drunk after the management of the perfons, then he vomits up the dinner he had caten the day before, exactly retaining all that he hath newly caten, being to return that by vomiting the day following, as he did that he had caten the day before, exactly retaining all that he hath newly caten, being to return that by vomiting the day following, as he did that he had caten the day before, he cjects it putrid and filthy, not differing from other excrements. In his vomiting the raites it with cafe, without delay, at once calling up a great quantity from his flomach, then washing his mouth with fweet waters, he returns have two ventricles, as those Creatures have that chew the cud, the one of which being newly fit-led, provokes the other to empty it felf by vomit; but the truth of this conjecture will be cleared only by Anatomy, if it will be permitted.

23. A noble Matron in our City for this fix

obf. midie. years space, about ten of the clock in the morning 1.1. 201-29 every day fills a Bason (containing two of our pints) by vomit, fometimes clear, at others black with an acour that flupifies the teeth, fometimes yellow with an extremity of bitternes; fometimes intenfely green with a loathfom finell; at other times white and frothy; yet doth she never vomit

up any thing of what he eat at fupper over night; in other refpects the is of good health, and in that fix years hath been delivered of five children: the is now almost thirty years of age. entire de 24. I faw at Genoa (faith Cardanus) one Antomus Benzus, of the 10wh of Pote warner, he was with an heen good Books as were extant, requesting the thirty four years of age, his complexion was pale, and the pews inhiabiting Jerufalem, that they would fend him their Books translated into the 1.3. p. 295. His near a grew tinn, as to the habit of his man flowed for flowing the was fat, out of the paps of this man flowed for Greek Tongue; they (foraffunch as they were yet fubject unto the Macedonians) fent unto Prolomite, cl. see much of milk, as was almost fufficient to have yet fubject unto the Macedonians) fent unto Prolometric forage field a child, and not only did it run out, but

men have abundance of milk.

Baker.

26. In the time of King Srephen there appeared Pake Chrost. two children, a Boy and a Girl, clad in green in a full unknown, of a strange language, and of a strange diet, whereof the Boy being baptized died shortly after, but the Girl lived to be very old; and being asked from whence they were, she answered they were of the Land of St. Marryn, where there are Christian Churches exercised but that no there are Christian Churches erected, but that no Sun did ever rife unto them: but where that Land is, or how the came hither the her felf knew not. This I the rather write (faith mine Author) that we may know there are other parts of this World than those which to us are known: and this story

mits he raifes it with ease, without delay, at once casting up a great quantity from his stomach, then washing his mouth with sweet waters, he returns to the table, and there eats as much as will suffice till the next day at noon; he cats no break-falls nor suppers, contented with a dinner only. He hash thus continued about twenty years. It of that thus continued about twenty years. It of the comes into my mind, that this Gentleman may have true newer supperse. The supperse as those Creatures have that pen, ituate on the North by the Road, where they perified, and were never feen after. This Piper was called the pyed Piper, because his cloaths were of feveral colours. This ftory is writ and religiously kept by them in their Annals at Hammel, read in their Books, and painted in their Windows, and in their Churches, of which I am a witness by my own fight. Their elder Magistrates, for the confirmation of the truth of this, are work to write in confinition in their sublick are wont to write in conjunction in their publick Books, fuch a year of Chrift, and fuch a year of the Transmigration of the children, &c. It's also observed in the memory of it, that in the street he passed out of, no Piper be admitted to this day. The freet is called Burgelofestrasse; if a Bride be in that street, till she is gone out of it there is no dancing to be suffered.

29. Prolomans, the Son of Lagur, intending to Enfish Reck. erect a Library at Alexandria, and to furnish it biss. biss. with all such good Books as were extant, request. fickled a child, and not only did it run out, but he would first it out with a great force. Such as lave feen the new World aftirm, that most of the new World aftirm, that most of the new have abundance of milk.

In the run of the run out of the new World aftirm, that most of the new would conceal the truth revealed in their Books, would conceal the truth revealed in their Books, 25. Neubrigeoffs and also Huntingdon report of one Raynerus, a wicked Minister of a more wicked Abbot, that crossing the Seas with his Wife, he Book throughout the Old Testament. When as with his iniquity fo over-weighed the Ship, that in | they all came together in prefence of Prolomans, the midlt of the stream it was not able to stir, at and compared their Translations one with another which the Mariners altonished, call lots, and the lot fell upon Repurery; and left this should be thought to happen by chance, they call the lots again and again, and fill the lot fell upon the fame thing with the fame words, and in the fame fentences: fo that the Gentiles again and again, and fill the lot fell upon the fame there is referred to the Scriptures to have R. systems: whereupon they put him out of the been translated by the inspiration of the holy Spi-30. Which rit of God.

Extraozdinary things that have happened to some men. Chap. 19.

Eufeb. Ecel. 30. When Anterus had fate Bishop of Rome for hist. 1.6. one month-only, he died; after whose death it was one monthly ne dect, after whole death it was that Fabianus came from the Country, together with certain others to dwell at Rome, when such a cardinals, thing as never was feen before at the Election of part 3. Li. a Bilinop happened then by the divine and celeftial p. 216. Grace of God. For when all the Brethren had gathered themselves together for to make choice of a Bishop, and many thought upon divers notable and famous men, Fabianus being there present with others, when as every one thought lealt, nay nothing at all of him, fuddenly from above there came a Dove, and relted upon his head, after the example of the Holy Ghost, which in likeness of a

Dove descended upon our Saviour; and so the whole multitude being moved thereat, with one and the fame Spirit of God cryed out chearfully with one accord, that he was worthy of the Bishoprick, and immediately he was taken and in-stalled Bishop.

Social Eccl. 31. Constantine the Emperour going against the bits.1.. Tyrant Maxentius had a certain Vision. It was 62. 1:214. about noon, the day somewhat declining, when he faw in the Sky a lightfom Pillar in form of a Crofs, wherein these words were engraven, In box vince, i. e. In this overcome. This so amazed the Emperour, that he mistrusting his own fight, thee, and bear the same against the enemies, as a fit Banner or token of Victory: which he accordingly did, and was victorious.

Fulgof. Ex. 32. That was a rare instance of propitious For-1.8.6.10. tune which befel Thomas Serrants, who in one and the fame year was confecrated Bishop, elected Cardinal, and also attained to the Popedom by the

age he began to have a fwelling in his forehead; so that about the seventeenth year of his age he had a horn there as big as a mans finger end, which afterwards did admit of that growth and increase, that when he came to be thirty five years old, this horn had both the bigness and resemblance of a Rams horn. It grew upon the midst of his forehead, and then bended backward as far as the coronal future, where the other end of it did fome-times fo slick in the skin, that to avoid much pain he was constrained to cut off some part of the end of it: whether this horn had its roots in the skin or forehead, I know not; but probably being of that weight and bigness, it grew from the skull it felf; nor am I certain, whether this man had any of those teeth which we call Grinders. For two months together the man was exposed to shew in Paris, where (faith Orftitius) in the year 1508. I in company with Dr. Jacobus Faeschius, the publick Profesior at Basil , and Mr. Johannes Eckenstenius, did fee and handle this horn. From Paris he was carried to Orleance, where (as I am informed) he died foon after he came.

34. In the time of a grievous Perfecution Felix Heidfield Presbyter of the City of Nola, by a divine inflinct in Sphing. hid himself in the corner of a ruined Wall, and 6.9. p.250 before the Perfecutors had purfued him thither, a Spider had drawn her web at the mouth of the hole whereinto the Presbyter had put himfelf. His enemies told them, that Felix was crept in at that very place; but they beholding the Spiders web, could not be perfwaded, that any man could enter and lurk there where the Spiders lived and laboured fo fecurely; and thereupon by their departure Felix escaped. Paulinus once Bishop of that City hath these Verses upon this occasion, which I will also try to English

Eccubi Christus adost, tenuissima aranea muro est, At ubi Christus abest, & murus aranea siet. Where God is present, Spiders spin a wall, He gone, our Bulwarks like to cobwebs fall.

35. In the Reign of King Henry the Eighth Sand Triage, there was one Mr. Gresham, a Merchant of Lon- 1:4- p-248; don, who was failing homewards from Pa ermo, a 249. City in Sicily, wherein was dwelling at that time (33,972, one Antonio firnamed the Rich, who had at one 115. time two Kingdoms mortgaged to him by the King of Spain. Mr. Gresham crossed by contrary winds, was constrained to anchor under the Lee demanded of them that were prefent, whether of the Island of Strambulo, where was a burning they perceived the Vision; which when all with Mountain. Now about the mid-day, when for a of the Island of Strombulo, where was a burning one confent had affirmed, the wavering mind of certain space the Mountain used to sorbear sendthe Emperour (understand its of Religion, whether he should become a Christian or not) was settled with that divine and wonderful sight. The night as they durst, where amongst other noises, they following he dreamed that Christ came unto him heard a voice cry aloud, Dispatch, dispatch, the and faid, Frame to the felf the form of a Crofs, Rich Antonio is a coming. Terrified herewith, after the example of the fign which appeared unto they halked their return, and the Mountain prefently vomited out fire; but from so dissual a place they made all the haste they could, and defiring to know more of this matter (fince the winds still thwarted their course) they returned to Palermo, and forthwith inquiring for Antonio, they found that he was dead about the instant, fo near as they could compute, when that voice was heard radial, and a trained to the Popedon by the mane of Nicholas the Fifth.

Pabrit. obf. 33. Francifcus Trovillou was a man of a middle chirug. facture, a full body, badd, except in the hinder canta. 2. obf. part of the head, which had a few hairs upon it;

25. P.104. his temper was morofe, and his demeanour alconic and the middle control with gether ruftick: he was born in a little Village called Mezieres, and bred up in the Woods among the Charcoal men. About the feventh year of his treatment of the charcoal men. About the feventh year of his treatment of the charcoal men. in a folitary devotion.

36. That is much to be admired at, as being Patrit. de little less than a Miracle, which is related of Xe- Regne, 1, 2. nophilus, a Musician, who lived to the age of an tit.3 p.89. hundred and five years without any manner of discase or indisposition of body throughout his whole life.

37. The Governour of Mountmarine belieged Johnst. nat: by Augustus, the base Son of the Prince of Salucia, hist cl. 10. was called forth as it were to parley, and then 63. art.6; held Prifoner; he was threatned with death, if p. 322. he yielded not up the place, and was so frighted with the apprehensions of this undeferved death, that he fweat blood over all his body.

CHAP

Of matters of importance and high Defigns either promoted, or made to miscarry by small matters, or strange

Lutarch tells us of a certain Painter, who was very intent upon drawing of the foam that flould come from the mouth of a Horse, which he had before him in his Tablet; but with all his Art and care he could not compass the expressing of it in such manner as the nature of the thing required: whereupon in a great rage he threw his Pencil at the Table, which light fo fortunately, as it happily performed all that which had so long defeated his utmost skill. Thus meer cafualty and chance brings to light, and other ways performes that in matters of greater importance, which hath feemed out of the power of prudence it felf to effect or prevent.

1. There is a people in Spain called Los Patod.1. §.5. tuecos, who fome threefore and odd years fince
cyili. §.7.
p. 251. Duke of Alvan. This people were then all favage, though they dwelt in the centre of Spain,
not for from Tally and not not had not to the not far from Toledo, and are yet held part of the Aborigines that Tubalcain brought in: being hemmed in and imprisoned as it were by a multitude of huge and craggy mountains, they thought that behind those mountains there was no more earth, and so lived, unknown to all Spain, till discovered

by this odd accident to lately.
2. When Dien went to free Syracufe from the grievous and infamous Tyranny of Dionyslus, it fell out, that Dionyslus himself was then in Italy about other business, which fell out fortunately for Dion. For whereas he was arrived at Sicily with finall forces and greater courage than prudence, Timocrates (the chiefest of the Tyrants friends) and whom he had left his Substitute in the Kingdom, did forthwith fend him a Messenger with Letters to fignifie the coming of Dion, the instability of the minds of his Subjects, that he should return with all fpeed, unless he would be totally deserted. The Messenger had happily paffed the Seas, and was landed on the shore, intending to foot it to Caulonia, where Dionysius then was. Being upon the way, he met with one of his acquaintance, who had newly offered a Sacrifice, and did friendly give him a part of it, he put it into the bag by his fide, where was also Timocrates his Letter; he went on his journey, and being overtaken with the night, and weary, cast himself upon the ground to take fome fhort repofe. He was not far from a Wood from whence came a Wolf, who finelling the flesh, came and took the bag from where it lay by his side. Soon after the man waking, and finding his bag with his Letter gone, in fear of being severely punished, he durst not go on to Dionysius, but turned off another way. By this means Dionyfins had later information of his Affairs than the necessity required; and so having lost his Kingdom, was fain to betake himfelf to the Ferula, and turn School-master in

camer. of m. 3. The Duke of Burbon led a Royal Army a-Jubelie gainst Rome, with intention to surprize it upon the fudden; but whereas he was utterly unprovided | place, that not only the men within were not a-

of great Guns to take it by assault, a strange and unthought of accident administred to him an opportunity for the taking of the City. For an Enfign, who had the charge of a ruined part of the Wall (perceiving Burbon, with fome others, break into a Vineyard, that from thence he might take view of the City, in what place it was most expugnable) was so possessed with fear, that whereas he thought to run into the City, he descended the ruined place, with his Enfign advanced, and marched directly towards the Enemy. Burbon that faw the man tend towards him, and fuppoling that others followed to make a Sally upon him, flood still, with intention to sustain the assault with those about him, till the rest of his Army were come up to him. The Ensign was got al-most three hundred paces without the City, when by hearing the Alarm and cry of Burbon's Army, he returned to himfelf, and as one newly awaked from fleep, having recollected himfelf, he retires, and re-enters the ruined place by which he had descended. Burbon admiring this action of the man, caused scaling Ladders to be advanced to that part of the Wall: and having there flain the Enfign, his Souldiers broke into the City, and took it.

4. A finall matter gave also the occasion of the camin opinitaking of Belgrade by the Turks, a place equally subsissive fortified both by Art and Nature. The Gover-cint. cap. nour went to Buda to the Court, to procure some so. p. 367. Pay for his Souldiers; leaving the Town without any Commander in chief, when he came he was delayed and frustrated in his expectation by the Treasurer; whereupon not daring to return to the Garrison without a supply, and the Turks in the mean time facing the place with a moderate Army, the hearts of the Souldiery and Inhabitants fo failed them, that not expecting any relief, they yielded up the place. Thus Belgrade came into the power of the Truks, which all agree might have been preferved by the feafonable fending of

a small sum of money.
5. Urspergensis and other Historians write of camer. oper.
the Humnes, that they lived on this side the Lake subsission. and Fens of Meoth, only addicting themselves to 6.80. Pag. hunting, without being folicitous whether there 368. were any other Countries or not: for they thought there was no Land nor Inhabitants on the other side of Meotis. But one time by accident certain Hunters beheld a Stag passing over the Fens, and standing still sometimes, as if making tryal if the place was passable or not, till at last he was got fafe on the other side. They looked upon this as an unwonted and marvellous thing; fo that following the Stag at a distance, they also at last got upon the Continent, where finding it inhabited by the Scythians, they returned, and gave their Country-men an account of their discovery; who having collected a great Army, passed the Fens, and surprizing the Scythians, who dreamed of nothing less than so sudden an affault, they oppreffed them. Whence afterwards they marched with fuch fortune and felicity, that they rendred themselves terrible to the whole World.

6. The Gauls had belieged the Capitol at Rome, Liv. hist. and having by accident found out a way where it 15, p.202. might be climbed up, they in the midft of night Camer.com. fent one unarmed before as their Guide, and then p, 368. with mutual afliftances, and drawing up one another, as the nature of the place did require, they had in such silence arrived to the top of it in one

Chap 21. The force of Example and the Imitation of Come men.

ware in the leaft, but the Dogs, otherwife watchful Creatures, gave no notice of their approaches. But within there were certain Geefe that were confecrated to Jimo, which rendred at that time more vigilant through the want of provision in the place, gave the first Alarm by their cackling and clapping of their wings. M. Manlius, who three years past had been Conful, was raised up by this unufual noife; a warlike person he was, and differning the danger, took Arms, raifed the rest, overthrew the foremost that were now mounted the Wall, and by this unufual means the Capitol was faved, all the Gauls being forced to haften off, or to leave their dead bodies at the foot of that Hill they had newly climbed.

that Hill they had nevly climbed.

7. The Arragonians had a defign upon Cifbilis in Claremont, a well fortified place, and in the night the Watch being affect, having applied their fealing Ladders, had mounted a Rock, tacame.opr. ken one Tower of the Caftle, erected the Effign of their King upon it, and were now marching to of their King upon it, and were now marching co-cent. 1. 629, a fecond, which they had also carried with little e. p. 369, ado, but that there was a Hawk there perched, ado, but that there was a Hawk there perched, which being awaked, made fuch noise and cry. that the Governour was thereby raifed, and the Watch awaked, finding that the Enemy had gained entrance, they lighted up three Torches, a fign agreed upon to halten their friends to their relief; who coming with speedy and scalonable succurs, occasioned the Arragonians to relinquish their enterprise.

Horod. 1.3. 8. Niger had fortified the Mountain Taurus a-P. 142. gainst the Army of Severus in such manner, that Camer. oper. it was now made inaccessible; so that the Party fubcisive. of Severus had no hope of doing any good upon to. p. 369. them; when a great fnow fell, with showres of rain, the pallage of which from the Mountain being intercepted by the Fortifications, it at last grew fo strong, that it bore away all before it; which the Souldiers that stood there to guard the passages, perceiving, they immediately sted, and left all free to the Army of Severis, who then cassiy passing Taurus, fell into Glicia, believing that the Gods themselves sought for them.

9. C. Marius had besieged a Castle in Numidia,

which by Nature and Fortifications feemed to be while he remained in these thoughts, a private Ligarian Souldier that went out of the Camp to get water, being got on the other sides. get water, being got on the other fide of the Cantle, perceived fome Cockles creeping amongst the stones; these he followed, and got divers of them, till at last his eagerness in gathering of them had brought him to the top of the Mountain: where having taken full view of all fuch things as might be useful, he returns and acquaints the General with such observations as he had made. Marius made fuch use of the occasion. that assaulting the Enemy behind as well as before, he became Master of that strong place: and, faith Saluft, the temerity of Marius, corrected by

### CHAP. XXI.

Of such as have framed themselves to an imitation of their Superiours or others, with the force of Example in divers things.

Pon the Coast of Normay the Air is so subtilly piercing, that it doth insensibly benum the members, chills the blood, and brings upon the man a certain death, if not with speed prevented. Our over-fondness in the imitations of the Examples of our Superiours, when they are evil, or too costly for us, will prove as pernicious to us.

as pernicious to us.

1. Gallus Vibius was a man first of great elo. Cal. Rhod. quence, and then of great madness, which sifed data, lib. not on him so much by accident as his own affer the contraction, so long mimically initiating mad men, Full holy that he became one: And Tully confessed, that starts, 1.3; whiles he laughed at one Hircus, a very ridiculous 122 pagman, Dum illum rideo, saith he, pore fatting im ille.

While I laugh at him I am almost become the

fame kind of person. fame kind of person.

2. One of the Queens of China had mishapen Alvarize, feet; she, to mend that natural desect, used to semedbiss. I swathe them to bring them to a better form: that Chinapart which she did out of a kind of necessity, the rest strategy out of gallantry: for from their Linsbot, do at this day out of gallantry: for from their Linsbot, very infancy they swathe their childrens seet Poyages, straiting them so as to hinder their growth. 1. 1. 2.2. Certainly the generality of them have so little, p. 40. that one might reasonably doubt, whicher so small seet could belong to a humame body grown up to its full stature. Now this practice had its original from that use of the Queens.

3. Sir Philip Calhrope, who lived in the Reign Full worth.

3. Sir Philip Calthrope, who lived in the Reign Full worth of King Henry the Seventh, had fent as much pag. 270. Cloth of fine French Tawny, as would make him Northfeld. a Gown, to a Taylor in Norwich. It happened one John Drakes, a Shoomaker, coming into the Shop, liked it so well, that he went and bought of the which by Nature and rotting inspectations reflect to be impregnable; he was now in great anxiety about fame as much for himfelf, enjoying the Taylor to make it of the fame affition. The Knight being informed hereof, commanded the Taylor to cut the expectation of fome good Fortune that had

> 4. Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, was Full worth. an unimitable Preacher in his way, and fuch Pla-Pag. 20%.
> giaries who have often ftoln his Sermons, could London. never steal his preaching, but could make nothing of that whereof he made all things as he defired. of that whereof he made all things as he defired.
> Pious and pleafant Bishop Felton, his Contemporary and Colleague, endeavouring in vair in his Sermons to assimulate his stile, and therefore said merrily of himself, I had almost marryl my own natural Trot by endeavouring to imitate his artificial Amble. This peerless Frelate died 1626.
> 5. It was of old a custom of the Ethopians, that Diad.Similific the King by any accident or cause was maimed for Antiquism on the College of the Linkshop to Content of the College of the Colleg

> in any of his limbs, his Domesticks and Familiars 1.3 f. 1.
> would voluntarily weaken themselves in those Directs met parts; for they thought it uncomely for them to moreb. 1. 2. walk upright, and their King to halt, or that ice p. 65: ing him but with one eye, themfelves fhould have two. Also when the King died, his particular friends used to kill themselves, supposing that such Hish h

mony of unfeigned friendfnip.
6. Salmoneus and Alladins, the one whereof lived at Alba in Italy, and the other at Elis in Ar-cadia, would needs imitate the Thunder and Lightning of Jupiter; but both with a just reward of their prefumptuous impiety, were thruck with fire from Heaven.

Clarks mir.

7. When Charles the Fifth went out of Italy to 6.75. p.us-338. be crowned Emperour, being much troubled with the headach, he cut his hair short, the great Courtiers prefently followed his fashion and example; fo that wearing long hair, efteemed fo much for many Ages before, grew quite out of fashion in

Carles mir. 8. When Don John of Austria, base Son to Countries, because the hair on the left side of his temples grew upright, he used with his hand to put back all the hair from his forehead; and because that baring of the forehead seemed to look handfomly in him, thence came the fashion of combing and keeping the hair up with wearing of

Mobile mutatur femper cum Principe vulgus, faith

The people vary too Just as their Princes do.

Regis ad exemplum totus componitur orbis. The whole World use to take The pattern Princes make.

Cal. Rhad. 1. 2. 1. 10.

9. Tatianus the Orator was firnamed the Ape, because he was able to express any thing by a most ingenious imitation.

Lipf.monit. l. i. c. 8.

10. Alexander the Great carried his neck fomewhat awry, and thereupon all the Courtiers and Great men took up the fame as a fashion, and framed themselves to his manner, though in so mall

11. The luxury of the Romans was exceeding and whole Families unto the time of Vespasian: love and fear of the Prince fwayed more with the people than the Law it felf.

he could have made a notable Forger and Counterfeiter of Writings.

Contractive of vorticings.

13. When King Henry the Eighth of England, about the year 1521, did cut his hair flort, immediately all the English were so moved with his soft-9.388 example, that they were 18.28. example, that they were all fhorn, whereas before they used to wear long hair.

14. Lewis the Eleventh , King of France, used to fay he would have his Son Charles understand 66. p. 298. Onlying of the Latine Language further than this: Qui nescit diffimulare, nescit regnare, He that knows not how to dissemble, knows not how to reign. This advice of King Lewis was fo evil interpreted by the Nobles of France, that thereupon they be-

an end of life was honourable, and also a testi- | gan to despise all kind of learning. On the contrary, when Francis the First snewed himself a mighty Favourer of learning and learned men, most men in imitation of his example did the

> 15. Erneftus, Prince of Lunenburg, complaining Luther, Calto Luther of the immeasurable drinking that was log. menfal. at Courts, Luther replied, That Princes ought to P. 459-look thereunto: Ah! Sir, faid he, we that are Princes do fo our felves, otherwife it would long fince have gone down: Manent exempla regentum In vallgus. When the Abbot throweth the Dice, the whole Covent will play.

16. Queen Anne, the Wife of King James, had Trenchfield a Wen in her neck; to hide which she used to hist. imptowear a Ruff: and this they fay was the original and ved, p.84. first occasion of that fashion, which soon after spread it self over the most part of England.

17. A certain Duke of Bavaria, before he went clarks mir. to his Diet or Council, used to call his Servant to cap. 107. bring him water in a Bason, in the bottom where- P. 539. of was flamped in Gold the Image of Cato Major, that so he might fix the impression of his Image in his mind, the imitation of whose vertues he had

prudently proposed for his practice.

18. The Emperour Charles the Fifth having re-clarks mir. figned his Kingdom, and betaken himfelf to a cap. 128. Monastery, laboured to wash out the stains of his p. 652.

defiled Conficience by Confession to a Priest, and with a Discipline of platted Cords he put himself to a constant and sharp Penance for his former wicked life. This Discipline his Son King Philip ever had in great veneration, and a little before his death commanded it to be brought unto him, as it was stained in the blood of Charles his Father. Afterwards he fent it to his Son Philip the Third, to be kept by him as a Relique and a facred Monument.

19. Antoninus Caracalla being come to Troy, vi- zning. This fitted the Tomb of Achilles, adorning it with a att.vol.21. Crown, and drefling it with flowers, and framing 1.3. pag. himfelf to the imitation of Achilles, he called Fe. 3810. Li. 8. great in their Feafts, Cloaths, Houshold-stuff, flus his best beloved Freed-man by the name of Patroclus. While he was there Festus died, made and it was so confirmed amongst them, that it could not be restrained by the force of those many same takes that were made against it. But when he came to be Emperour, of it self it streight became honourably, using all the same Rites as Achilles had out of fashion: for while he himself observed the done in the Funerals of Patroclus. In this perforancient manner both in his diet and attire, the mance, when he fought for hair to cast upon the funeral Pile, and that he had but thin hair, he was laughed at by all men; yet he caufed that little he had to be cast into the fire, being clipped off 5ati. Lil.

12. It is faild of the Emperour Titus Velpafian,
That he could write in Cyphers and Characters
moft fwiftly, firiving by way of foot and mirth
with his own Secretaries and Clerks, whether he or they could write fastest: also he could imitate he called the Macedonian Phalana, causing them and express exactly any hand-writing whatsoever to use such Arms as were used when Alexander he had once feen; fo that he would often profess was alive, and commanded the Leaders of the Roman Legions to take upon themselves the names of such Captains as served Alexander in his Wars.

CHAP.

### CHAP. XXII.

Of the Authority of some persons amongst their Souldiers and Countrymen, and Seditions appealed by them divers wavs.

Ear Affos there are flones, which in few days not only confume the flesh of dead bodies, but the very bones too; and there is in Palestine an Earth of the same operation and quality. Thus there are some men, who by their fingular prudence and authority, are able not only to cease the present tumult and disorder of a people, but to take fuch effectual course, that the very feeds and causes of their fermentation and diftemper should be utterly confumed and removed. Of what force the prefence of forme, and the eloquence of others hath been in this matter,

Sabel. Ex.

Chap. 22.

for the War into Aprea, in Legionaries at rooms role up in a general mutiny, defiring to be diff. banded and difcharged from the War: Cefar, though otherwife perfwaded by all his friends, went out to them, and flewed himself amongst the enraged multitude. He called them Quiries, that is, Commoners of Rome, by which one word he for the commoners of Rome, that they made and fishined from the thought good. When they saw they seemed and fishined from that they made and the same of the common 2354 rose up in a general mutiny, desiring to be dif-Zung. Thi-atr. vol. 3. banded and discharged from the War: Casar, 1-9.9-974, though otherwise perswaded by all his friends, shamed and subdued them, that they made anfiver, they were Souldiers, and not Commoners; for them) and that they prevailed nothing with and being then by him publickly difcharged, they did not without difficulty obtain of him to be reflored to their Commissions and places.

 2. Arcagathus the Son of Agathocles had flain Lycifcus (a great Captain) for fome intemperate 1.20.9.671. words; whereupon the friends of the dead put ignominious death, thought in case he must suffer, he had better die by the hands of his own Soul-diers: fo laying afide the Royal Purple, and put-ting on a vile garment, he came forth to them; filence was made, and all ran together to behold the novelty of the thing; when he made a Speech to them agreeable to the present state of things, he told them of the great Exploits he had formerly done; that he was ready to die, if his Souldiers possessed with fear, as out of an over-desire of life now ready to inflict the wound, the whole Army

1.2. p. 3.2 mon people fo incenfed againft the rich men and can the Senate, that all things were now tending to that rules all; and fo difmiffed them in quier.

mitted amongst them, is faid thus to have spoken : Plut. in Co. Upon a time there arose a great sedition amongst violano, the other members of the body against the belly, p. 216. the eyes, ears, hands, feet, and tongue faid, they each of them performed their several offices to the body; but the belly doing nothing at all, as a King, enjoyed their labours, and confumed upon it felf all those things that were purchased with the fweat of the rest. The belly confessed; that these things were true, and that if it pleased them from henceforth they should allow it nothing: nemers decreed it amongst themselves, that nothing should be given to the belly; when this had been observed for some little time, the hands and feet lost their strength, and all the other members became slothful, sick, or immoveable; then at last they perceived, that the food which was allowed to the belly, was of equal advantage to all the rest of the members as to it self, and so returned to their former obedience. When the people had heard this Fable, they understood thereby, that the Wealth which was in the hands of Great men, was also advantageous to themfee in the Chapter following.

1. Caius Cafar the Dictator intending to transfer the War into Africa, his Legionaries at Rome ciled to the Fathers.

there being no Enemy, there was no further use indignation and clamour they cryed out, that they would be difiniffed, hoping by that means to obtain what they defired. Cafar knowing that it became not a Prince to feem to be compelled by words; whereupon the friends of the dead put the Army into fuch a commotion, that they demanded Arcaga athus to death, and threatned the fit, and that therefore in the first place he did diffame punishment to Agathocles himself, unless he miss those that had warred with him against Andame punishment to Agatoocies namers, unjets not did yield up his Son. Besides this, divers Captains with their Companies spake of passing over to the Enemy. Agatoocies searing to be delivered into the hands of the Enemy, and so to be put to some the hands of the Enemy, and so to be put to some make ule of one of them, though they should not make ule of one of them, though they should not some some statement of them. ver fo earnestly defire it. At the hearing of which, they faid no more, but returned to their

5. Severus the Emperour being ill of the Gout, Peach mel-while he was warring in Britain, his Souldiers ap life bith. prehensive of some evil consequence from his in. tom.2. page disposition, took his Son Bassianus ( whom he before had made his Affociate in the Empire) and faluted him by the name of Augustus, determishould think it expedient, for he was never yet so ning to secure him in the Title and Power they had given him. Severus understanding this dan-And when he had told them, that themselves fhould be witnesses hereof, he drew his Sword, as Son, together with all the Tribunes, Centurions, one that was about to kill himself; and being and Cohorts that were concerned as Authors of the Sedition, to appear before him, in fuch mancryed out he should not do it, and that they had ner as guilty persons are wont. The Army was forgiven him. So he was perswaded by the Army terrified with this his manner of proceeding, and to re-afflume his Royal Habit, and was fully restore falling prostate before him upon the to re-affirme his Royal Habit, and was fully reftored with their great applaufe.

3. A great Sedition was in Rome, and the common people fo incenfed against the rich men and the common people for in

ruine and destruction, when the Senate sent unto | 6. Pupienus, Balbinus, and Gordianus the Third Perelimitruine and destruction, when the Senate tent unto
Lonic. The people one to perswade them: this was Mestr. P. 376. nemins. Agrippa, an eloquent man, who being adthe first was sent against Maximinus, the other found professional professio

of Rome, Balbinus found that his Authority availed not to appeale this commotion; whereupon he caused the Child Gordianus arrayed in Purple to be brought forth, and fet upon the shoulders of a very tall man, to be shewed to the Souldiery and people. No fooner was the Princely Boy beheld by them, but that the love and confideration they had of him, brought both the Souldiery and peo-

ple to a mutual concord.

9. Contain. 7. Alexander the Great had 30000 young men 1.10. pres of the fame age, that he caused to be instructed 307. in the military Discipline of the Grecians, and armed as the Macedonians: these came to his Army, med as the Macedonans: their came on a Amary,
Predimilli and he called them Epigoni or his posterity. The
Macedonians research their coming ill, especially
when the King in an Oration of his to the Army told them, that he would difmis them that were become unferviceable through age or wounds, and fend them home with honour. The Macedonians were highly incenfed with this his Oration, interpreting his words as if he despised them, and looked upon them all as unferviceable: whereupon, without regard to their Commanders, or prefince of the King, with a tumultuous noise and military violence, they cryed out, that they would all be ditinised, adding, that he and his Father should war together, scoffingly intending Jupiter Hammon. When Alexander heard this, grinding his teeth for anger, he leapt with his Captains from his Tribunal, rushed into the midst of them, and having noted thirteen of those that had spoken most boldly, he laid hands on them, and delivered them as Prifoners to his guard, no man opposing him. The Army before so fierce, were feiled with a fudden fear at this his procedure; and when they faw their fellows led to Execution, they remained as men supplied, and expecting what the King would determine of them all. The next day they were prohibited the fight of the King, he only admitting the Afian Souldiers to his prefence; whereupon they fet up a mournful cry, and faid, they would all die, if the King would perfift in his anger against them. He continued resolute, called the strangers to an Aslembly, ordering the Macedonians to stay in their Camp, made the *Persians* his Guard and his Apparitors, and by these punished the Mutineers. This the Macedonians took patiently; but when they knew that the Persians had Leaders appointed them, were formed into Troops, and Micedonian names given them, and themselves ignominiously rejected; they were no longer able to restrain their grief, but came to the Palace, laid down their Arms at the Gates, and retaining only their under-garments, they stood at the door, with great humility and tears befeeching to be admitted, and defiring the King to fatisfie himfelf rather with the punishment than reproach of them. When Alexander was informed of this, he came forth, and beholding their afflicted estate, he wept with them; and having modefuly reproved them, and then commending their modelty that gave him occasion to pardon them, he received them

> Callipolis. At Rapalus he had taken Franciscus Spinola of Genoa, with eight Captains of Gallies,

two staid in Rome. When a great Sedition arose | ted a Procurator of St. Mark, and his authority betwirt the Pretorian Souldiers and the people | was so great amongst the people. that (when a was fo great amongst the people, that (when a mighty sedition arose of the Mariners and Seamen, who in great numbers were come out of Istria and Dalmatia to furnish out the Fleet against Philip Duke of Millain ) this man by his presence alone (though fick) did appeafe them, and that too, when the command of the Duke himfelf was not regarded, the authority of the Decem viri contemned, and the power of all the Guards drawn out against them availed not. In this state of things fuch was the Majesty of this one private person, that as men affrighted, the seditious sled all away at the fight of him.

### CHAP. XXIII.

Of such Princes and persons as have been fortunate in the finding of hid Treasures, and others that were de-Inded in the like expectations.

Ome men have as wilfully cast away their Riches, as Crates the Philosopher is said to have done his, and upon much the like pretences, as looking upon them to be the fuel of all forts of vices, and fearing to be undone by them: whereas if Riches prove hurtful to any man, it is no fault of theirs, but his only that makes an evil use of them, and to a wise man they are the Handmaids and Assistants to his Vertues. It is happy therefore for fome men, that the Earth should for ever conceal her Treasures from them, feeing their greatness would be an obstru-ction to their goodness; but whensoever she shall disclose her Riches, may they ever be put into such hands as will make others better, and themfelves no worfe by them.

1. Tiberius the fecond Emperour of Greece, was zuine, Theexceedingly fortunate in this kind; he feeing ma- atr. vol. 3. ny (as they passed by a certain Cross) that they 1.1. P.592. would ever go on the upper fide thereof as led thereunto with a kind of devotion: he commanded that this Crofs should be taken away, and set in some other place. They that were employed in the digging of it up, found underneath, beyond all hope or expectation, very rich Treasure. He found besides, the huge Wealth of Narses, which he had hid in his house a little before he died, having killed all those that knew any thing thereof, fave a young child whom he made to give his promife, with many oaths and execrati-ons, that he should never speak word of it to any body. But when this child was grown old, and long after the decease of Narses, he revealed the matter to Tiberius, who found in the place an incredible Mass of Gold and Silver.

2. Gentran King of Burgundy dreamed that he cameroperfound Treasure hid in a Cave within a certain subscission Mountain; when he awaked, he sent away some purpose to dig in the same place, who there p. 287.

him occalion to pardon them, he received them again to his favour, and difmissed, as he before intended, the unserviceable with rich Presents, and Letters to Antipater in their favour.

| Applied to discordingly | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 10 Zaing, This 8. Petrus Lauretanus was the Venetian Admijacent Isles, there was found in Applia a Statue of contr. cap.

att. vol.3. ral, he had overthrown the Navy of the Turks at 19,948. Collection At Brain had been able to the Turks at 19,948. with this Inscription : Calendis Maii , oriente Sole, aureum caput habebo, that is, The first day of May, and three Counfellors; whereupon he was crea- at Sun rifing, I shall have a golden head. There

# Chap. 24. The manner of Election of some Princes and their Investiture. 605

May being come, at the rising of the Sun, the the service. Saracen observed the shadow of the Circle that was about the head of this Image, and in the fame place where the shadow was, caused them to dig: which they did, and when they were come very deep, they found a mighty Treasure, which came in good season for the Prince, for it served to de-fray the charge of the War he made at that time. The Saracen, befides the grant of his liberty (which he preferred before all other things) was bountifully rewarded, and fent away with many

employed in this work, or that he supposed to have any knowledge hereof he caused to be slain, Voices above twenty five, is the man whom they to prevent all discovery. But one Bienlis a Ca-pronounce to be elected, and adjudge him to be to prevent all discovery. But one Biculis a Captain (who though he knew thereof) had accidentally made his escape, revealed the matter to the Emperour Trajanus, who causing diligent fearch to be made, found it. Upon this account the Emperour Trajanus, who cauting diligent of Authoria inc, when they renter upon the policies fearch to be made, found it. Upon this account divers ancient Inscriptions in Marble are found to from the Town of St. Vitus (in a Valley where att. vol. 3.

Jovi Inventori, Diti Patri, Terra Matri, detellis Dacie Thefauris, Cafar Nerva Trajanus, Aug.

5. Cacilius Baffus with much confidence and excom. Right, ultation comes to Nero, and told him, that it was ground in Affick, was hid a flupendous mass of Treasure not stamped, but in Bullion, reposited there of old by Q. Dido coming from Tyrus. This swas over-lightly credited, the Orators and Poets made it the subject of their declamations and residuely the full state of the subject of their declamations and residuely the subject of the subje cital to the people; the Gallies were fent to fetch it, but returned empty of any thing but shame and

obloquy; and as Tacitus observes, the expectation of Riches was amongst the causes of the publick nxtor. offi- 6. Aminocles the Magnessan, while he was busy-cin. lib. 2. ing himself in digging and turning up the earth, 6-23. p.98. found divers Cups and Vesselsof Silver and Gold,

and much Treasure, which in times past had been

there hidden by the Persians.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the Election and Inauguration of Princes in Several Places and Nations.

THE fafety and profesrity of the people is highly concerned in the ability and inthey shall intrust the Government; and therefore

was not any that could folve this Riddle that manage their choice of him with juch wifdom, could any where be found. At last a Saracen then that if possible they may not be imposed upon, Priloner, offered himfelf to expound the Infeription, upon promife that when he had done it, he
fhould be fet at free and full liberty. The Prince |

Charles and point in points in poi gave him affurance thereof, and the first day of to his person, without which he can do them lit-

1. Contarenus describes the Election of the Howels Re-Duke of Venice on this manner: Prefently upon pub. of Venter the Vacancy all the Gentry, above thirty years of nice, p. 34. age, do assemble, fo many as meet cast their names atr. vol. 3. into a Pot, and in another are just fo many Balls, 1.4.p.720. whereof thirty only are gilt, then a child draweth schille.log. for each, till the thirty gilt ones be drawn, for dead. I which thirty the child draweth again a fecond philogophy. 127. Balls. The nine fo drawn nominate forty, out camer. oper.

4. Decebalus the King of Dacia, by the hands [about of Captives only, turned the course of five, out of whom nine are again by Lot set apart; 63.9.285 in the midst of the Chanel caused a deep Vault to be digged, wherein he bestowed a mighty Mass of one of the Senate, of the best and principal Silver and Gold, and all fuch things as were with him of greatest estimation, even such precious Li-quors as would keep: and this done, he restored think most worthy, the scrolls are mingled together River to its wonted course. All that he had ther, and then drawn; the fitness of the persons thus drawn is discussed, and he who hath most

created Duke with all folemnities.

of Austria use, when they first enter upon the post- 1.2. a. 1. there are yet seen the ruines of a great City, the 1.4. p. 715. name of which is now lost to the memory of man) Pur. Greg. there is a great stone : upon the day that the Duke de Ripub. comes to take pollellion of that Dutchy, a Coun- 1, 7, 6, 15; try-man chosen by Lot mounts the stone, and 289. stands betwixt a lean Cow and a Mare, furrounded with a multitude of Rusticks. The Duke of revealed to him in a dream, that within his Austria descends into the Valley, cloathed in great distance the coming of the Prince, as one that was feifed with wonder (in the Liburnian Tongue which they use) demands of the Ruflicks about him, who that is, that with fo proud a port, walk, and equipage is coming to wards him? They tell him, that it is the Prince of the Country. The Country man demands a-gain, if he be a just Judge, if he have a care of the common fafety of the Country; if he be a Servant or Free man, if worthy of that honour, and if he be a true Christian? Which when they that are about him have affirmed, he again asks by what right he will drive him from that stone? Then the Earl of Goritia, being now come near, replies, He will drive thee away by the gift of fixty Crowns, and of those Cattel that are by thee: he will free thee and thy family from all publick burdens; and besides thou shalt have those Princely Robes, which he hath laid by. The Country man at the hearing of this, giving the Prince a gentle blow upon the cheek, admonishes him that he be just, and taking the Cattel that were by him, returns home. The Prince leaps tegrity of that person in whose hands upon the stone, and brandishes his drawn Sword, they shall intrust the Government; and therefore and promises that he will administer Institute to all in places where the supreme Ruler is elective, they that desire it; and so descending, he goes to the

2. It is a strange custom which the Archdukes Fulgos, Ex.

there hears all the complaints of the people.

3. The Election of the Pope is made most com-Hist. com.

3. The Election of the Pope is made most configuration monly in this manner: In the Popes Palace on the Hill Vatican are, amongst other Buildings, five Halls, two Chappels, and a Gallery feventy foot long: the Gallery is appointed for Conference, one Chappel for the Mais and for the Election, or Chappel for the Lubbs are for the Cardinals. the other with the Halls are for the Cardinals Lodgings: every Hall hath two rows of Chambers, which are purposely for the time, made of green or Violet Cloth. To each Cardinal is allowed four Servants to lie in his Chamber. They that are once within are compelled, unless they be fick, still to continue there; and such as are once out, are no more permitted to go in, lest by that means the Cardinals should maintain Intelligence with any foreign Princes. To this Conclave (for by this name the place of the Election is called) is but one door, to which belongeth four Locks and as many Keys: one Key is in the keeping of the Cardinals, one of the City-Bishops, one of the Roman Nobility, and one of the Malter of the Ceremonies. There is in this door a Wicket or Hatch, which is opened only at dinners and suppers, whereof the Master of the Ceremonies keepeth the key. At this hole the Cardinals Servants receive their meat, every dish being first diligent-ly searched, lest any Letters should be conveyed in them. As for the Lodgings, they have neither nn them. As for the Lougings, they have neither holes nor windows to give light, so that there they make day of Wax-candles. And lest the Pope should be made by force, both the City and Conclave are strongly guarded. When the Cardinals are going to Election, the Priviledges of the Cardinals are recited, which every one sweareth to observe, in case he be chosen Pope. Then the Master of the Ceremonies ringing a Bell, calleth them to Mass: which ended, there is brought to every Cardinal a Chair, and therein a fcroll of all every Cardinal a Chair, and the character of an the Cardinals names. Before the Altar it felf is fer a Table covered with a purple Cloth, where upon is fet a Chalice and a filver Bell, and about it fix flools, on which fit two Cardinal Bifhops, two Cardinal Priefts, and two Cardinal Deacons. Every Cardinal writeth his voice in a piece of pa-Every Cardinal written his voice in a piece of paper, gooth to the Altar, prayeth God to guide him in the Election, putteth his voice into the Chalice, and departeth to his feat. The first Bishop taketh out all the papers, and delivereth them to the first Deacon, who unfoldesh each of them, readeth (without mentioning the name of the Elector) the name of the Elected; and every Cardinal in his particular fcroll noteth how many voices every one hath. The account boing made, the first Priest having the like scroll, pronounceth who hath most voices: which done, the Priest ringeth a filver Bell, at which call the Master of the Ceremonies bringeth in a Pan of coals, and burneth all the little papers, wherein the names of the elected were written. He that hath the molt voices (fo that his voices exceed the proportion of two parts of three) is acknowledged Pope, and adored by the rest of the Cardinals: but if they exceed not this number, they must begin all anew. If in the space of thirty days the Election be not fully ended, then must the Cardinals be kept from fire, light, and victuals till they are fully agreed. The Wicket which we before mentioned, is called the golden Gate, at which

Temple, and takes upon him his Princely Robes and Office. After he hath feafted, he afcends a his fatherly benediction, and remitteth to them Tribunal that is placed for him in the fields, and | all their fins. Then striketh he continually on the fame door with a golden Mallet, which whilfthe is doing, workmen without break it open. The chips, itones, dust and dirt, which fall from the Gate, while it is opening, are gathered and preferved as choicest Reliques, and the golden Mallet is usually given to that Cardinal who is in most grace with the new Pope.

4. The Tartarians when they chuse and elect Lithgow's 4. The Tartarians when they chuse and elect Lishgow, their Prince, they meet together in a large field, Travus, and then they set him in a stately Throne richly Part 9. gilded, placed in the view of all that are then present; and falling down before him, they all proclaim after this sort, and with one consent: We besech, we will and command that thou bear rule over us. Then their new King which is chosen of the consents. He was all proceeds a few and the set of the consents of the property of the consents fon answereth: If you will have this done of me, it is necessary that you be ready to do all that shall command you; when I call, to come, and wherefoever I fend, to go, and to commit and put the whole Rule into our hands. When they have answered, We be ready; he faith again, Therefore my Word shall be my Sword; then all the people clap their hands with great rejoicing. Then the Noble-men take him from the Regal Seat, and make him to fit foftly upon a Cushion or Carpet upon the ground, faying thus: Look up and acknowledge God, and look downward to the Cushion whereon thou sittest. If thou dost govern and rule well, thou shalt have all things according to thy defire; but if thou dost ill, thou shalt be brought fo low and fo bare, that this fmall Cushi. on whereon thou sittest shall not be left thee. At on whereon thou little main not be fet the which faying they adjoin unto him his dearest and best belowed Wife, and lifting them both up with the Cushion, they salute them as their Emperour

and Head.

5. When the King of the Cumbe and Capi (a purch.pllg. people in Guinea) dies, his Son, Brother, or his tom. 1. 6. next Kinfman fucceeds; but before he is admit 6.14. 5. 5. ted to the exercise of full Regality, they bind him p. 80%.

at his house, and lead him bound to the Palace, there they whip him; after which he is loosed: then they attire and lead him to the Judgmentfeat, where the eldest Counsellor makes an Ora-tion concerning his Right and Duty: which end-ed, he puts a Hatchet into his hand, which they use in Executions, and after this all acknowledge their subjection to him.

6. The Seminaries (or Alberges) of Malta are Herl. cofind feven, France in general, Auvergne, Provence, Ca. p. 964. file, Arragon, Italy, and Germany, over every one of which they have a grand frior. An eighth Seminary they had in England till the fapprelion of it by King Henry the Eighth: yet they have one to whom they give the Title. They have fixteen amongst them of great Authority called the great Crosses. The Election of their Master is performed on this manner: The feveral Seminaries nominate two Knights, and two also are nominated for the English. These fixteen from amongst themselves chuse eight, these eight chuse a Knight, a Priest, and a Fryer servant, and they out of the fixteen great Crosses elect the great Master. The great Master being thus chosen, is stilled the most Illustrious and most Reverend Prince the Lord Fryer N. N. great Master of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Prince of Malta, Gauls, and Gofa.

7. The Electors of the Emperour of Germany Hyl. cofm. Stand an infinite number of poor people, on whom | arc fix, the Archbishops of Menz, Colen, and Tri. P. 481.

ers, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the Duke of | famous for this, that one year all the Victors in Saxony, and the Marquess of Brandenburg: upon equality of Voices the King of Bohemia comes in for a feventh. The Election is usually celebrated the Frankford on the Main, where the Electors meet on the day appointed by the Archbishop of Menz, as Chancellor of the Empire. Being met, they go into St. Bartholomens Church, where after high Mass is faid, the three spiritual Electors laying their hands upon their breafts, and the temporal Princes on the Book make Oath to chuse a fit temporal Head for the people of Christendom. If in thirty days they are not agreed, then must they have no other allowance but of bread and water; nor may they go out of the City till necessity compel them to agree. Being at last resolved on and declared, the Prince so elected is presently faluted by the Title of King of the Romans, not usually that of Emperour till he have received the Crown at the hands of the Pope.

### CHAP. XXV.

Of the Games and Plays of fundry Nations, by whom they were instituted. and when.

HE troubles and cares of humane life are fo many and fo great, that the spirit would fail under the weight and burden of them, should there not be something of mirthful and pleasant found out, wherewith to counter-balance and take off the Tadium of them. All Nations therefore have thought it meet to make necessary provision of certain periodical Solemnities of Joy, on purpose to recreate and renew the decayed and almost exhausted vigour of the mind, and to sweeten the accribities of the painful pilgri-

mage of their present life.

High. Cosm.

1. The Neman Games were so called from p. 385. Nomea, where Hercules killed the dreadful Lion Banditt.de which annoyed the whole Country. In honour of Nemeor. ti- which noble act were instituted in time following sulo, p.487. the Games aforesaid, which continued of great fame in Greece for many Ages. The Exercises were Running with fwift horses, Whorlbats, Runshooting, celebrated first in honour of Opheles, afterwards by Hercules in honour of Topice: the Crown at first was a Branch of Olive, afterwards a

Graland of Ivy.

Myl. Cofm.

2. The Olympick Games were inflituted by Hercules in honour of Jupiter, and celebrated on the Plains of the City Olympia, in the Country of the Plains of the Exercises in them were for headed thin the most part bodily, as running in Charlots, running on Ecot. Wrasiling fighting with Whorles the molt part bodily, as running in Chariots, running on Foot, Wraftling, fighting with Whorlebats, and the like. But fo, that there repaired thither alfo Orators, Poets, and Musicians, and all that thought themselves excellent in any quality, to make tryal of their several abilities. The rewards given the Victor were only Garlands of Palm or fisch dight remembrances, and set the Palm, or fuch flight remembrances; and yet the Greeks no less esteemed that small sign of Conquest, than the Romans did their most magnificent Trlumphs: Those who were Conquerors herein, being met by the principal men of the City, in which or under which they lived, and a pallage broken in the main Walls thereof for their reception.

8. Lattantins speaking of the Plays call in the main Walls thereof for their reception.

8. Lastantius speaking of the Plays called Flora.

Crotona, a City of the higher Calabria, was once so

lia, They are made, faith he, with all dissoluteness,

and

and

these Games were of that City. They were celebrated once in five years; he who had been Victor the third time, had his Statue erected agreeable to his own features and proportion, which the Greeks call Icones.

3. In the Ishmus, near the City of Corinth, were Heyl. Com. celebrated yearly the Ishmus Games, ordained p. 586. by Thefeus in the honour of Neptune, in imitation Benedict de of the Olympick devised by Hercules in honour of Ithm. tit. Jupiter. The Exercifes were much the same, and p.655. the reward no other than a Garland of Oaken Plin. 1.4. the reward no other than a Gattaud of Cancer comments boughts; yet drawing yearly a mighty confluence 65. Phd. of people to them. These Games were first cele. Phd. Nom. brated by Sifyphus in honour of Melicerta, and the Masteries were performed in the night: but being intermitted through the robberies of Soyron and Sinnis, for fear of whom all strangers seared to come, they were renewed and restored by Thefews, who had overcome the Robbers, by him they were ordered to be in the day. They were celebrated every fifth year, fay Pliny and Solinus; but Pindar himself faith, they were kept every third

4. The Pythian Games were instituted in ho menedict de nour of Apollo, and celebrated not only at Delphos, Pind.ilb. but also amongst the Magnetes, Sicyonians, and o. ii. p. 245. thers. They were of great reputation amongst the Greeks, more ancient than the Ifbmian, and not foold as the Olympick. The death of the Serpent Python is supposed to administer the sirst occasion of them. The Assembly to them was in the beginning of the Spring, at first every ninth year, and asterwards every sitth. The same Exercises were here as in the Olympick, the reward various, at first a Laurel; Theseus made it a Garland of Palm, Eurylochus appointed it should be of Mo-

5. The Scenick Plays at Rome, fo called from Val. Max. Scena. The first institution of them was occasio- 1. 2. c. 4. Seema. The first institution of them was occasio. 16.26.45 need by reason of a great pessilience, which by no Godon. 60m, medicinal help could be removed. The Romans Aniq. 1.2. then superstitutionly conceiting, that some new § 3.6.2. Games or Sports being found out, the wrath of the P. 69. Gods would thereby be averted: They thereup. Gods would thereby be averted: They thereupon, about the 400. year from the building of Rome, fent for certain Stage-players out of Hetruria, which they call Histories, from the Hetrurian word History, which lignifies such a Player.

6. The Ludi Compitates in Rome were such as usu Godw.Rom.
ally were solemnized in Compitis, that is, in the Antiq. 1.2. cross-ways and streets. Servins Tullits who suc. 6.2, 508.

cceded Tarquin in the Kingdom, was the first that Plin. nat. instituted these solemn Games in honour of the 6.27, pag. Houshold Gods or familiar Spirits; he himself be- 599. ing thought to be begotten by one of these Genii or Goblins.

7. The old Romans at the expulsion of their Hoyl. Com. Kings annually folemnized the Fugalia, according 2, 318. to which pattern the joyful English having cleared their Country of the Danes, instituted the annual Sports of Hock Tide; the word in their old Tongue (the Saxon) importing the time of fcorning or triumphing. This Solemnity confifted of the merry Mectings of the Neighbours in those days, during which the Festival lasted, and were celebrated by the younger fort of both fexes with all manner of Exercises and Pastimes in the streets, even as Shrove-Tide yet is. But now time hath fo corrupted it, that the name excepted, there

ful eyes with fuch shews.

2. The Athenian having overcome the Persians under the Conduct of Themssels, did ordain by under the Conduct of Themssels, did ordain by a particular Law, that from thenceforth annually 6.88. upon a certain day there , should be a fighting of Cocks exhibited in the publick Theatre; the occalion of which was this: When Themistocles had drawn out the City forces to fight against the Barbarians, he faw two Cocks fighting, which he beheld with carnefines, and having shewed them to his whole Army, Yet these, said he, do not undergo this danger, either for their Houshold-Gods, or for the Monuments of their Ancestors: they fight neither for glory, nor for liberty, nor the fafety of their children; but only because the one will not be inferiour or give place to the other. By this means he mightily confirmed the minds of the Athenians; and thereupon what had once been to them fo strong an incitement to vertue, they would preferve the memorial of a gainst the like occasions.

10. The Argives had certain folemn Games in in libro de their City called Sthenia, where there was Wrast. Musica 2018. ling, and their Musick was that of Hautboys. These Games were (by report) instituted at first in honour and memory of their King Danaus, and were afterwards consecrated to the honour of Jupiter firnamed Sthenius.

Sutton. 1.5. 11. The Ludi Seculares were fo called, because anton. 1.5.

11. The Linar seemars were to tance, occaries, occari to let out, and the Goals, or ending places of their Races were gilt over. He appointed proper places for all the Senators, where they might behold what was done; whereas before they fate inter-mixed with the Commons. Besides the conten-tions of Charioteers, he exhibited the Games of Troy. There were also appointed Thessalian cerote, ten Archoleontes, ten Camelopards, forty Arnoldus was assaulted in a Monastery, butcher'd, wild Horses, thirty tame Leopards: and besides all this, there were appointed a thousand pair of 2. Ferdinand the Fourth, King of Spa

12. The Quinquennalia, Decennalia, Vicennalia, Zuing. Theand Tricennalia were folemn Games, Plays, and Ispectacles exhibited by the Roman Emperors in 2445. honour of their arrival to the fifth, tenth, twentieth, and thirtieth year of their Reign. All thefe. were performed with great magnificence, and vast expences, and that fuccessively by the Emperour Constantine the Great.

### CHAP. XXVI.

Of such persons as have made their Appeals to God in case of injury and injustice from men, and what bath followed thereupon.

T was the Saying of the Emperour Maximilian, Fiat justitia, & ruat cœlum, Let Justice be done, and it matters not what shall come after. The Tribunals of men may fometimes fail in the distribution of Justice, through such intricaey of the Cause, want of discerning in the Judge, or other circumstances, as may lay no great imputation upon fuch as have not the gift of infallibility. But when men that fit in the place of God, shall through corruption or malice wilfully prevaricate, and knowingly and prefumptuoully oppress the innocent, in such cases the supreme Judge oftentimes referves the decision of the Cause to be made at his own Bar; and thereupon hath inspired the injured persons to give their oppressors a summons of appearance, which though at prefixed days they have not been able

1. In the Reign of Frederick Anobarbus the Lipsmonit. Emperour, and the year 1154. Henry was Arch. 12. 61.8. vite Spectators in fuch terms as thefe: Come to those Plays which no man now living hath yet feen, or shall see again. Claudius Cefar pretending that Oil swimms Angulius had anticipated the time, and had celebrated them before the just return of them, refolved to exhibit them himfelf. He therefore placed in the great Cirque for the Racers Pillars of Marble, from whence they were Arnoldus his Chamberlain to Rome to make providing. Arnoldus his Chamberlain to Rome to make providing of this innocency: but the Traitor deferted his case. Arnoldus in Chamberiain to Kome to make proof magic, Laof his innocency; but the Traitor deferted his c.4. qu.4.
Lord, and inflead of defending him, traduced him p. 679.
there himself. The Pope sent two Cardinals as Chirubisis.
his Legates to Menz. to determine the cause, who being bribed by the Canons and Arnoldus, depribeing bribed by the Canons and Arnoldus, deprived Henry of his Scat with great ignominy, and fubstituted Arnoldus in his stead. Henry bore all Hore men, who hunted wild Bulls all along the patiently, without appealing to the Pope, which leaved upon their backs when they were weary, and by their horns drew them down clared, that from their unjuft judgment he made to the earth. Besides these there was a Troop his Appeal to Christ the just Judge, there I will of Pretorian Horse men, who had Tribunes for put in my Answer, and thither I cite you: the of Pretorian Florie men, who had Iribunes for their Leaders, and these hunted, and killed a Cardinals jeftingly replied, When thou art gone number of Panthers and Leopards. This fort of Play was also celebrated by Philip the Emperour at his return from the Persian Expedition, 1000 years after the building of Rome, there was then a gone before, and we shall follow after: their jeft gone before, and we shall follow after: their jeft gone before, and these intervals are the sum of the cardinals said, Lo he is gone before, and we shall follow after: their jeft gone before, and there is the put in my Aniwer, and thinner is cite you; the cardinals jeftingly replied, When thou art gone before will follow thee. About a year and half after the Bishop Henry died; upon the heart gone of his death, both the Cardinals said, Lo he is gone before, and we shall follow there. notable Hunting performed, and there were given proved in carnest; for both of them died in one to be killed thirty two Elephants, twenty Tygers, and the fame day, one in a house of office, and the fixty tame Lions, an hundred Hyenæ, one Rhino other gnawing off his own fingers in his madness.

2. Ferdinand the Fourth, King of Spain, was a Lips. monit. Fencers or Sword players at flarps, to delight the ctuel eyes of the people with their blood and wounds.

2. Light month great man both in peace and war, but formething l.z.c.ii. rafh and rigid in pronouncing Judgment; fo that peg. 284, be feemed to incline to cruelty. About the year 285.

Appeals to God in cales of Injustice, and what hath follower. Chap. 26.

Dinoth.18. 1312. he commanded two Brothers, Peter and | ly increasing, he expired upon the very day app. 580. John, of the noble Family of the Garvialii, to be Enlegi. 1.1. John, of the noble rating of the Carviau, to be 6.6. p. 168. thrown headlong from an high Tower, as suspect-bristlepir, ed guilty of the death of Benavidiu, a Noble per-4. 49.4 they cryed out they died innocent; and fince they found the King had no real than the Ki ing themselves to the King, bid him remember to make his appearance there within the space of tures, often broke out into these words: How thirty days at the furthest. Ferdinand at that time made no reckoning of their words; but upon the thirtieth day, his Servants supposing he was afleep, found him dead in his bed in the flower of his age; for he was but twenty four years and nine months old. 3. When by the counfel and perfwalion of Phi-

2.6.p. 168. lip the fair, King of France, Pope Clement the Fifth Lips monit had condemned the whole Order of the Knights L2. 611. Templars, and in divers places had put many of p. 284. 1 cmpiars, and in attress p. 284. Dinoth.l.8. them to death; at last there was a Neapolitan P. 580. Knight brought to mar in the manner, the Drixtlopir ing the Pope and the King looking out at a win-Knight brought to fuffer in like manner, who efpyp. 120. loweth: Clement, thou cruel lyrant, leeing there Delvio difa. is now none left amongst mortals unto whom 1 day, where I will open my Caule. Pope Clement a Feaver, and son after him the Bishop also, for died within the time, and soon after him King one time as he was mounting his Horse, he fell Philip: this was An. 1214.

Dineth. 1.8.

4. Rodolphus Duke of Austria being grievously offended with a certain Knight, caused him to be present offended with a certain Kingur, cause mines of present of the present of tom. 1. 1.2. and thrust into a Sack to be thrown into the Rithou hast undeservedly put me to this bitter and unworthy death. The Duke received this fum- thus cited died. mons with laughter, and unappalled made an-fwer, Well, go thou before, and I will then predeath does now approach, and I must go to Judgment; and so it fell out, for he died sooner after.

5. Francis Duke of the Armorick Britain cast

Dinable 18. Francis Louis 19. Francis 19. Francis Louis 19. Francis Louis 19. Francis Louis 19. Franci thers death, and of his appeal to the high Tribu-nal of God. The Duke terrified with that mef thus spake unto Cambel: Thou wicked Wresch,

pointed.

6. Severianus by the command of the Emperour Dinoth.I.8. Adrianus was to die; but before he was slain he ? 58 >. Drixtioper, eaguity of the death of benaviam, a roote personant was to die; but before he was flain he? to find they were guilty of any fuch crime, but p. 120.

Let be denied they were guilty of any fuch crime, but p. 120.

The behavior of the death of the was flain he? to find purpose. When therefore they perceimage, to find purpose. When therefore they perceimage, to find purpose, were shut against them, since he thus causefully pursues me to death, I begin when the death of the pursues me to death, I begin when the same to death, I begin the same to death of the same to death, I begin the same to death of the same to death, I begin the same to death of the feech you this only, that when he shall have a defound the King had no regard to their pleadings, fire to die, he may not be able. This his appeal they did appeal to the divine Tribunal, and turn- and imprecation did not mifs of the event; for the Emperour being afflicted with terrible tormiserable is it to desire to die, and not to have the power?

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7. Lambertus Schafnaburgensis, an excellent Lipsmonii. Writer as most in those times, tells, That Burchar. 1, 2, c.11. dus Bishop of Halberstadts, in the year 1050, had P. 283. an unjust controversie with the Abbot of Helver-tom. 1.1.2. an unjust controversie with the Addot of Retwerton. 1.6.2. dense about the Tiths of Saxony; these the Bishop c. 3. 5.6. would take from the Monks, and by strong hand so the Retwerton the Monks and by strong hand so the Retwerton to the Retwerto make any resistance against so powerful an Ad-p. 677. versary; but the injured Abbot some sew days before his death, fent to Frederick the Count to m. 1.6.2 dow, with a loud voice he spake unto them as fol-6.3.5.2 loweth: Clement, thou cruel Tyrant, seeing there last words to the Prelate, That being too weak to contend (though the Law was on his side) he gave magic. 44 quather whereunto thou halt most unjuftly condemned p. 678.

The definition of the first among the facts and which is the white of the first and the place, and was also departing this life; but that therefore appeal unto the just Judge appeal; that therefore both of them should present the first among the facts and was also departing this life; but that therefore both of them should present the first among the facts and was also departing this life; but that therefore both of them should present a specific facts and was also departing this life; but that therefore both of them should present a specific facts and was also departing this life; but that therefore both of them should present a specific facts and was also departing this life; but that the facts are the facts and was also departing this life; but that the facts are the facts and was also departing this life; but that the facts are the facts a appeal; that therefore both of them should pre-Christ our Redeemer, unto whose Tribunal I cite pare to order their Cause before his Tribunal, thee, together with King Philip, that you both make your appearance there within a year and a should prevail. Not long after the Abbot died of down as one stricken with a Thunderbolt, and his last words were, That he was hurried away to the Judgment-feat of God, there to be judged.

8. The Genoways fent out their Gallies against Fulgol, Exe and thrust into a Sack to be thrown into the Killian thrust into a Sack to be thrown into the Killian thrust into a Sack to be thrown into the Killian thrust into a Sack to be thrown into the Killian thrust into a Sack to be thrown into the Killian thrust into a Sack to be thrust into a Sack to within fix months, within which time he that was

9. Amphilothius, a Tribune, was accused to have Fulgos. Exconspired against the life of Constanting the Empe- 1.1. c. 6. fent my felf. The year being almost spent, the rour; but seeing the thing could not be made out P. 1700 Duke fell into a light Feaver, and remembring by sufficient proof, Confiantiss bad his accusers to the appeal, faid to the standers by, The time of my create him no further trouble, but to remit the create him no further trouble, but to remit the Tribune to the tortures of his own conscience; for if he was really guilty, they should behold (even in his presence) the evident tokens thereof. The next day therefore, while they beheld the

10. Patrick Hamilton Studied at Marpurge, and Zaing. The his promise, that he would tell his Brother, that afterwards returning into his Country, was infor an evila. within the fourtcenth day he should stand before the Judgment seat of God. The Franciscan having found out the Duke in the Confines of North the Priests, he was burnt by the Church of St. As mandy, where he then was, told him of his Bro- drew, An. 1527. in the twenty fourth year of his fage, immediately grew ill, and his diftemper dai- who now condemnest those things which those

knowest to be true, as thou hast confessed unto | to restore the Church of Misnia her rights; if not, me but a few days fince; I do fummon thee to appear before the Tribunal of the living God. Cam bel was troubled at these words, and from that very day was never in his right mind, but foon after died mad.

Drextloper. 11. There was one Agrestian who reproached tom.t. l. and calumniated Columbanus when he was dead; e. 3. 5. 1. Eustachius the Abbot (who had been Scholar to Columbanus) a man famous for patience and great knowledge, boldly sets upon this slanderer in this manner: Thou Agressius, said he, I am the Disciple and Successour of him, whose doctrine and discipline thou thus rashly condemnest, and before these Priests I do invite thee to the divine Judgment, and within this year fee that thou there make thine appearance; thou shalt then know from the most just Judge whose vertue thou halt flandered. Agrestim looked upon these as vain and ridiculous threats, and also refused the place of the Penitents often proffered to him; but the words of Euftachius had a mighty weight, for upon the thirtieth day, before the year was at an end, Agrestius, by a Scrvant of his whom he had bought for a Slave, was stricken with an Ax, that

Drixtloper. 12. In Sweden Johannes Turfo gave fentence up-tom.t. 1.2. on a certain man, that he should lose his head; who when all other defence was denied him, fell Debrio difq. down upon his knees: Behold, faid he, I die un-Detric stiq. wown upon in state magic. 14. justly, and I cite thee, unjust Judge, to Gods Tric. 14. qu. 4. bunal, there to answer for my head within this hour. Thefe were looked upon as frivolous words; but scarce was the man beheaded by the Execu-tioner, when the Judge himself fell down dead from his Horfe.

13. An. 1013. Menwercus, Bifhop of the Padertom. 1. 1.2. bonensian Church , determined to restore the dec. 3. 5. 4. cayed Discipline in the Monastery of Corbeia; he as one that would not admit of any greater strict-ness. The Cause was brought before the Empewas put out of his place. Whereupon the Bilhop constant to his purpose, again sets upon the reformation he first intended, and designed to begin the work with the celebration of Divine Service in that Church. But one Boso, a Monk of that Monastery and Sacrist of the place, denied him the holy Garments, and threw those off from the Altar, which the Prelate had brought thither. He was admonished again and again, and fill he persisted in his contumacy. The Bishop moved with so great an injury, cited the Monk to the divine ludgment, who thus contemned all human Laws, in these words: Thou shalt render, said he, an account of this deed to the most High. The Monk slighted this menace, and deried the Bishop; but the success was, that in the very same hour wherein the Bishop departed this life, the Monk Boso being at that time under the Barbers hand to be shall very success the success was, that in the very same hour wherein the Bishop selected the Bishop had deceased some time before him.

vcd, fuddenly fell down and died.

bristlopis. 14. Benne was Bishop of Missia, and forty years
tom. 1.2. together had he sate in that See, presiding there
6.3.5.5.5 with vigilance and fanchity, that he was samous
for the same was the same for many miraculous works; amongft which the following was one Otho, the Marqueis of Mipia, a covetous man, against all Justice seised upon the Goods of that Church. The vigilant Pastor Benno, the many for the control of the contro fuppoling fo great an injury was not to be diffem-bled, admonifhed the Marquess with all mildness, and told him he should do well of his own accord-

there was a most just Judge to be appealed to in the case, who not only did take notice of all injuries, but in a convenient feafon would exactly revenge them: And, faid he, to this Tribunal (in case all other help fail) this present controversie is to be referred. The Marquess being a furious man, and not able to bear this liberty of speaking, though delivered with fincerity and humanity, gave Benno the Bishop a box on the ear, who inspired from above, told him, That God should revenge this injury also at the same time in the following year. The Marques scoffed at this prophecy: And who Bishop, said he, made thee the chief Scoffed the th cretary of Heaven? Art thou then of Joves Privy Council? To the thing feemed to have passed away in a jest. Not long after Benno sell sick, and died An. 1106. The Marques's when the time of the year and the day designed by Benno was come:

Behold, said he, this is the day that Bishop Benno feemed and the state of the year. We have the same and the same sell t foretold should be so fatal to me. He is gone, and his prediction with him, and there is nothing that we should need to fear. Scarce had he spoke the words, when a fudden consternation fell upon him, he called for help; but death executing his com-mand, in the midft of struglings and sighs, bore him away to that Judgment of which Benno had foretold him.

15. A Master of the Teutonick Order (whose prezel.oper. name I spare to mention) proposed a Match be- tom.1. 1.2. twixt a young Merchant and a Woman of a doubt- 6.3. \$ 6. ful fame in respect of her chastity. The young ?- 123. man refused the overture, the rather because he that perswaded the Marriage, was supposed to be no hater of the woman. The Master resented this refusal so ill, that he determined that the life of the refuser should pay for it; he therefore contri-yed that he should be accused of thest, and being condemned, he commanded he should be hanged; began this his reformation first in point of ManDelividis.

magic. 1.4.

magic. 1 of Innocency; and therefore as he was led to Execution, he faid with a loud voice, I suffer unjustly, and therefore appeal to the supreme Lord of life rour, and at last it came to this, that the Abbot and therefore appeal to the supreme Lord of life was put out of his place. Whereupon the Bishop and death, to him shall he render an account after

CHAP.

#### CHAP. XXVII.

Apparitions of Spirits to feveral persons.

Of the Apparition of Demons and Spe-Elres, and with what courage some have endured the fight of them.

Here are some who deny the very Being of Spirits, these I look upon as men poffested with such an incurable madness, as no Hellebore is fufficient to quit them of. Others who believe they are, yet think them fo confined to their own Apartments, that they may not intermeddle with hunianeassairs, at least not fhew themselves to men; there is no doubt variety of impostures in the stories of them, but to reict all fuch appearances as fabulous, is too fevere a reflection upon the credit of the best Histori-

Plut.in vit. I. When Cassius and Brutus were about to pass Platin vii. A synchronym and Brums were about to pais mui, pag. out of Affa into Europe, and to transport their soc. Army into the opposite Continent, an horrible Lips monit spectacle is said to be shewed to Brutus; for in Life monit spectacle is said to be shewed to Bruus; for in the dead of the night, when the Moon shined not fully seemed to the dead of the night, when the Moon shined not fully seemed to the Moon shined not fully seemed to the Moon shined not fully seemed to the fully seemed to the fully seemed to the fully seemed to the seemed to the fully seemed to the full seemed to t prefilements Spirit and thou shalt fee me again at Philippi. Brutus couffeet, part, taggiously replied, I will see thee there them. The Larater, de shelfs and thou shalt see me again at Philippi. Brutus couffeets provided to him again in those fields of Philippi the night before the last fight. The next morning he told possible seems of the expounded to him seems prest. Dem. Spirit answered, O Brutas I am thine evil Genius,

de spiels.

he was her dead Husband; the other was in the part.1. cap habit of a Franciscan. The Husband came to the 13. p.666.

wire, oper. fire side, saluted his Wise, and bad her to sear to 17. p. 33. nothing, for that he only came to give order for schots, phys. some things: whereupon having wished the Monk carios. 1. 2. to withdraw, he wished her to hire certain Priess to say Malfes for his Souls steath, and then desired her to give him her hand. The frighted woman durft not; but he promising she should have no hurt, she then complied with his desire; but though she had no hurt upon her hand, yet by though fine had no hurt upon her hand, yet by that touch it feemed fo burnt, that it was black to the day of her death. When he had taken her by the hand he called the Franciscan, and both of them departed.

them departed.

3. There was a house in Athens, wherein in the Linglish 22, dead of the night a tall and meagre Ghost used to Fulgo Li. walk, and with the dreadful rathing of his chains, 6.6, p. 144. had not only frighted away the inhabitants, but wire open, was also a great ferrour to the neighbourhood.

6.15, p.40, The house was a very fair one; but for as much as Schot, phys. there was no man found that durst dwell in it, it had flood long vacant, though there was writ up none. The Cardinal fell melaneholy, thence fick, and died at Verona; on the door, that it was to be lett for a very incon-Lavativ. de siderable Rent. It fortuned, that Athenodorus the 1.c.12.pag. Philosopher came to Athens, and allured with the bed.

cheapness of the Rent, more than affrighted with Sabel. Ex. the relation of the Phantafine that dilturbed it, 1.10.63. the hired it forthwith. And fitting up purposely p. 552.

fomewhat late at his studies, the chained Ghots subscience. appears to him, and beckned to him to follow, cent. 1. cap. which he boldly did from room to room, till at 49.9.221. last in a certain place he observed it to vanish; which having diligently noted, he caused to be digged, and there found the carcas of a man in chains, and in all points refembling the appearance he had feen. He caused the Corps to be removed, and elsewhere committed to the ground: which done, the house from thenceforth continued to be quiet.

4. Take a Narration of that which happened to A'ex. ab 4. Take a rearration of that withen cappened to Arx. as Alexander of Alexandria, a Witness worthy of Alex. dir. credit, as himself hath set it down thus: Being Gould. i.e. saith he, once sick at Rome, as I lay in my bed 6.9. faith he, once fick at Rome, as I lay in my bed 6.9. broad waking, there appeared unto me a very fair Entol. 1.2. Woman; looking upon her with mine eyes wide 6.2. p. 212. open, I lay ftill a long time much troubled, with Camer. oper, out fpeaking a word, casting and discoursing with shieting my self, whether I waked or was in a dream, and tent. 1 cap. whether it was a phantasse of mine or a true sight which I saw. Feeling all my senses whole and perfect, and seeing the shape to continue in the same possible. I began to ask her who she was; she smiling and repeating the same words that I the fimiling and repeating the fame words that I had fpoken, as if the had mocked me, after the had looked upon me a long while vanished away.

of the home, and to killed nimielt. Soon after emiel 1.2. fome Configurators that lay in wait for an oppor. 62. p. 205 tunity, flew Dion himfelf in his own home, com-Lavatr. mitting his wife and daughter to prifon; and thus paralogical was the house fleept clean indeed.

Was the follow by the creat indeed.

6. Cartin Ruffu was at Adrumetum, a City in Fulgof. Ex.

Africa, in the Family of the Queffor, and at that h. 6.4 time not remarkable for any Dignity: walking p. 89. one time in the mid-day in the Portico, he law the apparition of a Woman of a more august prefence, and greater than humane form, who spake to him in these words: Thou art Ruffus who link! come Proconful into this Province. By this prodigy he was advanced in his thoughts unto some hopes, not long after he obtained of Tiberius the Proconfulfhip of Africk, which fulfilled what was promifed by the Vision.

of Trent 1552. March 25. was bulle writing of Thati. 129. Letters to the Pope ill it was far in the night, 129. Whence rifing to refresh himself, he saw a black Dog of a valt bigness, saming eyes, cars that hing! down almost to the ground enter the room, which came directly towards him, and laid himfelf down came directly towards him, and had millen down-under the table. Frighted at the fight, he called his Servants in. the Antichamber, commanded them to look for the Dog, but they could find none. The Cardinal fell melaneholy, thence fick, out to drive away the Dog that leaped upon his

fiii z

8. Caslins

wir. 615. ving a Command of a Tribune of the Souldiers; p. 41. camer.cent. after they were overcome, he betook himself to 2.6.14.94. Athens, where one night when he lay folicitously perplexed in his thoughts, he saw a man of a vast bigness come to him, he was black, his beard squabignets come to him, he was black, his beaut apar-lid, his hair dangling; and being by him asked who he was, he told him, a Cacodemon or evil Spirit. Frighted with fo horrible a fight, and fo dreadful a name, he called up his Servants, inquired if they faw any to enter or depart his Chamber in fuch habit as he described? They answered that none came. He therefore again composed himself to fleep and reft, when the fame Image did again represent it felf to his mind and fight: fo that not able to fleep, he called for lights, and commanded his Servants to flay with him. Now Quintline Varus was fent by Anguffus to kill him, and betwixt this night wherein he had this Vision, and the death he fuffered by the orders of Cufar, there was but a very little distance.

Apparitions of Spirits to several versons.

Fulgof. l.t. 9. Julianus the Emperour, that night which 64. 590. preceded the day, wherein he was slain in Persia, while he was reading in his Tent, faw a Ghost 2.6.14.948. that presented it self before him full of horrour; 14 Javater. fo that for very fear he arose from his feat. Associ c. 12. P.58. as he faw it go forth of his Tent, he supposed that Schot. 1.2. it was his Genius, which now deferted him as one that was near unto his death. Ammianus Marcel-linus writes, that Julian faw the same Spirit the night before the day that he was declared Auguflus, that it was then veil'd, and with a Cornucopia in its hand, as the publick Genis are described ; that it reproved him, faying, I have long Julian watched at thy door, delighting in the increase of thine honour, and fometimes have returned with a refufal

camer.oper.

10. There is, faith Aventinus, a Town in Außria fabricis.

called Greinon, near unto which there are huge and high Rocks, through these Dambius passes foaming along, and with a mighty noise. Henry the Third was failing this way, and Bruno the Bi shop of Wirtzburg, his Kinsman accompanied him in another Ship. As they nassed by a birb Rock. inop of Witteburg, his Kiniman accompanied him in another Ship. As they passed by a high Rock, there stood the form of a Negro, which called Brano, saying, Ho, ho, Bishop, I am an evil Genius, thou are mine, and wheresoever thou shalt betake thy felf, thou shalt be mine. I have at present nothing against thee, but in short space thou shalt see me again. All that heard this were assonished, the Bilhop figned himfelf with the fign of the Crofs, and adjuring the Spirit, it vanished away. Not far thence, I think about ten miles, the Emperour and his Nobles were entertained at Bosenburg by Richi'da, the Widow of Adelbert, a Nobleman lately dead, where the Widow befought the Emperour, that Bosenburg and the Farms about it, held by her late Husband gratis, might be so held by Welpho her Brothers Son. There were then in the presence with the Emperour Bruno, Alemannus President of Ebersperg, and Richilda; while the Emperour was reaching out his hand, as a fign of his Grant, the floor of the Chamber fell down under them, the Emperour fell into a bathing Vellel without hurt, Bruno, Alemanus and Richilda were thrown upon the fides of that Vellel, in fuch manner, that they were fore bruifed, and in a few days after dyed of that fall.

1.134,135. women, and children in the River at the Bridge of

Val. Max. 8. Cassus Severus of Parma, none of the mean list of Poets, took part with Bruttu and Cassus, ha she and other women whose husbands were murdered (hearing of divers Apparitions and Visions which were feen near Portnedoune-Bridge fince the drowning of their children, and the rest of the Protestants there) went unto the Bridge aforesaid about twilight in the evening. Then and there upon the sudden there appeared unto them a Vifion or Spirit, assuming the shape of a Woman, waste high, upright in the water, naked, with elevated and closed hands, her hair hanging down, very white, her eyes feemed to twinkle, and her skin as white as fnow, which Spirit feemed to stand straight up in the water, crying, Revenge, revenge, whereat this Deponent and the rest being put into a strange amazement and affright, walked from the place. This was fworn to, January 29. 1642.

12. Damon (for many murders he had com- Lavater de nitted) was enforced to quit Cheronas, the Citi. Helpin park. zens not long after with fair words, enticed him p. 52. back thither again, and one day as he was in the Plut. in ci-Bath, fet upon him and flew him: from that time mone, p. there were many Spectres feen in that place, and groans heard; fo that at last they were compelled

to stop up the doors of the Bath.

to itop up the doors of the Bath.

13. "Dio Cassia writes of Drusses, that being bu-Lavator de sied in Germany, destroying all as far as the River spellin part. Albis, he endeavoured also to pass that, but in incluyes, vain; and therefore having erecked Trophies on 54 the hither bank of it, he retired upon this occafion: He was met by a Woman greater than human form, who faid to him, Drusus, whither goest thou, assigning no measure to thy covetous ambition? thou art not allowed by the Fates to pass further, and therefore depart, for now the end of thy Atchievements and life draws near. Upon the hearing of which, Drufus bent his course backward, and in his Journey, before such time as he came to the Rhine, he fell sick, and

14. Cornelius Sylla, while as yet in fome health, Sabil. Ex. faw an Image that prefented it felf before him, 1. 10. 63. and heard himfelf called by it, by which he con. P. 352a cluded that his fatal hour was nigh; he therefore the his Will, and the next night was feiled by a Feaver, of which he dyed.

15. Johannes Manlins, in his Collection of com-Lavativ. de mon places, writes from the relation of Me- Bellir, part. landthon, that Theodorus Gaza by the Gift of Pope 1.1.2.4ge. Wicholds had a Farm in Campania. In this Farm, when a Labourer had digged out an Urn wherein were fome bones, there appeared to him a Spirit, who commanded him to re-interre that Urn; and that if he refused so to do, his son should dye. When the Labourer neglected to do as he bid, foon after he found his fon dead in the night. Some days over-passed, the Spirit appeared to him again, threatning that he would kill his other son, unless he should bury those bones where he found. them. The Labourer admonished by what had befallen him, and perceiving that his other for was fick, told all the matter to Theodorus Gaza, he went with him to the Farm, and in the same place where they were found, he committed again to the earth both the Urn and the bones taken up with it: which done, the fon of the Labourer was prefently restored to his health.

16. Antonius Laverinus came to free one that Heyw. Hitwas possessed by the Devil; but after the use of his rarch. 1. 9. Timple's 11. Decemb. 20, 1641. the Irish Rebels did drown an hundred and eighty Protestants, men, devotions to that purpose, the obstinate Devil be p. 609. women, and children in the River at the Bridge of Portnedonne, and Elizabeth the Wife of Captain bewitch him that night to his great terrour and

Apparitions of Soirits to feveral persons.

of the basest and most abject Devils that fell with their Arch-Captain Lucifer. That night Antonius heard him knock three leveral times at his Chamher door, and suspecting him to be the Devil, be-took himself to his devotions and prayers, commending his fafety to the protection of God and his good Angels, and made no other answer. The Devil went then to the top of the house, and began to untile the roof, as if he purposed there to make his entrance. But he continuing his godly meditations, was no further troubled, but slept quietly the remainder of the night. The next day coming again to visit his Patient, whom the Devil had possessed, after he had prayed with her ahis Chamber, which he bragged and boafted he would do. To whom he replied, That he was at had untiled a great part of the house, but had no on to be made by them into a place that is fo fan-Aified

Delriodifa. 17. In Silesia, a Noble-man, having invited rits lest the house, and the Noble-man returned partie. 13. many Gueffs to Dinner, and prepared a coftly and part 1-47. liberal Feaft for them, it fell out, that instead of 8.2. p.477. his friends, he only received their excuses for not \$2.9.477. His friends, he only received their excuses for not rank. Lip. coming. At which the Noble-man in great rage perour of the Turks, there were preparations for P. 76: War. An. 1526. dining in the Caltle of Buda, Schot. phys. broke out into these words: Since an time have thus failed me, I wish fomany Devils of Hell Schet, pp).
have thus failed me, I with 10 many Levus or recit with the coors inut, as the manner or remees is, twife ful; would feaft with me to day, and eat up the provision made for them; and fo in fury left the houfe, and went to Church, where that day was a Sermon; he had not been long gone, before a great Troop of Horfemen arrived at his houfe; they were King. He was neglected at first, as being thought. black, of extraordinary affect and stature, who alighting in the Court, called a Groom to take slifted with greater earnessness, that he must speak their Horses, and bad another of the Servants to with the King himself, and no other, it was told run presently to his Master, and tell him his Guests were come. The Servant amazed, runs to Church, tiers, with command to take upon him his person and with fhort breath, and the little fense he had left, delivered to his Mafter what had happened. The Noble-man calls to the Preacher, defiring him to break off his Sermon, and to advise him with his ghostly counsel. He perswades that all his Servants, with what speed they could, should depart the house. In the mean time they, with the whole Congregation, came within the view of the mantion, of which all the Servants had with great affright cleared themselves; but for haste had forgot and lest behind a young child, the Noblemans son sleeping in the Cradle By this the Devils were revelling in the Dining-room, making a great noife, as if they had faluted and welcomed one another. They looked through the Cafements, one with the head of a Bear, another a Wolf, a Cat, a Tyger, &c. and taking bowls and quaffing, as if they had drank to the Mafter of the house. By this time the Moble man feeing his Servants safe, remembred his son, and asked what he would, he asked if Luther was 6.17. P. 54 at home? Luther informed, bad he should come in, for he had not seen a Monk of a long time. He told him, that he had some Papistical Errours, his arms, and the wed him out of the window. The father at this fight, being almost without life, fpying an old faithful Servant of his; fetched a deep were not fo easily answered. Luiber somewhat

affrightment; and therefore wished him to prepare himself against his expected coming: to whom he again as considently answered, That if he failed of his word, he would hold him for one he failed of his word, he would hold him for one he failed of his word, he would hold him for one he failed on the failed had been been as a fetch the child out of the power of you Devil, or perificults the chind out of the power of your Devil, or perificults thin. To whom his Lord faid, God profeer thy attempt, and firengthen thee in thy purpose. When having taken a bleffing from the Priest, he enters the house, and coming into the next room where the Devils were then rioting, he fell upon his knees, and commended himself to the protection of Heaven. Then pressing in amongst them, he beheld them in their horrible shapes, some sitting, some walking, some flanding, then they all came about him at once, and asked him what business he had there? He in a great fweat and agony, yet refolved in his purpole, came to the Spirit which held the infant, and faid, In the Name of God deliver this child while, he began to upbraid the Devil with breach to me, who answered, No; but let thy Master of promise, and told him, that he had neither visited nor terrified him, no not so much as entred him. The Servant replied, I am now come to him. The Servant replied, I am now come to. do that office and fervice to which God hath calwould do. To whom he replied, That he was at the door and knocked; and moreover, that he feife upon the innocent; and fo fnatching him from the Devil, took him in his arms, and carried power to enter, it was so fortified and defended by his holy supplications, nay more, that if all the Legions of Hell should have attempted it, it had been in vain, fince there is no invasion or irruptices; but he unterrified with their diabolical menaces, brought away the infant, and delivered it fafe to the father. After some few days the Spi-

> 18. In the Age of our Fathers Ludovicus was Lips.moniti with the doors shut, as the manner of Princes is, and name, and to understand what the matter was. He came and asked the lame Fellow what fecret he had to impart? The other looked upon him, and told him he was not the King, adding, For as much as the King despites to hear me him-felf, go your way, and tell him, that in a short time he shall assuredly perish; which when he had faid, he streight vanished from the fight of the Attendants. His threat proved but too true, the King, near to the City Mohatz, was overthrown in a Battel, and flying, fell into a Bog, whence while he strove to free himself, his Horse fell upon him, and he was there suffocated in the twenty first year of his age.

unto his ancient possession.

19. Melantition relates, that there came a wire de Monk to Luthers house, and with great violence praise. scarce spoke, when one of the Devils had him in about which he desired some Conference with him,

angry, broke into these words: You give me a at the close of his testimony, added, If I say not great deal of trouble, for I have other business in the truth, I pray God I may perish by fire. The same that I should dispatch; and withal rising from his seat, he showed the explication of that from his seat, he showed the explication of that place, which was urged by the Monk; and in this cruel disease. And said the third, If I accuse him from his feat, he shewed the explication of that place, which was urged by the Monk; and in this Conference perceiving that the Monks hands were like the claws of a bird: Art thou he then, faid he? liften to that fentence which is pronounced against thee, and straight shews him that place in Genefis, The feed of the woman shall break the head of the seprent, and then added, Nor shalt thou devour them all. The Devil overcome with this faying, angry and murmuring to himfelf, departed, letting a huge fart, the link of which nafty smell continued in the room for some days after.

20. At Danbury Church in Effex the Devil appeared in the habit of a Minorite, to the incredible assonishment of the Parishioners; and at that time there was such a terrible Tempest with Lightnings and Thunder and Fire-balls, that the Vault of the Church was broken, and half the Chancel was carried away.

### CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the Imprecations of some men upon themselves or others, and how they have accordingly come upon them.

Hough Justice and Judgment is called the strange work of God, and that his Mercy as more connatural to him, is faid to rejoyce against Judgment; yet these his Attributes have their alternate courses; for the presumptuous boldness of man grows often to that excessive. height, as to extort a vengeance from his unwilling hands, which yet would not be, but that by this his wholesom severity, he might caution the rest from secure sinning, upon the foolish considence of Heavens either inadvertence or impo-

tency.

To the 26. of April 1611, a Turk having lent a good firm of money to a Christian to be paid at a certain day, he came before the appointed day with another Turk, and willed the Christian to pay the money to that other Turk when the day came, which the Christian promided to do, and negaring it accordingly. But the Turk denied performed it accordingly. But the Turk denied the receipt thereof, whereupon he to whom the money was properly due, came and demanded it, to whom the Christian answered, that he had paid it to that party, to whom he had affigued it; whereunto the Tirk replied, that if it were fo, he was fatisfied; but yet the other Tirk denied it. Whereupon the matter was brought before the Judge, and the Turk who had received the money, taking an Oath to the contrary, the Christian, according to the Turkih Julice, was enforced to pay the money again: the which he did; but withal he prayed God to shew some publick sign, which of them had done the wrong: and thereupon the Tark going forth to repair unto his house, fell down dead in the street.

Eusth. 1.6. 2. Narcissus Bishop of Ferusalem, though a man 6.8. p. 100, famous for his vertues and faithfulness in the rebound their accusations with oaths and fearful

falfely, I pray God I may lofe my fight, and be-come blind. This wicked charge, although it was not believed by fuch as knew the great integrity not believed by fuch as knew the great integrity of the Bishop, yet the good man, partly for grief to lye under such a scandal, and partly to retire himself from worldly affairs, left his Bishoprick and lived privately. But his forsworn accusers escaped not the all-seeing Justice of Heaven. For the first, according to his imprecation, had his house set on fire (it is unknown how) and was the wish in the Stiff of Section with his similar burnt to therein himfelf, together with his family, burnt to afhes. The fecond languished away under a foul and loathfom difeafe. The third feeing the woful ends of his Companions, confessed all the completted villany, and lamenting his case and crime, he continued weeping fo long, till he utterly lost his fight. And thus God said Amen to all that they had wickedly and prefumptuoufly wished upon

3. Godwin, Earl of Kent, in the Reign of King Bak, Chron.
Edward the Confessor, as he sate at table with the p. 26.
King on Easter-Monday; was speaking as to the Polyd.
In the Confessor of the Confessor of the Polyd.
In the Confessor of the Confessor of the Polyd.
In the Confessor of the Confes 3. Godwin, Earl of Kent, in the Reign of King Bak. chron.

window, whereat he hung by the hands, till fome came and fuccoured him. Some Gentlemen fell to the bottom, where they perished. And it is most observable, that amongst them that dyed was Henry Earl of Schwartzenburg, who carried the presage of his death in a common imprecation of his, which was this: If I do it not, I wish I might fink in a Privy. This happened Anno

5. Mr. Perkins in his Book of the right govern. Carylcom. ment of the Tongue, tells of certain English Soul. in Job 16. diers, in the time of King Edward the Sixth, who 18.9.376. diers, in the time of King Edward the Sixth, who were cast upon the French flore by a form, in which distress they went to prayer, that they might be delivered. But one Souldier instead of praying cryed out, Gallows claim thy due; and when he came home he was hanged indeed.

6. Mr. Fox in his Book of Acts and Monu Id. at for. ments, tells of John Peters, Keeper of Newgate, P. 377. who was wont at every ordinary thing he spake (whether true or false, it made with him no great matter) to aver it with this imprecation: If it be not fo, I pray God I may rot before I dye, and

fo it came to pass.

7. I shall add one more which is fresh in the id. ut sopre. memory of many yet living, of Sir Gervaise El. p. 377. ways, who suffered at the Tower-hill, about the buliness of Sir Thomas Overbury, who then confel-fed it was just with God that he should undergo that ignominious death: For, faid he, in gaming proof and correction of vice, was yet maliciously cameropro and falfely accused of incontinency. There were substitute of the was preaching this, with a substitute of the proof and falfely accused of incontinency. There were substitute of the wide of the wid gation, did afterwards by writing certifie me, that imprecations upon themselves. The first of these | she being convinced in conscience of her fin in

wishing evil upon her felf, thereby to cover a fin | justific himself, faid, If he spake them he defired which the had committed, but denied, did feel the fad effects of it, according to her wish, and therefore begged earnest prayers, that it might be forgiven her, and that God would be intreated to take off his hand. Let them hear and fear that

Chap. 29. What hath befallen some men through Errour and Willake.

fear not to wish the Devil take them, and God damn them, left God should take them at their state of body.

camer.oper. 8. I shall here fet down that which was related to me by my Brother Joachim: Being, faith he, of cent. 1. cap. late in the Court of Prince William the Langrave never enough admire the dexterity wherewith he apprehended and performed all things. The Langrave observing my wonder; That deaf and dumb Boy, faid he, does presently understand any thing that is done in the Court and City, and by notable figns uses to make discovery of it. But withal hear an eminent instance of divine Justice; the Mother of this Lad being accused of thest, and having no other way to clear her felf, had recourse to imprecations; and whereas she was at that time big with child, to add greater weight to what she faid, she wished (if she was guilty of that the was accused) that the child she went with might be dumb while he lived, and never be able to utter one word. Which, faid the Langrave, is come to pass, as you see.

9. Charles Burbon desired of the Citizens of Millain, that they would furnish him with 30000 cent.1. cap. Crowns a month, for the payment of his Souldiers; but they affirming, that they were already exhaulted by War and frequent Exactions, he defired them but this one time to comply with his request; adding, that if they should receive any further injury from him or his, he prayed God, that the first Bullet that was shot might take off his head. They fent him the money according to his desire; but then he forgetting his promise, dealt never the more civilly with them, suffered his Souldiers and Collectors to exact upon them, while they in vain implored that faith he had given them. This done, he led his Army to Florence, and from thence to Rome, where he was killed by the first Cannot-bullet from the Walls.

fupra, pag.

10. At Friburg, a Town in Mifnia, are yet the footsteps to be feen of a stubborn Son, who could not be removed from the place where he flood all disobedience his father being one time exceedingly provoked, had prayed God he might never stir from the place he was then inwhile he lived.

cane. Corrain, put his Mother Therefia, the Daughter of 1. cap. 86. Alphonfus the Sixth King of Spain, into prison, for that she had married his Father-in-law. She being in bonds thus bitterly curfed her Son: Seeing, faith she, thou half put my legs into chains, and 1. At the Siege of Perugia in Italy, when the Hyl. com. 1. At the Siege of Perngia in Italy, when the Hydroc are prifoner to thy Enemies as I am, and that whereas my legs are tyed, thou may it live to be hold thine own broke. All this was fulfilled are the first through through the first through through through the first through the first through the first through through the first through the first through the first through through the first through through the first through the first through the first through through the first through the first through the first through through the first through through the first through the first through the first through the first thr Horse passing on broke his leg; after which away, and so the City was faved. marching out, he was overthrown by King Fordi. 2. In that great Battel at Phili.

God to fend an immediate token of his wrath upon his body, and in case he should defer to do it. he wished the Devil might. Immediately he fell down in an Epileptick fit, which he never had before, and with horrible howling frighted them that stood by, and to this day remains in this ill

13. King Henry the First of England sought to Edgar King of Scotland for his Silter Mathilda in Polyd. Marriage, who had devoted her Virginity to God. Virg. 1.11. Edgar fearing to displease him, married her to him pag. 177; of Hesse, I saw there a Boy that was both dumb by force, who then prayed to God, that none of 189 and deaf, but yet withal so ingenious, that I could those children that should be born of her might prosper, and it sell out accordingly; for Duke William and Mary his Sister, with their whole Retinue of an hundred and fifty persons, were all mi-ferably cast away at Sea by a storm.

14. In our memory fuch an accident as this fell out at Newburg: A certain mother being in a Lonic. The great rage with her fon, broke into these words: arr. p. 296. Go thy ways, God grant thou mayst never return alive again to me; the same day the young man going to wash himself, was drowned.

15. L. Furius Camillus was accufed, but falfely, by L. Apuleius, that he had converted the Hetru- 2 uing. This fean spoils to his own use, and was thereupon con- arr. vol. 1. demned without having his cause heard; and be 1.2. p. 178. ing impatient of this indignity, he went without the City-gates, lift up his hands to Heaven, and prayed: If, faid he, I am innocent, and thus injured only through the envy of the people, then let this action speedily repent the people of Rome, and let it be known to all the World, that they stand in need of Camillus; which accordingly fell out not long after in the invalion of the Gauls.

### CHAP. XXIX.

Of the Errour and Mistakes of some men, and what hath fallen out thereupon.

Umanum est errare, Errour and mistake is a kind of inseparable property to humanot be removed from the place where he ftood all his life long, till he dyed of the plague, with whofe displaces he fasher heing one live weeding. precipitate and transport us, and at others unexpected and intervenient accidents help to mislead us. And although time may fo tarry for fome

11. Alphonso Henriques, Son of Henry Duke of tamer.cent. Lorrain, put his Mother Theresia, the Daughter of over-sights; yet so much hath depended upon

hold thine own broke. All this was fulfilled e're long: for Alphonfiu warring with Ferdinand King chain, all behind taking it for a word of continuous continuous chain, all behind taking it for a word of continuous continuous continuous chain, all behind taking it for a word of continuous continu of Leon, as he went out at the Gate of the City, mand, and apprehensive of some new discovered his foot caught at the bar of the Gate, and his

marching out, he was overthrown by King Fordinand, and made Prifoner.

2. In that great Battel at Philippi, betwixt Bru-plut in that great Battel at Philippi, betwixt Bru-plut in and Callius on the one part, and Oldavianus and Bruto, past Antonius on the other, Brutus had routed and put to flight Oldavianus in the right wing, and Antonius on the right wing.

tonins p. 26%.

where he could easily have rallied his men again; but by reason of the dult not knowing of Bruus his Victory, he sent Lucius Titinnius, his intimate Friend, to see what was become of Brutus. Titin-

nius meets with Brutus his Souldiers triumphing for the Victory, and inquiring after Cassius; he having informed them where he was, along they march to acquaint him with the good news. Caffins feeing them coming, and by a fatal militake judging them to be enemics, and Bruus to be o verthrown, caused his freed-man to cut his throat. Tetimius finding him dead, through his default, cuts his own throat alfo. Brutus hearing of these fad accidents, lofes both his courage and new-

gained Victory.

3. Julia, the Wife of Pompey the Great, feeing certain cloaths of her Husbands brought home all befineared with blood by the killing of fome bealts, at a Sacrifice whereat he was prefent, she fearfully apprehended that fome danger had befallen him, and thereupon did suddenly fall into a

fwound, and fo dyed. biod. Sical. 4. While the Carthaginians lay encamped a-libacopase gainst Agathocles, their Tents being made of reeds 681, 682 684, 685 and fraw, accidentally caught fire, and the winds to improved it, that the Souldiers laboured but in vain to quench it; and therefore divers of them fled out of the Camp with a great deal of tumult and clamour. There were 5000 Africans in the Army of Agathocles, that revolting from him, had resolved this night to joyn themselves with the Carthagini.ms their Country-men. The Scouts and Forlorn-hope of these Troops were discovered by those that fled out of the Camp, making directly to the Camp of the Carthaginians : they therefore hallily fent them word, that the whole Forces of the Greeians were coming upon them. Then was the Army put into a greater diforder, fome running, others militaking their friends for enemies, rush upon them with their drawn Swords, others with very fear ran head-long from fleep places. During this rule of ignorance 5000, and fo the reft, being still in a consternation, were glad to retreat into Carthage. The same mishap befel the Army of Azathocles that very fame night; for the revolted Africans seeing all their friends in flames and tumit, durft go no further, but return whence they came. Some of the Greeks perceiving their March, not knowing who they were, brought word to Agathoeles, that the whole Carthaginian Army was coming against him. He perceiving the Camp on fire, and hearing the tumult amonglithem, could conceive no lefs. Hereupon a fudden and panick fear feifed upon his Army alfo, and the Africans in this fright let on all they met as their enemies; fo that 4000 of Agashocles his Army perished through this mistake.

Sching (20):

5. Johanna Queen of Navarre, a Princess by birth, being received by the Queen her Mother at a Fealt, the first of June 1572. upon the seventh day following the fell into a pleurise; some were therefore called to open the Basilick vein, which in that kind of disease is judged to be a most prefent remedy: but by a fatal mistake they opened the contrary, which brings death, by which upon

Hillery, 1-7 tector, in the Minority of King Edward the Sixth,

List monit. tonius had caused Cossius to retire in the left wing; Rich Lord Chancellor (then living in great St. Lloyds
List 5. yet Cossius only retreated to a Hill not far off, Bartbolomens) though outwardly concurring with State 11. Bartbolomews) though outwardly concurring with State Hora the rest, began now secretly to favour the Duke thies, pag. of Somerfet, and fent him a Letter, therein acquainting him with all pallages at the Councilboard, superscribing the same (either out of haste or familiarity) with no other direction, fave to the Duke, enjoyning his Servant, a raw Attendant (as newly entred into his Family) fafely to deliver it. The man made more hafte than good fpeed, and his Lord wondring at his quick return, demanded of him, Where the Duke was when he delivered him the Letter? In Charter house, said his Servant, by the same token that he read it at the window, and fmiled thereat. But the Lord Rich smiled not at his relation, as fadly sensible of the mistake and delivery of the Letter to the Duke of Neofolk, no great Friend of his, and an utter Enemy to the Duke of Somerset. This errour cost him his Chancellorship, which the next morning early he befought the King he might resign, and thereby saved himself from being stripped by others, for revealing the fecrets of the Council-

7. The Funerals of Julius Cafar being perform- xiphil. in cd, the enraged people trooped directly to the Julius 20. houses of Brutus and Cassius (his Murtherers) with Sueton. I.I. lighted Torches on purpose to set them on fire, 6.85. pag. and were difficultly reftrained. In their return val. Max. they chanced to meet with Helvin Gina, whom 1.9.c.9. they unhappily (erring in the name) miltook for 7. 262. Cornelius Cinna, who the day before had publickly Plut. in declamed against Cafar. Him they fought for, but 992. lighting on this other (without giving space to 993-clear up any errour) they struck off his head, and sixing it upon the top of a Lance, they carried it about with them.

8. In that memorable Battel at Cannas betwixt plut.in Fa-Hanibal and the Romans, there was a strange and bio, p.183. fatal mistake: For L. £myliu: Paulus the Consul Paulus being wounded, was thrown by his Horse, when tap. 9, pag. divers of that Cohort cast themselves from their Horses, with a purpose to assist the Consul on foot. and to remount him affoon as might be. The rest of the Horse perceived it, and as if they had received such a command, they all leaped from their Horses to fight with the Enemy on foot. When Hanibal faw this, with a military scoff, I had rather, said he, that the Consul should do thus, than deliver them all bound into my hands. Indeed it proved little less; for by this means at this Battel Hanibal obtained the greatest and entirest Victory that ever he got of the Romans : and had he made use of it accordingly, he had made himself Master of Rome it felf.

9. Lartes Tolumnius, King of the Veientines, play zuing. This at Dice, and having a prosperous Cast, said atr. vol. 1. jestingly to his Companion, Occide, meaning no 1.1. p.29. more than kill or beat me now, if you can. It fortuned, that the Roman Ambaladors came in at the instant, and his Guard mistaking the intention of the word, flew the Ambassadors, taking that for a word of command to them, which was only spoken in sport to him that was played with.

10. Cleonce, a Virgin of Byzantium, had pro Plut. in cimiled in the night to come to the bed of Pau mont, page the contrary, which brings death, by which upon the 9. of June line ended her life.

6. Edward Seymour Duke of Somerfet, and Protector, in the Minority of King Edward the Sixth, being ablent from the Council-table, it was by the Lawlet there met contrived how all things thould be the Council table, it was by the Lawlet there met contrived how all things thould be something that the Lawlet the source of the Chamber, the fell, and the light was put in the source of the Chamber, the fell, and the light was put in the source of the Chamber, the fell, and the light was put in the source of the bed of Fau mont, page families to come to the bed of Fau mont, page families to come to the bed of Fau mont, page families the came forme. 483.

Families the Lacedemonian General; the came forme. Lords there met, contrived how all things should be ordered in relation to his Arraignment. R. noife, leaped out of bed, and doubting some trea.

# Chap. 29. What hath befallen some men through Errour and Wistake.

Fulgof Ex. chery, directed himfelf as well as he could in the 1.9.6.9. dark to the Chamber door, and ran his Sword through the body of her, who did not look for fo bloody an entertainment.

Suston. in 12. Tiberius Cefar being bussed in the examina-Tiberlo, 13. tion of some men by torments to find out the Au-6.62.9.157 thors of his Son Drulus his death, it was told Fulgo 1.9. him, that a Rhodian was come, who apprehending eap.9. p.12. it of one that could tell foundhing of the matter, commanded that they should presently put him to the Rack: soon after it appeared, that this Rho-

dian was his Friend, and one whom Tiberius himfelf had invited to him from Rhodes by his own Letters. The milake being cleared, Tiberius commanded to strangle the man, that so the vil-

lany might be concealed.

zuing. The 12. Baptiffa Zenus, a Cardinal in the time of arr. vol. 1. Pope Paul the Second, having called often for the company of the property of the company of the property ing no answer, the furious Cardinal hid himself behind the Chamber door, that he might punish him to purpose as he came in. In the mean time came the Secretary of another Cardinal, and finding the door open, entred the Chamber; Baptista caught him by the hair, and laid on him with his fifts; the passion he was in not suffering him (for foine time) to discern his mistake.

Fulgof, Ex. 13. Gildo rebelling in Africa against the Emperour Honorius . Maltelzeres the Brother of Gildo p. 1273. was fent against him. Gildo's Army was far the more numerous; and when Mastelzeres drew near Relig. and the forefront of the Enemy, he began to speak Pol. part : mildly to the Souldiers: The Standard bearer of of the Enfign with the Enfign fell together to the Enfign with, 636,9201 that both it and the Enfign fell together to the ground. The hinder-part of the Army having feen Massel zeres in Treaty, and perceiving the Enfign inclined (a fign of submission amongst them) and thinking that the Front which confiftthem) and thinking that the Front which conlist-ed of Roman Legions, had submitted themselves to Maselzeres, as Honorius his General, and so they were deserted of the greatest part of the Ar-my; these Africans wheeled off, and did what they imagined the rest had done. Gildo behold-ing the whole Army at the point of yielding, and fearing his life, fled hastily away, and left an un-bloody Victory to his Brother by virtue of this odd mistake.

Fulgof. Ex. 14. Mullus Cropellus was fent by Masheus Vicepage 1276, to feile upon Gremona, who approaching the City in the night, had digged through the Wall unperceived. Pontionus, an Exile of Gremona, had entred the breach, followed only with an hundred men, and fuppoling that Mullus followed him, forthwith feifed upon the Palace. A great tumult and cry being raifed, Gregorius Summus, a Citizen of Gremons, took Arms, flew to the Walls, and soon stopped up the entrance against them that were without. Mullus therefore thinking that Pontionus was oppressed in the City, drew off in great fear; and Gregorius Summus being informed that the Palace was lost, supposing that a far greater number of Enemies had entred the City than indeed there had, though he was in the head of a great Party of valiant men, with which he might easily have cut off Pontionus and all his, those that were not so many.

15. Caicofcroes, the Sultan of Iconium, having Nicet. Choreceived some injury from Alexius Angelus the niat. 1. 2. Greek Emperour, intending to be revenged, made fol. 36. a fudden incursion, and had taken Antioch, had it not been for an accidental chance and a mistake of his own thereupon. It fell out, that the fame night he hastned towards Antioch to take it, that there was a Noble person in the City that celebrated the Nuptials of his Daughter, and as 'tis usual in fuch folemnities, there was a great noise of the Feasters, a found of Cymbals and Timbrels, of realters, a found of Cympais and Limbers, or Dancing, and Women finging up and down: thefe made a great fir in the City all night. Affood as Caicoferoes drew near the City; hearing the noife of Infruments and a concour e of men, not apprehending the thing as indeed it was, but concelving it a military notice one to another, that his coming was differend, he forfook his delign, and drew off to Lampe.

16. Johannes Gorraus a Physician in Paris, the zuine. The fame person who wrote the excellent Physical Le. atr. vol.1. xicon, being fent for to the house of a Bishop, who 1.1. p.94. at that time was fick; to prevent all danger that might happen to him upon the account of his Religion (for at that time all France was on fire with it) he determined to make his return home in the Bishops Litter: he was upon his way about twilight when certain Parifians (to whom the Bifliop was indebted, and that had long in vain waited for fatisfaction ) assaulted the Litter, in hope to find fome of the Bishops goods conveyed in it that way. This struck such a fear into Gorram, that supposing he was taken upon the account of his Religion, he fell into a diftemper of mind, and was not restored to his perfect health till a long time after.

17. Ferdinand King of Arragon and Naples fet- zuing theting forward with his Army towards Canufium, 41. vol.1. the Scouts he fent out beholding a great Herd of 1.1. 1.94. Deer feeding in the night, wherewith that Country doth very much abound, by a fignal mistake they returned to the King, and reported that Nicholaus Picinimus, with John Duke of Anjou, who affected the Kingdom, had joyned themselves with the Prince of Tarentum; and that they had found them all in Arms in such a place. Ferdinand fearing that he should no way be able to match with so great Enemies, fairly retreated with his Army to Barolum, upon no other occasion than this gross mistake, which the cowardise of his Scouts had put upon first themselves, and then

18. Rome being besieged by Totilas King of the zeing v.t. Goths, Vigilius the then Pope, being upon his re. 13, 12371 turn from Constantinople, diverted unto Sicilia, and though he had been very injuriously dealt with by the Citizens, yet he fent thence a mighty quantity of Corn by hipping to Rome. The Goths were aware of this relief, and therefore getting into the Haven before the arrival of these Ships, and keeping themselves close, lay in ambush be hind the Towers and Buildings thereabouts. The Souldiers of the Garrison from the Wall and their Guards, with up-lifted hands, and garments upon the points of Lances, and great crys, gave notice to the Mariners, that the Enemy lay in the Port, that therefore they should take heed and not fail into it. But the Mariners not understanding the figns, and fuppoling the Romans on the Walls had yet he fied out of Cremona. Thus the darkness of the night had led both Parties into errour in the the joy they conceived at their coming, they put same place, and so as that those which were most | into the Haven with all speed, where they were in number did still flye from, and were afraid of all as speedily taken, and the great provision of

Lande. The

att. p. 479. Harity with a Citizens Wife, her Husband not only conniving, but being alfo fubervient thereunto. The Husbands Brother vehemently disconunto. The Husbands Brother vehemently discontented at this turpitude and dishonour to the Family, was refolved to be the death of the Cardinal. He understood the Cardinal had given or den for a sumptious Supper at the house of the Adulteres, as indeed he had; but being detained by some unexpected affairs, did not come: so that at the last, the Husband weary of waiting, went to hed with his Wife, in that bed which was prepared for her and the Cardinal. In the mean time the Brother had hid himfelf in a far room of the the prother had hid himlen in a far room of the houle, and hippoing that the Cardinal was in bed with his Brothers Wife, at midnight he rufhes in to the Chamber, and imprudently kills his Brother, together with his adulterous Sifter. In the into a voluntary handliment, he took care that the Cardinal should be poyloned by a Priest.

the Cardinal should be poyloned by a Priest.

20 107, Plate home one morning betimes, found his Father and
Mother in that bed wherein he and his Wife had
used to lye; and supposing that his Wife had played falle, and that it was she and her Adulterer
who were there laid assect, he shew them both by
a lamentable mistake a lamentable mistake.

21. Andronicus Junior (the Son of Michael) Nicepior.

21. Androncest Juntor (the 300 of Manager)
fol. 31.

with a noble Strumpet in the City, and having
underflood that there was a very handfom young
man that was extremely in love with her, he placed certain Gladiators in ambuft to await his coccd certain Gladiators in ambush to await his co-ning, and with charge to fall upon him and kill him. It fell out, that Adamet the Despot going to feck for his Brother the Emperour, chanced to pass that way; the Sword-men supposing this was the Emperours Rival, assaulted him with Darts and Swords, in such manner, that the young Prince having received a mortal wound, sell from his Horse, at last he was known by some of the Soul-diers, and by them carried unto the Palace, where he dued in a few hours after.

sint. 1.2. Antonius, the General of Vestalians Forces,
Eng. 101. having taken (remova from the Souldiers of Kitellius, went into a Bath to get off the blood he was foiled with, and to resreb himself after his wearing. nefs. While he was there, they excused to him that the Bath was not fo warm as it should be: Well, faid he, it will be hot by and by. This word of his was catched up by fome of the Souldiers, and as if thereby he had given them a command to let fire on the City, 40000 of them broke in at once upon the City, flew all the Citizens indifferently, feifed upon their Goods, and fet fire upon their houles; to that in four days time the City

was utterly confumed.

2 sing. T.: 23. Theodorus Bibliander, Professor of Divinity atr. 1.5. col. 2. pss. amongt the Tigurines, was a man of fingular parts, and one who by his over-conflancy in his studies, was fallen into that infirmity of the eyes which is

Corn which they brought was all unladen by the dies, and intending to light a candle, he came in with his match to the fire fide, and thruft it into the Cats eye that fare there, the shining of it in liarity with a Citizens Wife, her Husband not the dark having occasioned him to think it a coal that had fire in it. The Cat gave a fudden leap, with fuch a cry as they are when they are injured, and the poor Minister, as if he had seen a Ghost, was put into so terrible a fright, that he was glad to retreat into his Chamber, till at last under-landing his errour, his fears were turned into

29. In the Battel of Cirignola in the Kingdom Fields of of Nagles betwirt the Spaniards and the French Religs and then, a word of the Count de Nemours, who was role parts. General of the French, being misconstrued by his p. 133. Souldiers, was a great cause of their overthrow. General of the French, being mincontribed by his, 133. Souldiers, was a great caule of their overthrow. For the Battel being already begun, and the Count linding, that he could not pass a certain Ditch (over which he had thought to have led some part of his Army to charge the Spaniard on the other fide) cryed to the Souldiers that followed him, hack, back, meaning to lead them another way. But they not knowing the cause, understood that he had but them five, which they began to do, and others seeing them, followed their example. The Count was lain at the same time, and thereupon the whole French Army sled out right, and less the field and Victory to the Spaniards.

26. When Armylow the Emperour besieged Fight of Rome, it chanced that a Hare being started by Rise and some of the Camp, ran towards the City, and that 1: c. 14.

a great noise and crys, which the Rayman seeing

great noise and crys; which the Rengers teeing from the Town, and conceiving that the Enemies meant to give them a furious assume a furious assume they were hereupon surprised with so sudden and vehicular a fear, that they abandoned the Walls and Ram-piers, which the Enemies observing, made use of the opportunity, scaled the Walls, and took the

City.

27. The Army of Agathoeles was in a vehement Diod. Sicul. fedicion, which the Carebaginians fought by all leap. 671. means to improve, foliciting the Souldiers to a defection by promise of increase of slipend, and other gifts, divers Capitains had promised to come to them with their Companies, in the mean time Agathoeles, by his Ogation and Policy, had appeaded the mutiny; whereupon determining not to lose so fair an occasion, he immediately led forth his Army against the Carebaginians: they who saw then upon their March. Supposed them to be the them upon their March, supposed them to be the Revolvers that came over to their fide, not at all dreaming of what had fallen out in the Army. But fo foon as Agathoeles drew near them, he foon put them out of their militake; he caused his Trum-

them out of their mistake; he caused his Trumpets to sound a Charge; and sell in siercely upon his unprepared Enemies that expected nothing less, so that he made a great saughter of them.

28. Sempronius, the Conful, warring with the Lord Rung & Gagui, the Battel between them continued until his civil night with variable fortune on either side. The confusion disorder, and both Camps in disorder, neither of the Armies returned into their own Camp; but each Party retired into the next Mountains, where they thought to be most assured. And the Roman Army divided it self into two parts, whereof the one went with the Consul, and the other with Tempanius a Centurion. The mogwas fallen into that infirmity of the eyes which is commonly called San-blind; rifing one morning betimes, and coming into the Kitchin, the Cat fare upon the Table, sporting as she used to do, he sippoling it had been the Maid: Good morrow Elfa, said he, and the Cat, after her manner, returned the salute of her Master.

Zing the 24. Valentinus Bolzint, a Preacher, was weak-arr. vol.22 eyed from his birth, and San-blind when he was grown up, rising one morning to his wonted studies. Camps to him that would, and thought himself they would be supposed to the control of the salute of the

victorious. It happend that Tempanius in retiring with the rest of the Army, understood (by and trains of the Hereticks against me, Lord have ring with the rest of the Army, understood (by chance) from certain wounded Souldiers of the Agui, how their Captains abandoning their. Camp, were fled and gone: wherefore he returning, faved the Roman Camp, facked the Camp of

the Enemy, and came victorious to Rome.

Fox Book of 29. There was one Mr. Mallary Master of Arts of Cambridge, Scholar of Christs Colledge, who for opinions held contrary to the determination of holy Mother Church of Rome, was convented before the Bilhops, and in the end fent to Oxford, there openly to recant and to bear his Faggot, to the terrour of the Students of that University. It was appointed, that he should be brought solemnand others of the University were assembled, bebehold the fight. Dr. Smith then Reader of the Divinity Lecture, was appointed to make the Sermon at this Recantation. All things thus prepared, cometh forth poor Mallary with his Faggot upon his shoulder, the Doctor was also in the Pulpit to make his Sermon; he had fcarce proceeded into the midft thereof, when fuddenly was heard into the Church the voice of one crying in the street, Fire, fire. The occasion of which was, one Heuster coming from Alballows Parish, saw a Chimney on fire, and fo passing in the street by St. Mary's Church cryed, Fire, fire, meaning no hurt. This found of fire being heard in the Church, went from one to another, till at length it came to the cars of the Doctors, and at last to the Preacher himfelf. These amazed with sudden fear, began to look up to the top of the Church, and to behold the walls; the rest seeing them look up, looked up also. Then began in the midst of the Audience fome to cry out, Fire, fire: Where, faith one? Where, faid another? In the Church, faith: one. The Church was fearce pronounced, when in a moment there was a common cry, the Church is on fire, the Church is on fire by Hereticks. Then was there fuch fear, concourfe, and tumult of peo-ple through the whole Church, that it cannot be declared in words, as it was in deed. After this, through the stir of the people running to and fro, the dust was so raised, that it shewed as if it had been fmoak. This and the out cry of the people made all men fo afraid, that leaving the Sermon, they began all together to run away; but fuch there was no moving forward or backward. They then ran to another little Wicket on the Northfide, but there was the like or greater throng. There was yet another door towards the West which though shut and seldom opened; yet now they ran to it with fuch fway, that the great Bar of Iron (which is incredible to be spoken) being pulled out, and broken by force of mens hands, the door notwithstanding could not be opened for the press or multitude of people. At last when they were there also past hope to get out, they were all exceedingly amazed, and ran up and down, crying out, That the Hereticks had confpired their death; one faid he plainly heard the fire, another affirmed that he faw it, and a third fwore he felt the molten Lead dropping down upon his head and fhoulders. None cryed out more earnestly, than the Doctor that preached, who in a manner first of

mercy upon me, Lord have mercy upon me. In all this great amaze and garboil, nothing was more feared than the melting of the Lead, which many affirmed they felt dropping upon their bodies. The Doctors feeing no remedy, that no force nor authority would prevail, fell to intreaty, and offered rewards; one offering 201 another his Scarlet Gown, fo that any man would pull him out, though it were by the ears. A President, of a Colledge pulling a board out from the Pews; covered his head and shoulders therewith against the scalding Lead, which they feared much more than the falling of the Church: one thought to ly into St. Mary's Church upon a Sunday, where a get out at a window, and he had broken the glass, great number of the Head Doctors, and Divines, and got his head and one shoulder out, but then fluck fast betwixt the Iron Bars, that he could fides a great number of Citizens which came to move neither way: others stuck as fast in the doors, over the heads of which some got out. A Boy was got up to the top of the Church door, and feeing a Monk of the Colledge of Gloucester (who had got upon the heads of men) coming towards him, with a great wide Cowl hanging at his back, the Boy thought it a good occasion for him to cfcape by, and handfomly conveyed himself into the Monks Cowl. The Monk got out with the Boy in his Cowl, and for a while felt no weight or burden; at latt feeling his Cowl heavier than accultomed, and hearing a voice behind him, he was more afraid than while in the throng, believing that the evil Spirit that had fet the Church on fire, was flyen into his Cowl, then began he to play the Exorcist: In the Name of God, said he, and all Saints, I command thee to declare what thou art that art behind at my back: I am Bertrames Boy, faid the other; but I faid the Monk adjure thee in the Name of the infeparable Trinity, that thou wicked Spirit, do tell me who thou art, and from whence thou comest, and that thou go hence: I am Bertrames Boy, faid he, good Master let me go. When the Monk perceived the matter, he took the Boy out, who ran away as fast as he could. In the mean time those that were in the streets, perceiving all things to be without fear, made figns to them in the Church to keep themfelves quiet, crying to them there was no danger; but for as much as no word could be heard, by reafon of the noise in the Church, those signs made them much more afraid than before, supposing all on fire without the Church, and that they were was the press of the multitude, running in heaps together, that the more they laboured, the less that the more they laboured, the less the dropping of the Lead, and the fall of other they could get out; they thrust one another in fuch fort, that they sluck sast in the door, that dible number of Bills fet upon the Church-doors to inquire for things loft, as Shoes, Gowns, Caps, Purfes, Girdles, Swords, and Money; and in this garboil few but through negligence or oblivion left fomething behind him. The Heretick, who through this hurly-burly had not done his fufficient Penance, was the day following reclaimed to the Church of St. Frideswide, where he supplied the rest of his plenary Penance. This ridiculous accident happened An. 1541, in the Reign of King Henry the Eighth.

Kkkk 2

CHAP.

## CHAP. XXX.

# Of Retaliation, and of Such as have suffered by their own devices.

Vod tibi non vis fieri, alteri ne ficeris, or Do as you would be done by, is a Rule that Nature it self dictates unto all Manking; yet there is no Lesson that is sooner forgot than this: where power is, it is ordinary to be oppreflive according to the measure of it; but then many times the Providence of God steps in, and measures out the greatest insolents the measure they have meted, causing them to fall into the very pits they have digged for others.

1. In the 7. of King Stephen, the times being then turbulent, Robert Marmyon (whose Seat was then turbulent, Robert Marmyon ( whole out in midefair, the Casse of Tamworth) being a man potent in the Casse of Tamworth) being a man potent in Arms, and a great Adversary to the Earl of Che-Arms, and a great Ad ffer, possessed himself of the Monastery of Coventry, turned out the Monks, and fortified the Church with the Buildings belonging thereunto, making deep Trenches in the fields adjacent, which he fo covered, that they could not be feen, to the end that they might be an impediment to an Enemy whenfoever any approach should be made; but it fo happened, that as he fallied out with some forces upon the Earl of Chefter's drawing near, and not remembring whereabouts those places had bin dig. ged, he fell with his Horse into one of them himfelf, and by that means being furprized by a common Souldier, had his head presently cut off.

2. Daout Baffa, grand Vizier, had taken along Tirk Hist. with him Executioners, and strangled Sultan Of-1. 1418 man his great Master: not long after by the contrivance of the great Vizier Georgi, the Spahies were filtred up to demand his life in fatisfaction of the death of their late Emperour. Duont bribed the Janizaries with 40000 Chequins of Gold, and they received him into their protection; but the Spanies perfifting in their former refolution, the Famicaries put him fecretly into the fame Coach, wherein he had fent Saltan Ofman to Execution; twice in the way being dry with forrow, he drank at the same Fountains where his late Ma-Executioners beginning to tye him, himfelf shewed the very corner where he had committed that ftrangled.

Drummonds 3. Mack Donald born in Roffe, was a Thief Hift. Scott. fleshed in all Murders, mischievous, without mercy; amongst other his cruelties, he nailed Horsegrief the had fworn to report his wickedness to his Affociates; the King, James the first of Scotland, caused them all in like manner to be shod, as they had ferved the woman; and when they had been three days hurried along the Town, as a spectacle to the people, his Companions were gib-beted, and himself beheaded.

p. 216. made as Cages, being eight foot square, and one lay his hands on at Fayrs, or in the Ports for his specific. foot more than a mans height; some of iron, money, he handled in this fort, and afterwards sents. c. 9. and some of wood, plated with iron both within carried them to Sardin, or to the City of Ephssus, p. 67.

and without with horrible Iron-works. He that first devised them was the Bishop of Verdun, Cardinal Balue, who incontinent was put himself into the first that was made, where he remained fourteen days. And it is remarkable, how the King himself did imprison himself not long before his death; for in a jealous fear of his Son and Nobles, that they would deprive him of his Government, he enclosed himself within a Castle framed with Towers of Iron and iron Grates round about it.

5. Perillia the Athenian having cast a brazen sabel. Ex. Bull for Phalaris the Tyrant of Sicilia, with such 1.10. a.4. cunning, that offenders put into it, feeling the P. 557.
heat of the fire under it, feemed not to cry with Caminoput fiber fire. humane voice, but to roar like a Bull; when cent. 1. c.o. he came to demand the recompence of his pains, p. 68. was himfelf by order of the Tyrant put into it, to shew the proof of his own invention. Whence

Et Phalaris tauro violenti membra Perilli Torruit, infalix imbuit autor opus. Perillus roafted in the Bull he made, Gave the first proof of his own cruel trade.

6. Scarce any of the Murderers of Juliu Cafar Sucton. in out-lived him three years but dyed a violent Julio, c. 89. death, being all of them condemned, they all pe- P. 52. rished by one accident or other; some by ship-wrack, others in Battel, and some of them slew themselves with the same Poignards wherewith they had before stabbed (afar.
7. When Sulean Bajazee the First was taken by Knowls.

Tamerlane, he being demanded of the Victor what Tark. Hist. he would have done, in case the Victory had been p. 220. his: Had I gotten thee in my power, faid he, I would have inclosed thee in an iron Cage, and carried thee about therein for a shew wheresoever went. Tamerlane having heard this furly and unseasonable answer, caused an iron Cage to be made, wherein he inclosed the insolent Sultan, who not able to endure the indignities that were there daily done to him, gave his head so many knocks against the Grates of his Cage, that at lath death heard, and put an end to all his miferies.

8. Pope Alexander the Sixth went to Supper in Jovii Elog. a Vineyard near the Vatican, where his Son Cafar 1.4. p.203.

Borgia, Duke of Valence, meaning to poylon A. De Serris

Borgia, Duke of Valence, meaning to poylon A. De Serris ne drank at the fame roundains where his fate iviafier begged drink, and fo was conveyed into the
fame Chamber, where he had murthered him. The
tles of Wine, infected with poylon, and delivered Bak. chron. them to a Servant of his, who knew nothing of p. 358. the matter, commanding him, that none should Knowls ed the very corner where he had committed that the matter, commanding him, that none hould assert the foul fact, and defired that he might, if possible, explate it there; and so he was accordingly the Pope coming in something before support, and First, Rel. being very thirsty through the immoderate heat & Policy, of the feason, called for drink, his own provision 6.13. page being not yet come. The Servant that had the 120. cy, amongst other his cruelties, he nailed Horseshort to the soles of a Widows seet, because in her
committed to him as a special and precious fort of Wine, brought of it to the Pope, and while he the King. Not long after he was brought to was drinking, his Son Borgia came in and drank Perth by men of his own qualities, with twelve of ned; but the Pope only (overcome with the poy-fon) dyed: his Son by the strength of youth and Nature, and use of potent remedies bore it out, though with long languishing.

9. Hermosimus being taken Prisoner in War, Harod. 1.8. was sold to Pamonius of Chios, who made him an pag. 496, Philip at comins, 4. In the Reign of Lewis the Eleventh King of Eunuch. This base Merchant made a traffick of 4971.6.12. France, there were by his order cruel Prilons fuch dishonest gain; for all the fair Boys he could

# Chapizon Retaliation and fuch as inferentificative habiteviled for others. 621

where he fold, them for almost their weight, in of a Sanctuary per force, by virtue of which Law. Gold, Hermotimu was presented amongst other himself was dragged out and sain. Gold. Heimstimus was prefented amongst other Gifts to Kijng Kerret, with whom in process of time he grew into greater credit than all the other tennichs. The King departing from Sarda to make Was upon the Greature, Hermotimus went about fome alfairs into a quarter of the Country, which was hisbanded by those of the Country, which was hisbanded by those of the file of Gios, where finding Painture; by those acquaintance of him, and it a large conference recounted to him, and it a large conference recounted to him the large benefits he enjoyed by means of his adventure. From the him to great the file of the conference of the file of the conference of the file of the department of the file of the conference of the file o venture, promiting him to grounde him to great wealth and honour, it he would remove himself and his family to Sardis. Panioning gladly accepted of this offer, and a while after went with his wife and children. Hermotimus affoon as he had him and his in his power, whether words to him: O thou most wicked man, of all the wickedest that ever were in the world, that usest the most vile and detellable traffick that can possibly be devised, what hurt or displeasure didst thou or any wile and questions of the past belong tome, of thine receive of me, or any that belong tome, that thou shouldst bring me into that case wherein I am, and of a man that I was, make me neither man nor woman? Didst thou, think that the Gods were ignorant of the practices? Dost thou not see how they doing sight and judge have delivered thee (wicked Wresch) into my hands, that thou mayst not find saute with the punishment is find such with the punishment shall insict upon thee? After the punishment is find some top the cancel Panioning his four sons to be reproaches he cancel Panioning his four sons to be such as the punishment of the punishment is four sons to be such as the punishment of th ther with his own hands, and after that was done, the children were also forced to gueld their own father.

1.10. 6.4.

Lonia The 10. Albomus, King of the Lombards, having in arr. 1344 a great Battel overcome and flain Cummundus Sabit. Ex. King of the Ganida. King of the Gepide, married Rojamand Daughter of the dead King. On a time at a Feath be drank to her out of the Skull of her dead Father, which he had caused to be made into a Cup; the offendof the dead King. On a time at a realt be drank to her out of the Skull of her dead Father, which he had cauled to be made into a Cup; the offended Lady refolved to be revenged; and knowing that Helmichild, a Knight of Lombardy, was in love with a Lady in her attendance, the cauled him to be brought into a dark Chamber, in presence of there enjoying his Mistress; her self, lay in the bad to receive him and afterwards that he Monta America. But Cambridge and was pade by thy felf: for this Mistress, the felf lay go often to Prayers in St. Mary's Church in the society of the control of t in the bed to receive him, and afterwards that he might know what he had done, she caused the window to be fet upon, and then told him, that unless he would kill Alboinus her Husband, she would discover all he had asted with her. Hel-wichild overcome with her threats and his own fears, in the night flew Albanus as he lay in his bed. The Murder committed, both of them fled to Ravenna, where she also intended to destroy Helmichild by a present poyson. He had drank off a part of it, and finding that the deadly operaon a part or it, and intung that the deadly opera-tion of it began to infinuate and creep along his veius, he drew his Sword, and enforced Refamund to drink off the reft of the potion she had prepared for him, and fo by that means they both of them dyed together.

Lonic. The II. Europius the Eunuch was the Minion and arr. p. 639. Darling of the Court in the Reign of Areading the the Laws, gave and took away Provinces as he pleased; at last was made Conful: then was he firests of Rame; but the Emperour using his won accused of a Conspiracy against the Emperour, the Emperour gave order for his death, but he ted clemency, commanded he should be buried.

17. As the Emperour Charles the Fourth was he ted clemency.

ready to be enfhared at home by his own Mother, P. One day as he came from hunting, the prefented him with a poyloned Cup; but he forewarned of the ambuth (counterfairing the mannerly Son.) prayed his Mother to hegan, which the refuting, he preflied her to it, and withat plainly told her what he had head of the poylon, reproving her tharply, and diverging that to clear her felf of fuel an acculation, there was no way for her but to fwallow down the drink. The interable Queen overwhelmed, with the confeience of her own offence med with the conficience of her own offence, drank the poylon, whereof hig preferrly dyed.

14. In the year 1477, there was calt in the Cir came, open

14. In the year 1477, there was calt in the Ci-came, opinity of Fopus a very great piece of Ordnance, which libetito, was carried to Emis, where being mounted and control placed without the Walls by St. Anthonies Bott, i.e. 50. was often difcharged. At last as they were loading it with an iron Bullet of lifty pounds weight, by fome accident, the powder in the Piece, took fire. which beginning to vomit forth the furious that, were to rent and krattered abroad, that feares, could there be found any little pieces of their bodies. The Bullet after all grafing a great way off, killed a poor Forplet, as he was laying his Nets for Birds, fix other men being only thicken with the mynd of the Oun, and the french of the powder, fell extremely fek.

15. Maries one of the thirty Tyrants in the camer. oper. Reign of Galienus, was chosen Emperour by the subsciss.

go often to Frayers in St. Many's Church in the fabrific.

Mount Aponium; Pope Gregory the Seventh, who can't care carried a watchful eye over all the actions of this 18,1441.

Erince; commanded one to take notice of the place where he was wont to pray; and got a certain Fellow; with promife of great recompences to get up upon the top of the Church; and there upon the Beams to place certain huge flones; which should be so fitly laid; that with the least touch they should fall down directly upon the Em, perors head, and brain him at the first blow. This mercenary Villain; as he would have played his part, went so hastly to work, that as ke thought to have rolled down a great stone from the Roof. to have rolled down a great stone from the Roof, the stone with its weight drew him on so, that first the man and then the stone fell upon the Church floor, where he was killed with the stong 11. Entropus the Eunuch was the Minion and Darling of the Court in the Reign of Arcadin the Emperour; he fold places of Honour, Justice, and the feet of this wretched Traitor, and dragged his

17. As the Emperour Charles the Fourth was camer. oper. was fied into a Temple or Sanctuary; and it is fitting in his Court of Andience, there came before theire remarkable, that he was the first who had made a Law, that any guilty person might be taken out

caused the eyes of Zachora to be put out for those

42. p.210. hung a Sword and Belt upon the beam of the Scales, and when he was asked by Sulpitius the Conful what that meant : What, faid he, should it commit what that meaners what, ratu he mount it mean but wo to the conglered. Now when L. Camillus the Dictator had fuldenly fet upon the Gauls, as they were weighing; and had flain many of them, Brennus complained; that this act of Hostility was contraty to the agreement made with him, the Dictator only retorted his own words, Wo to the conquered.

19. Selymus the First, Emperour of the Turks,

Tat. Hiff. lay at Constantinople fick of an Ulcer in the Reins, and afterwards was feifed upon by a malignant Feaver; fo that wearied with his disease, and being a burden to himself, he dyed Septemb. 1520. in the same Village of Chibrle, where he had formerly fought with his Father; which certainly came to pass, not without a manifest token of divine Jultice, that he should suffer in that very place where he had sinned.

piace where he had finited.

20. Aba, a Tyrant of Hungary, was put to arr. vol.2. flight by the Emperoir Henry the Third, in the 1.7. P. 560 behalf of Peter the lawful King; being forced to flye, he passed the Danubius, and got to a Village called Scabe, near the River Tibiscus: at this place he had flain many of the Nobility, and at the fame place himself was murdered by the Swords of his own mutinous Souldiers:

own mutinous Souldiers:

2 life. Thi.

21. Theudius, King of the Vifigoths; was flain

21. Theudius, King of the Vifigoths; was flain

21. Theudius, 87. by one that counterfeited

1.7. 1.465 madness; while he lay breathing out his last, he

commanded that his Murderer floudd not be flaint. For, said he, I have no more than I deserved, having my felf flain my Prince while I was a private man.

22. Pericles, an Athenian Commander, and one of great power in that State, ordained by a Law, that no man should be admitted to any Govern ment in the Common-wealth, unless born of both fuch Parents as were Citizens. This Law of his came afterwards to touch upon himself, for those two Sons he had, Paralus and Xanthippus, both dyed of the pestilence; he had others illegitimately born, who were supervivors of their Father, but by virtue of this Law of his, might not be admitted to any place of Government in the Repub-

Spotfw.hift. 23. Adam, Bishop of Cathnes in the year 1222. spotinghift.

23. Adam, billiog of cannot in the year of the ch.

was barbaroufly used by fome wicked people subof scotland orned by the Earl of Cathnesse; he was assaulted

1.2. p. 110, at his own house, his Chamber-boy, with a Monk of Melroffe that did ordinarily attend him , were killed; the Bishop was drawn by force into his Kitchin, and when they had fcourged him with rods, they fet the Kitchin on fire, and burnt him haste to Cathnesse, where he put the offendors and of his wounds.

he had reproved him of Herefie, and therefore he defired of the Emperour that he might have fatisfaction. Zachora appearing; confessed the fact, excusing it by a transport of rage, and offersing to further the any mulch of money the Judgessshould think fit, to repair the Complainant with. The Emperour considering that the blind mans eyes could not be restored, by the Law of Rethliation caused the eyes of Zachorato be put out for those be reflored, yet did he not escape the judgment of God; being murdered by some of his own Servants, who conspired to kill him, and to conceal Zaing. Thi
18. Břennus, Captain of the Gauls, while the fact, fet the house on fire, and burnt his body the vols. Romani were weighing out Gold for their Ranfom, fure he had used to the Bishop.

### CHAP. XXXI.

Of fuch persons as have been extremely belowed by feweral Creatures, as Beafts, Birds, Fifbes. Serpents, &c.

HE fittest object of mans love is certainly fomething that is above, or at least fomething that may pretend to a kind of equality with him; but yet this noble passion hath admitted of most unworthy descents. Xerxes doted upon a Plane-tree; and we read of others that have been enamour'd of Statues: thus when the Master hath humbled himself to his Servant, it is the less wonder, if his flaves rife, and tender him an affection that he may be ashamed of.

1. There are feveral relations in Books of the Bushiq.ep.3. Lowes of wild Creatures to men, to which yet I p. 52.

Lowes of wild Creatures to men, to which yet I p. 52.

could never give any credit, till fuch time as I faw Burt. Mial-ynix, which I had from Affyria, fo affected to
wards one of my fervants (known to him but a
while) that it could no longer be doubted but 1. 404while) that the could no longer be doubted but 1. 404that he was fallen in love with him. As oft as the man was present, there were many and nota-ble flatteries and embraces, and little less than kiss; when he was about to go away, he would gently lay hold on his garments with his claws, and endeavour to detain him: when he departed he followed him with his eyes, and feldom took them off from that way he went. In the mean time he was fad till he faw him returning, and then he entertained him with a wonderful alacrity and congratulation. At last the man croffed the Sea with me to go into the Turkish Camp, and then the Lynx witnessed the violent desires he had of him by continual sickness, and after he had forfaken his meat for fome days, he languished away till he dyed : which I was the more difpleased with, because I had determined to send him as a Present to Cafar, together with an Indian Rat which I had very tame.

2. King Porus in a sharp fight with Alexander Lonic. Thethe Great, being fore wounded with many Jave air. p. 328. lins thrown at him, fell from the back of his Ele. Plut. Moral. phant, upon which he was mounted. The Soul. P. 963. diers supposing him dead, came upon him, with a purpose to spoil him of his arms and ornaments. Here it was that the Elephant made use of all his fury in the defence of his Master; and having cleared the place of the most forward of the Astherein. King Alexander the Second was at that failants, he took up the body of his Lord with his time upon his journey towards England, and upon notice of this cruel fact, turned back and went in means the King was faved, but the Elephant dyed

their partakers to tryal, four hundred by publick fentence were executed, and all their male chil-

xiphil. in namely in the year that Appine Funius and P. Situs There, 39, tenter Confuls. Tirus Sahinus and his fervants were confuls. Tirus Sahinus and his fervants were confuls. Tirus Sahinus and his fervants were fon of Nero, the Son of Georganicus. One of them that, dyed had a Dog, which could not be kept from the prilion door, and, when his Malfer was thrown down the stairs (talled Scala Genomie) would not depart from his dead Corps, but kept will not depart from his dead Corps, but kept a molt pittions howling and amentation about it in the sight of a great, multitude of Romans that should spin and at last, in a student form, to be well as the fight of a great, multitude of Romans that should spin and at last in a student form, to be overwhelmed, with waves, as he sate upon his bear, and shout to see, the execution. And when one of the company they the Dog a piece of meat, he straightways carried is to, the mouth of his Malfer lying dead. Moreover when the caucas was thrown into the Siver Tyber, the same Dog swam after, and made all the means he could to be torn, in pieces by wild beasts let loofe upon them from Dens and Caves made for the purpose. to bear it up a float, that it flould hot fink; and to the fight of this frechacle and fidelity of the poor Dog to his Mafter, a number of people ran forth by heaps out of the City to the water-fide.

Plin. 1.8. 4. In Patras, a City of Achaia, a Boy called 6.17.2.2.4 Thosa, had bought a young Dragon, which he Lonic The kept and nourished with great care, and a notaatt. p.327. ble familiarity there was grown betwirt these Allian de two. But when the Dragon was grown to a con-nin. his. two. But when the Dragon was grown to a con-t. 6. 63. fiderable bigness, the Citizen cauled it to be canried into the Wildernels, and left there. It for-tuned that this Thom being grown up to a young man, was returning with lone of his Companions man, was returning with lottle or his companions from certain fights they had been to fee, and in their journey were fet upon by Robbers. Those cryed out, his voice was fraight known to the Dragon, who was lurking not far from the place, who immediately came forth to his refere, frighted fome, and flew others, and fo preferved the life

of his Benefactor.

5. Centaretrius the Galatian having flain Antig-Plin. 18. 5. Contrarering the Guartino having heat control char in the War, got upon the back of the dead Lonic. The Kings Horfe; but he had no looner done fo, but are p. 328. that the Horfe feemed lenfible that it was his Maflers enemy that bestrid him: so that taking the Bit in his teeth, he ran with all the speed that might be to the top of a Rock, from when he threw both himself and his Rider head-long, in fuch manner, that neither could be taken up alive

6. In the Reign of Augustus Cafar the Emperor, 1.9.c.8.page there was a Dolphin entred the Lucrine Lake, which loved a certain Boy, a poor mans Son, in a firange manner. The Boy using to go every day from Rais to Puecli to School, about noon used from Hass to Pureon to Sunda, about noon used to fay at the water-fide, and to call unto the Dola to fay at the water-fide, and to call unto the Dola afterwards taken, had again taken knowledge of phin Simo, Simo, many times would give him the fragments of bread which he daily brought him to that purpose, and by this means allured the Dola and that he might have the Lyon befowed upon the property of the propert 1.6. p. 115. to ftay at the water-fide, and to call unto the Dolthat purpose, and by this means alived the Dol-phin to come at his call. I flould be ashamed to insert this relation into my History, but that Me-canas Fabianns, Flavius Alsius, and many others have set it down for truth in their Chronicles. Well, in process of time, at what hour foever of Well, in process of time, as what hour loover of the day the Boy lured for him, and called Simo, the Dolphin, though never fo clofe hidden, would come abroad and foud amain to this Lad, and ta-king bread and other victuals at his hand, would gently offer him his back to mount upon, letting fall the sharp prickles of his Fins, for fear of hurt ing the Boy; when he had him on his back, he would carry him over the broad arm of the Sea as far as Puteoli to School, and in like manner convey him back again home: and thus continued for many years together so long as the Lad lived:

Persons who were beloved by several Animals.

7. Egildemus writes, that in the City of Fasso Plin.hist. there was a Boy called Hermias, who having used 1.9.6.8. likewife to ride upon the back of a Dolphin'over 1.239. the Sea, chanced at last, in a fudden storm, to be rais, 1979. back, and sodyed; he was brought back by the Dolphin dead as he was who do to the was the

upon the fands, and there dyed upon the shore.

8. In the great Cirque at Rome, ist a folemu tonic the pectacle, there were many perfons condemned dr. p.327-to he torn in pieces by wild heafts let loofe upon d. Gill. Amongst these miserable persons was one Andre 157, 158. dus, who had been Servant to a Confular person. There was a Lyon let forth upon him, the most terrible of all others to look upon both for ftrength and extraordinary fierceness, who at the first tood still, as one in admiration, and then softly and mildly approaching the man, moved his tail, after the flattering manner of a Dogo and then gently licked the legs and hands of the poor Slave that was almost dead with fear, and defended him against all the wild beasts in the Cirque. All the people faw this wonder not without great applaule. Androdus was therefore fent for by (afar, who inquired of him the reason, why that terrible beast had spared him alone, and had sawn. ed upon him in that manner. The Slave told him, That being Servant unto the Protoniul of Africk, by over-hard usage he had been constrained to run away into the sands and solitudes, where while he hid and rested himself in a Cave, there came to him this huge Lyon lame of one foot, and bloody, who feemed mildly and gently to crave his affiftance; that he took up his foot, and having pulled out a long and sharp thorn gave him ease; that from that day to three years end he brought him a part of his prey, which he roafted in the Sun and eat. After which, weary of that beful life, (in the Lyons ablence) he went his way, and having gone three days journey, he was feiled upon by the Souldiers, and brought out of Africa to Rome to his Lord, and by him was con-demned to be thus exposed to the wild beasts to be devoured; but that it feems this Lyon being him; it was granted, and the Slave led the Lyon in a small thong through the whole City: the people willingly gave him money, with great acclamations, crying out, This is the Lyon that was the mans Hoft, and this is the man that was the Lyons Physician. Gellius calls the Slave Andro-

9. Bushequius tells how a Spaniard was so belo Eurs. May ved by a Crane of Majorca, that the poor bird landly, would walk any way with him, in his ablence feek fart 3. 5.20 about for him, make a noise that he might hear 1. 404 her, and knock at his door, and when he took his last farewel, Desiderium suum testatus, post inediam aliquot dierum interiit. Not able to over-master her . passionate desire, she abstained from all food till the dved.

But when the Boy was fallen fick and dead j. the Dolphin usually came to the place, seemed to be boat the City of Softan Dolphin usually came to the place, seemed to be account 6.5 7.273

Chap. 3 4.

by hand from a young one, the Eagle again to require her kindnefs, would first when she was the performance of the could first when she was the performance of the could first when she was the performance of the could first when she was the performance of the could feet upon wild beasts also in the Forest, and similar was the performance of the pound wild beasts also in the Forest, and similar was the performance of the pound wild beasts also in the Forest, and similar was the performance of the pound wild feet upon wild beasts also in the Forest, and similar was the performance of the pound wild feet upon wild beasts also in the Forest, and similar was the performance of the pound wild feet upon wild beasts also in the Forest was feet as furning, the forest of the similar was the performance of the pound wild feet upon wild beast as the could any way deferve the similar was the person who sabil. Ex.

2. Timoleon the Corinhian was the person who sabil. Ex.

1. Substitute of the sability of the could any way deferve the similar was the person who sability. The sability of confirmed to affes a with the Corps of the faid Virgin. In memorial whereof the inhabitants of

helds, there came form agreed he Beautiful amongst them,
mat. hist.
Daniel 10. carried her into a fecret part of the Wood in his
Daniel 10. carried her helds where his Daniel 10. paws to the place where his Den was, where he fell foin love with her; that he not only abstained from preying upon her, but usually brought fome part of his prey, and used her with such bestial caroffes, that being impregnate by him, fhe had a fon, who, fay fome, gave beginning to the Family of the Vrlines.

# CHAP. XXXII.

Of the extraordinary Honours done to some great Persons in their lifetime, or at their death,

frown upon prefent vertue, and to purfue it with envy and detraction; but
when once it is removed from our cyes, then, as if
we repeated of our former interface. THE usual manner of the World is to

oluminus. 1. The Turkish Emperour, desirous to recover 1.6. p. 354. Bagdat, sent Cha'il Bassa with an Army of 500000 men to reduce it. Schach Abas the Persian King commanded Cartsschugai Chan to march to the relief of the Circuits a Chall Discrete. relief of the City with a small Brigade, but con-sisting of choice men, and he followed him in perfon with the whole Army; he himself got into the City, and fent Cartz schugai Chan to meet the Turk, whom he wearied out with perpetual Skirmeet Cartzschugai Chan, and being come near him alighted, and said to him, My dearest Aga, I have by thy means and conduct obtained fo noble a Vi-Ctory, that I would not have defired a greater of God; come, get up on thy Horse, it is fit I should

account that bird is had in great honour in those and not to expose him to the derision of all the parts... A young Maid had brought up, an Eagle world, by doing him an honour fo extraordinary, by hand-from a young one, the Eagle again to re-

confirmed to affes, what the confirmed to affest, when the confirmed to affest, when the confirment of the inhabitants of Seffont ected in that very place a flately Monument, flich as they call Heroim, dedicated to Jupiter and the Virgin; for that the Eagle is a bird confectated to that God.

11. Saxo Grammaticus relates, that in part of the monument of the confectated to or common mourning, fome Princes and Gover-nours amongst them cut off their beards, and shawed the heads of their wives, in fign of the greatest and most afflicting gites. The King of Kings alfo, that is, the King of Parthia, forbore his hunting and feasting of the Nobles, which is a kind of vacation amongs the Parthians.

4. Aratus had delivered the Sycionians from Falsof. Exunder tyranny to liberty; when therefore he was \$\begin{align\*}{2} \times \text{Aratus}\$ dead, though he dyed without the Borders of the Sycionians; yet fo great was the love of the people to him; that they accompanied his Corps crowned, and with great funeral Pomp conveyed it to their City, finging all along the praifes of the deceafed: they built him a Sepulchre of marvellous work and great coft, which in honour of him they called by his name; and at this place they yearly celebrated the Birth-day of Aratus with Sacrifices and Sports. Moreover, in cafe it happened that any of Aratus his Family chanced to be there prefent at that annual Solemnity, they 4. Aratus had delivered the Sycionians from Fulgof. Ex.

we repented of our former injustice, we can be contented those should have their due honour, who are now no longer in a capacity to enjoy it. It is true the same World hath dealt more sincerely with some in this kind than with others; to some sew it hath made present payment, but referving the just debt to others, till they have been withdrawn into their graves.

1. The Trade Service of the same was a service of the same should be same to same to same time in the normal same time in the same into their same same to same same time in the normal same time in the same into an and same same in the same in the normal same same in the same Spain and Gades, on purpose to see him; and when once they had so done they departed, lest they should seem to have given that visit to the Magnificence and Majelty of Rome, at that time the Head-City of the World.

6. When Plato in his return from Sicily came Fulgof. Ex. to Olympias, all the people (who were then con 1, 2, 6, 5, vened for the celebration of the Plays there) as p. 275. foon as they understood of his coming left the Plays, and ran forth to receive him, looking upon misses for fix months together. At last he gave him Battel, difordered and deseated him, forcing him to siye as sar as Netzed. Upon the first news if any man shall well consider the vanity of the of the Victory Schach Abas left the City to go and Greeks, and how devoted to these sports, and withal the mean birth and descent of Plato, he will better understand the greatness of the honour done him, which was never given to any King before or after.

7. Thi opamen had also a singular honour from Fulgos. Ex. be thy Lacquey. Cartzschugai was so surprized the Greek in the Nemaan Plays; for after he had had a highest this discourse, that he cast himself at his see, intreated his Majesty to look on him as his Slave, mustered his Army where the Plays were celebrated, there were divers Harpers and Singers, appointed Plays every five years, and that almost and when one sing this Verse, O Pylades, through the gallantry of this Captain all the Grecian Cities federates, each of them in their Kingdoms, built

empl. 1. 2. him as much of reputation and honour as learning 6.5. P.276. or military vertue use to bestow on others; for as oft as he was chosen and sent out by the Albenians ted to huge sums, though he would not admit that as their General by Land, or Admiral by Sea, he any single person should pay him above one single off as he was freely and chearfully received with the whole number of his Souldiers by the confederate Cities they followed him not only with hearty wishes of and Allies; they fet open their City gates not as to an Athenian, but as to a Citizen of their own City: whereas when any other besides himself was upon the day of his entrance into Rome, no kind of fent out in that employment, the Gates were shut and chained, and the Watches kept upon the Walls, as if some Enemy was near hand ready to furprize and betray them.

finger whom he defigned for that choice; the people of Rome knowing the honour of Pointey was impeached, if he should be made anothers Associated and the should be made anothers Associated and the should be made anothers Associated and welcome him. ciate, were univerfally moved with indignation, and fet up a shout with that carnestness, that the

fons the overcame both the people and the Law it heads as men aftonished; all complaining they felf, which forbad a woman to be present, and

fhe alone was admitted to fit there.

Zuing. The- 12. Augustus Cafar had the sirname of Pater atr. vol. 1. Patria, the Father of his Country, given him by the fudden and full confent of the Romans. The Plays, but intermitted all those things which are August. 2. better fort of the people were fent to him with wont to be observed in times of joy and prospethem, which should be there offered in testimony mainders and Funerals of a most noble and illuof their thanks, that Augustus had furvived them. Strious Prince. Some Cities of Italy made that day wherein he first

were restored to liberty, all the people fixed their eyes upon Philopomens, and with a loud and joyful flout testified they believed these Verses to agree flout testified they believed these Verses to agree the people fixed their common charge, they resolved to finish the Temple of Olympick, Applice, begun in Athens of old, and to dedicate it to his They less their Kingdoms oftentimes. flout teamed and, with his vertue.

8. The integrity and honefty of Zeno Yzieni, a suppl. 1.2.

Cyprian Philosopher, was in such high estimation with the Libenians, that they decreed him a golden Statue, with a Crown upon it; and also decrease, and when he passed through the Provinces, did him daily services, gowingd, without Royal Ensigns, after the manner of Clients. The Knights of Rome did constantly celents.

The Knights of Rome did constantly celents. The Knights of Rome did constantly celents. grees of persons did yearly cast a stipend into the o. The innocency and justice of Phocion procured Gulph of Circuit, as a vow for his health; and in the Calends of January they gave him a Newyears gift, although he were abfent, which amounprosperity, but with Songs and Verses fitted to their Musick; and it was precisely observed, that punishment should be inslicted upon any Male-

13. When M. Tullius Cicero was forced into Zuing. The-Exile by the means of Clodius, besides the whole atr. vol. 1. his piece and betray them.

10. In what honour Pompy, the Great was a monglithe Romans, appears by that one action of theirs, for when he was to be created Pretor in theirs, for when he was to be created Pretor in the Atheridatick War, and that Rofeius opposed him, advising the people to chuse another to add Pompy as his Companion, marking out with his fincer whom he designed for that choice; the

Cities to behold and welcome him.

14. The Emperour Conftantine the Great being zuing. The dead in Nicomedia, the Souldiers that were of his att. vol. 1. Crows that flew over their heads, fell down afto- Life-guard rent their garments, threw themselves 1.1. p.97. crows that new over their neads, religious and all other things, which he thought necessary for his Expedition.

11. Pherence brought her Son to the Olympick Course to contend for a Course the course of the cours pick Games to contend for a Crown there, and tones, crying out they had loft a Protector, a when the Hellanodica or Judges did prohibit her Guardian, a Father. The Citizens like fo many which the retainments of judges the promise her from beholding the Plays, the infifted upon her right, faying, She had a Father and three Brothers all Victors in the Olympicks, and had alfo brought thither her Son as a Champion: with these reaches the reache were now deprived of all the comforts of humane life. At Rome the Senate and people had no meafure in their grief and fadness; for they shut up the Baths, they came not either to the Markets or would not accept it, when he returned to Rome, the whole body of the people met him with Wreaths of Laurel upon their heads. The Senate decrease of Austin Affection as the senate decrease of Austin Affecting as the senate decrease of Austin decreed to Antonius Musa, his Physician, a Statue he should be painted above the sheavenly Orbs, of Brass to be placed next to that of Ascalapius, sitting amongst the celestial company of blessed because by his means he was recovered of a dan-gerous disease. Some Masters of Families left it be fent unto Constantius his Son, that he would in their Wills, that their Heirs should cause them | send unto them the Corps of his Father, and that to be carried to the Capitol with a Sacrifice before he would honour the City of Rome with the Re-

15. The death of Titus Vespasian the Emperour zuing the came to them to be the beginning of their year. being made known in the evening, the Senate atr. vol. 15 Most of the Provinces, besides Temples and Altars, rushed into the Curia, as to bewail the loss of the Li. 1994. Worlds

Worlds perpetual Guardian; they then heaped | and left their Lanthorn behind them, which she upon him such honours, as they had never voted | took up, and made haste to the house of her Husupon him fuch honours, as they had never voted him either present or alive, and so decreed he flould be numbred amongst the Gods.

# CHAP. XXXIII.

### Of the ftrange and different ways whereby some persons have been saved from death.

E that thinks himself at the remotest | the holy Apostles. distance from death, is many times the nearest to it; all of us indeed so neighbour upon it, that the Poet has most truly faid,

The Gods fo favour none, that they can fay,

We will live this, and then another day.
Yet as some men who have received the sentence of condemnation in themselves, have met with an unlooked for pardon: fo others have miraculoufly cicaped, when to all humane reason they

an Algier Pirate, resolved to make their escape

might be numbred amongst the dead. I. Four Christian Slaves being in the Ship of

> in a Boat, which one of them who was a Carpenter undertook to build; the Carpenter fet himter undertook to build; the Carpenter let him-felf on work, making wooden Pius and other pie-ces necessary for the fashing of the boards where-of the Boat was to confilt. Having appointed a time for the execution of their design, they took off five board strom the room where the provision was kept, whereof they used two for the bottom, two others for the fides and the third for the Prow two others for the incessing the third of the Prow and Poop, and fo made up formewhat that was more like a Trough than a Boat, their Quilt fer-ved them for Tow, and having pitched the Boat well, they fet it into the water; but when they would have got into it, they found that two men loaded it fo, that being in danger of finking, two of the four defifted from that enterprise, fo that only two, an English and a Dutch man adventuout, a red in it, all the Tackling they had was two Oars and a little Sail, all their provision a little bread and fresh water, and so they put to Sea without tomb. either Compass or Astrolabe. The first day a tempest at every wave filled their Boat, they were forced to go as the wind drove, they were continually imployed in casting out the water, the Sca had spoiled their bread, and they were almost quite spent when they were cast upon the Coasts of Barbary. There they found a little wood wherewith they fomewhat enlarged their Boat, but narrowly estaping death by the Moors, they got to Sea again. Thirst troubled them most, in which some shift they made with the blood of fome Tortoises they took: at last, after ten days

was An. Dom. 1640. 2. An. Dom. 1357. there was a great plague Donat. per at Co. en, amongst many others who were insected Horst. 1.7. with it was a noble Lady, her name was Reichmut Fabrit. obf. Adolch, the lived in the new Market, where her

floating up and down, they arrived upon the Coast

of Spain , at the Cape of St. Martin between Alicante and Valencia. Those of the Country seeing

them at a distance sent a Boat to meet them, car-

ried them bread and wine, treated them very ci-

villy, and found them passage for England: this

band, she was known by him and received in; afterwards being attended with all care and diligence, the perfectly recovered, and lived to have three Sons by her Husband, all which she devoted to the ministerial Function. The truth of all this is confirmed by a publick monumental Inscription, erected in memory of fo strange a thing, and is yet to be feen in the entrance of the Church of

3. I cannot but ponder that prodigy to loudly cautins hale proclaimed in the Greek Anthology: There was court tom. a Father and a Son in a certain Ship, which as it 1. max.4-fortuned, was fplit upon the Rocks. The Fathers P. 338. age not able to grapple with the waves was foon overwhelmed and drowned. The Son labouring to fave his life, faw a carcafs floating upon the water, and mistrusting his own strength, mounted himself upon it, and by this help reached the shore in safety: he was no sooner free of his danger, but he knew the Corps to be that of his dead Father, who gave him life by his death, as he had

afforded him birth by his life.

4. I read in the Relations of Mufcovin, fet out Lonic. The-4. I read in the Relations of Mulcouls, let out Line: Interpolate by the Ambassach of the memorable and Sale.

Fortune of a Country Boor, the man feeking for honey, leapt down into a hollow tree, where he Count tom. light into fuch plenty of it, that it fucked him in 3, mas. 4, up to the breast; he had lived two days upon p. 358-honey only, and finding that his voice was not heard in that solitery Wood, he despaired of freeing himself from his licorish captivity; but he was faved by a strange chance. A huge Bear came to the same tree to eat of the honey, whereof these bealts are very greedy, he descended into the tree, as a man would do, with his hinder parts forward; which observed, the poor forlorn Creature catched hold of his loins, the Bear in a lamentable fright laboured with all his power to get out, and thereby drew out the Pcaiant from his fweet prison, which otherwise had proved his

g. Aristomenes, General of the Messenians, had polyen, 1,2, with too much courage adventured to set upon Paylan in. both the Kings of Sparta, and being in that fight Millinic. wounded and fallen to the ground, was taken up life tonk left, and carried away Prifoner with fifty of life tonk. I his Companions. There was a deep natural Cave, kalight into which the Spartans used to cast head-long bist. world, such as were condemned to dye for the greatest [22, 6.27]. offences; to this punishment were Arifomenes §4, P.330. offences; to this punishment were Arifomenes §4, P.330. and his Companions adjudged. All the reft of p. 580. these poor men dyed with their falls, Arifomenes (howfoever it came to pais) took no harm, yet it was harm enough to be imprisoned in a deep Dungeon among dead carcasses, where he was likely to perish with hunger and stench. But a while after he perceived by fome fmall glimmering of light (which perhaps came in at the top) a Fox that was gnawing upon a dead body, here-upon he bethought himself that this beast must needs know fome way to enter the place and get out; for which cause he made shift to lay hold upon it, and catching it by the tail with one hand, faved himself from biting with the other hand by thrusting his Coat into the mouth of it; so lecting Patrit. obf. Annuary, the five in the new Market, where her editing obf. house is yet to be feen, she being supposed to dye thrushing his Coat into the mouth of it; so letting it creep whither it would be followed, holding it Market her was buried with a Ring upon her singer, and therefore the night following they came pri him, and then dismissed it. The Fox being look with the Coata and disagraph and the Coata and disagraph to the coata and the same pri him, and then dismissed it. 6.16. p. 15. vily to the Grave, and digged up the Coffin, and ran through an hole, at which came a little light, opened it ; upon which the buried Lady raifed up | and there did Aristomenes delve so long with his her felf, the Sextons ran away in a terrible fright, nails, that at last he clawed out his passage, and

but the lame ingers that dutended the Heavens' it. In Edge-hill Fight Sir Geroafe Scroop fighting valiantly for his King, received twenty fix Lincoln-fbits.

In Edge-hill Fight Sir Geroafe Scroop fighting valiantly for his King, received twenty fix wounds, and was left on the ground amongst the dead; next day his Son Adrian obtained leave of the King to find and fetch off his Fathers Corps.

Intt over mico Brittagne.

15. John Thornborough preferred by Queen Eli-15. and his hopes pretended no higher than a decent but with Sheets or Curtains, his Wife, Children,

deluge, as covered certain Islands of Zealand, a

persons drowned, many men who had climbed to

the tops of Hills and Trees, were ready to give

they found an Infant (carried thither by the wa-

ter) in its Cradle with a Cart lying by it; the

poor Babe was foundly fleeping, without any fear,

8. In that horrible Earthquake at Antioch it's

mane stature, in the ruine of the houses, he was

fnatched out at the window. After which (for

fear) he abode some days in the open Air, and in

Ebersberg, entertained and lodged him very fum-

ptuously; and as she was making her supplication

to the Emperour, that Bosenburg and some other

ken of his Grant) reached her his hand, the Cham-

ber-floor fuddenly broke under them. The Em-

perour fell into a bathing Vessel that was in the

to the Emperour, Alemanus the Bishop of Eberf-

Aventine) there appeared to Bruno, as he was a-

3. max.4. writeth, That in the City of St. Severine alone ten

Strade. 7. William of Nassan, Prince of Orange, as he clark mir. lay in Camp near to the Duke de Alva's Army,

atr. vol.2. faid by Dion , that the Emperour Trajan was fa-

1.3. P.314. ved by miracle; for by one of greater than hu-

Camiropir. 9. An. Dom. 1045. the Emperour Henry the subscisso.

Third travelling toward Hingary upon the River can 2.2.16. Danubius, Richil la the Widow of Albert Earl of 1.61.

the publick Tents of the Hippodrome.

and then happily faved.

danger

fo got home in fafety, as both the Corinthians and Spartans after found to their cost.

Spartans after found to their cost.

6. An. Dom. 1568. upon the Eve of All-Saints, which had fome heat left therein, the heat was clarks Mir by the swelling of the Sea, there was fo great a with rubbing within a few minutes improved to motion, that motion within some hours into sense, great part of the Sea coast of Holland, and almost that sense within a day into speech, that speech all Frizland. In Frizland alone there were 2000 | within certain weeks into a perfect recovery, living more than ten years after, a monument of Gods mercy and his Sons affection. The effect of up the ghost for hunger, but were in time faved by
Boats. Amongst the rest, upon an Hill by Sneage
Colledge.

12. Pomponius was one of the number of those Liss monit: who were profesibed by the Triumvirate at Rome; 1.2. c.13. but he escaped death by a notable shift. He takes ? 333. to him the Enfigns of the Pretorfnip, he in his Robe, his Servants as fo many Lictors with their claste mir. lay in Camp near to the Duke de Atoa's Army, Fasces, kept close about their Master, less the street of some Spaniard in the night broke into his Camp, sould be known by such as they met; in this orand some of them ran as far as the Prince of der they passed undiscovered through the midst and folie of the first and a said as the first and the first and the first and the first and a Dog lying by him on the bed, that never left got up into a publick Chariot, and fo palled barking and fetatching him by the face, till he had through all Italy, pretending to be an Ambassado waked him; and by this means he escaped the from the Triumvirate to Sextus Pompeius, and was from the Triumvirate to Sextus Pompeius, and was thereupon also furnished with a publick Barge, with which he passed over into Sicily, at that time the securest Sanctuary for the distressed. No small wonder it is, that amongst fo many men, in so many places, upon divers occasions, he should not meet with any person that did betray him to those

who fought after his life, 13. Strange was that escape of Cafar in Egypt, Stat. 6.39. having hither purfued Pompey, and discontented in Julio. Prolomy the King, by demanding pay for his Soul. Hyl. Cofm. diers; he had his Navy (which lay near the Pha-ros at Anchor) affaulted by Achillas, one of young Ptolomy's Courtiers. Cafar himfelf was then at Alexandria, and hearing of the Skirmish, he hastned to the Pharos, meaning to fuccour his Navy in person. But the Egyptians making towards him

Lands in the Earls possession, might be given to her Nephew Welpho; while the Emperour (in to on all fides, he was compelled to leap into the Sea, and fwim for his life: and though to avoid their Darts, he sometimes dived under water, yet held Stove underneath the same room, and had no he still his left hand above, and in it divers Books; harm; but Bruno the Bishop of Wirtzburg, Cousin he drew after him his Generals Coat (called Paludamentum) with his teeth, that his Enemies might berg and Richilda lighting upon the brinks of the Veilel, were fo fore hurt and bruifed, that they died fome few days after. A little before (faith

not enjoy it as a Spoil; and having fwam thus 200 paces, he got fafe to his Ships, where anima-

Avenine) there appeared to gruno, as he was aboard the Barque with the Emperour, a certain Ghost like an Ethiop, who stood upon an high Rock, and having called Bruno, vanished.

Causins body 10. In the Earthquake of Apulia that happened Court, tom. in the year 16.27, on the last day of July, one wards King Henry the Seventh) was in the time of Cornwal; King Richard the Third fo hotly purfued and nar- Full, worth rowly fearched for, that he was forced to hide pag. 274. himself in his thick Woods at his house at Cuttail Devenshire. in Cornwal. Here extremity taught him a fudthousand souls were taken out of the world; that den policy to pur a stone in his Cap, and tumble in the horrour of fuch infinite ruines and sepurcher of so many mortals, a great Bell (thrown out of a Steeple by the Earthquake) fell so fitly over a child, that it inclosed him, and doing no harm, made a Bulwark for him against any other danger.

Who balanced the motion of this metal,

15. John Thornborough preferred by Queen Eli- Full worth, zabeth Dean of York, and Bishop of Lymbrick in page 151. Ireland, where he received a most remarkable de-Interrement thereof : such a search was thought in and Servants, in effect a whole Family, these all vain amongst many naked bodies with wounds lying upon the ground on Mats, or such like, in

diguited from themselves, and where pale death the dead time of the night the floor over head behad confounded all complexions together. However, ing carth and plaster (as in many places is used)

Addit. ad

ting his Souldiers he also gained the Victory.

14. Sir Richard Edgecomb Knight being zealous carens in the Cause of Henry Earl of Richmond (after-Sov. of

and over-charged with weight, fell wholly down | where a Gentleman was standing at his door, of together, and crushing all to pieces that was above two foot high, as Cupboards, Table forms, Stools, rested at last on certain Chests (as God the first of King James 1603. he was consecrated Bishop of Bristol, and from thence was translated to Worcester.

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cinty mir. 16. In the Massacre of Paris of Merlin, a 6.835.365. Minister, fled and hid himself in a Hay-mow, where he was strangely nourished and preserved; for all the time he lay there (which was a fortnight together) a Hen came constant'y, and every day laid an Egg by him, by which he was fustain-

Dinoth me 17. Chingius Chan, first Emperour of the Tarta-morals 4, rians, slying from a Battel where he had unprosperoully fought, hid himself amongst bryers and p. 310. speroully fought, hid himself among to be seen the Parch, pile shrubs to escape the pursuit of the Enemy. An Owl tom.t. l. 4. fate upon the bush whereinto he had crept to preferve himfelf. The Enemy passing that way, and seeing an Owl to sit upon the bush, declined the by this means Chingius escaped. From that time forth an Owl was in great honour amongst the Tartars, they looking upon it as a bird of fortunate prefage, and carrying the feathers of them

in their Caps with great devotion.

Zaing. Th:

18. Leo, Son to the Emperour Basilius Macedo,
th. vol.2. was accused by Theodorus Sandabarenus, a Monk, 3. P-315. as having defigned upon the life of his Father, and Zonar, An. was thereupon cast into prison, and was freed his Court : they were all fate, when a Partot that terms; and when he had often fpoke thefe words, the Lords at the Table were feifed with fuch a fudthe Emperour observed it, and called to them to favour, and then to his former Dignity of Cefar.
19. Guy Earl of Burgoigne, Grandchild to Ri-

n.i.e. drom. 19. Gny Earl of Burgoigne, Grandening chard the Second, Duke of Normandy, grew fenfi-ble of his Right to the Dukedom of Normandy, and joyning with Viscount Neele and the Earl Befof Duke William (who afterward conquered England) and they had effected it, if a certain Fool place where the Duke was, and never left knocking and crying at the Gate, till he was admitted to his prefence, willing him to flye for his life in thankly, or he would be murdered. The Duke age, while in the Mannor of Lewis Dheiraus, and object to the Mannor of Lewis Dheiraus, and object age, while in the Mannor of Lewis Dheiraus, and object to the Mannor of Lewis Dheira confidering, that being related by a Fool, it was be danger in staying, none in going, rode instant- to thirty five foot depth. He was somewhat sen-

whom he asked the way, and was by him as knowing him directed. Which he had no fooner done, bove two flot nigh, as Cupholaus, faire in the state of t Gentleman affirmed, and undertook to be their Guide to overtake him; but leading them on purpose a contrary way, the Duke by this means came fafely to Falais. From thence he journies to the King of France, complains of his injuries, who so aided him, that he made him greater than he was before.

20. Mr. Lermouth, alias Williamson, Chaplain Clarks mir. to the Lady Anne of Cleve, a Scotch man, being 6.4. p.18. cast into prison for the Truths sake; as he was on time meditating, he heard a voice (probably of an Angel) faying to him, Arife, and go thy ways: whereunto when he gave no great heed at the first, he heard the same voice a second time. Upon this he fell to prayer, and about half an hour after he heard a voice the third time fpeaking the fame words; whereupon rifing up, immediately part of the prifon-wall fell down, and as the Offifearch of that place, as supposing no man was the offi-there where a bird had pearched so securely; and cers came in at the outward gate of the prison, he went out at the outward gate of the prilon, he went out at the breach, leaped over the prilon-ditch, and in his way meeting a Beggar, he changed his Coat with him, and coming to the Seafhore, he found a Veffel ready to fet fail, into

which he entred, and escaped.

21. The people of Sicily being oppreffed by di. Plut. paral. vers Tyrants, craved affiltance of the Corinthians, p. in Timowho fent them for their fuccour a Captain of them. theirs called Timoleon, a man famous for military Policy and Zonn. And thence by these strange means. The Emperour Discipline and for moral Vertues. Timoleon in a Relig. part should be straightful on a time scaled divers of the greatest Lords in short time had such success, that the Tyrants de-1-p-117fpairing either to overcome him, or to defend his Court: they were an late, when a ratio that was hung up in a Cage in the Hall (in a mournful themselves by force, one of them, called Icetes, subtoned cryeck, Alas, alas, poor Prince Leo: it is like orned a couple of desperate Villains to affaffinate. tone) cryect, Alas, alas, poor Prince Leo. it is like had frequently heard Courtiers passing to and perform it, as he should be facrificing to his Gods, and wholly attentive to his devotions, watched an the Lords at the Table were feifed with such a sudden fadness, that all of them neglected their meat: one day in the Temple ready to facrifice, and drew near him to execute their defign; but as eat, inquiring the reason why they did not? When they were ready to strike him, one of the standers one of them with tears in his eyes replied: How by, who suspected nothing of their intention, upshould we eat, Sir, being thus reproached by this on a sudden gave one of the Conspirators such a bird of our want of duty to your Family? the brute Creature is mindful of his Lord, and we that have reason, have neglected to supplicate your Majesty in the behalf of the Prince whom took hold thereof, craved pardon of the Gods and the control of the control o we all believe to be innocent, and to fuffer under of Timoleon, and promifed, that if he would fave calumny. The Emperor moved with these words, his life, he would discover all the practice. In commanded to fetch Lee out of prison, admitted him first to his ton, being sled was taken, and brought back, caltor, being fled was taken, and brought back, cal-ling God and man to witness, that he had done nothing but a most just and lawful act in killing him that had killed his Father; which being known to fome that were present, and testified by them to be true, filled all the assistants with admifin (two powerful Normans) conspired the death ration of the divine Providence, which by such an accident had not only overthrown the pernicious plot and defign of the wicked Tyrant, and about him had not ftoln away in the night to the preferved Timoleon, but had also at the fame time

in the Hill of St. Sebastian, he was digging a Well 307. like to be the more probable, and that there might forty foot deep, the earth above fell in upon him ly away all alone toward Falais his principal Ca-fible before of what was coming, and opposed a fibe. But misling his way, he happened to pass plank (which by chance he had by him against the

ruines, himself lying under it. By this means he | nimble Messenger of death makes its approaches full of hope in God, in whom alone he had placed it. Ever and anon he called for help (as being yet fafe) but was heard by none, though he could hear the motion, noise, and words of those that fubterranean Spirit, the voice continuing they had fome hope of his life, and halfned to dig to him, from nope of his life, and natthed to dig to him, till at laft (after he had druink a chp of wine) fley drew him up living and well, his ftrength to entire, that to lift him out, he would not inffer him felf to be boilibil, nor would the any help of another; of to found fence, that jefting he doew out ther; of fo found lenfe, that jetting he drew out his purife, gave them money, faying, he had been with fach good Hofts, that for feven days it had not coft him a farthing. Soon after he returned to his work again, and was then allive when I wrote this, faith Bartholomaat Anulus.

p. 887.

Chap. 24.

Sibine collectins, latti Darraconna Jamino.

Sibine collectin 23. A certain Woman (high fordanus) had gimedic. 1/7. ven her Husband poylon, and it feems impatient of all delay, gave him afterwards a quantity of Quick-filver to hasten his death the sooner; but that flippery fubstance carried along with it the poylon that lay in the Ventricle (and had not yet spread it self to the heart) through the bowels away from him by ftool, by which means he escaped. Aufonius hath the story in an Epigram of his, the conclusion of which is to this purpose.

> The Gods fend health by a most cruel wife, And when Fates will two poylons fave a life,

Marsil. Cagnat. de san of the earth (which flore of ruine had caufed) he was overwhelmed and buried alive; yet fuch was the vigour of his fpirit, that night and day (though he could not diffinguish either) working with hands, feet, head, and back, he hollowed the earth that lay about him, and dug as it were a Coney-hole: fo that working as a Mole into the part of the Aquaduct that was beyond the place where the earth fell, he at last reached it, and from thence upon the feventh day he had feratched himfelf out, and was fafe and found, though all the time without meat and drink, only his fingers ends bruifed and wore away.

### CHAP. XXXIV.

Of such persons as have taken poyson and quantities of other dangerous things without damage thereby.

Urchas tells of the herb Addad, that it is bitter, and the root of it fo exceedingly venemous, that a fingle drop of the juyce that feeding, and yet continued in good habit of of it will kill a man in the space of one hour. This body thereby.

was protected from the huge weight of the earth, to the Fortress of life so speedy, and withal so sure, and retained fome air and breath to himfelf, by that it is not easie for the virtue of any Antidote which he lived feven days and nights without food or fleep, fupporting his flomach only with his own urine, without any pain or forrow, being gerous drugs taken without fensible harm, see the following Histories.

1. Mithridates that warlike King of Pontus and Schenck obs. Bithynia, when in the War with the Romans he medic. 1.7. was overcome in Battel by *Pompey*, determined to *P. 885*. the Clock went. After the feventh day (he being all the wille given for dead) they brought a Bier for his Corps, and when a good part of the Well was digged up, on a fidden they heard the voice of one crying from the bottom. At first they were afraid, as if it had been the voice of a fibterranean Spirit, the voice containing their heart that they were afraid, as if it had been the voice of a fibterranean Spirit, the voice containing their heart had been the voice of a fibterranean Spirit, the voice containing their heart had been the voice of a fibterranean Spirit, the voice for his large that the voice of a fibterranean Spirit, the voice for his large that the voice of a fibterranean Spirit, the voice for his large the voice of a fibterranean Spirit, the voice for his large that the voice of a fibterranean Spirit, the voice for his large that the voice of a fibterranean Spirit, the voice for his large that the voice of a fibterranean Spirit, the voice for his large that the voice of a fibterranean Spirit, the voice for his large that the voice of a fibterranean Spirit, the voice for his large that the voice of a fibterranean Spirit, the voice of a fibterranean Spirit the finish his life by poyson; and therefore drank a fol. 136. All gitting intitle in a vinig formerly accultomed his body to the ufe of Antidotes, found that the poyfon he had taken was of no ufe to him in this his laft extremity; and therefore gave his throat to be cut by his Friend Byflocus, who with his Sword gave him that death, which he in vain expected

from the poyfonous draught he had fwallowed.

2. Conradur Bilhop of Confance, at the Sacra. Zuing. 2.2. ment of the Lords Supper, drank off a Spider that 1.3. 8.327 had fallen into the cup of wine, while he was bufied in the Confecration of the Elements; yet did he not receive the least hurt or damage thereby.

3. While I was a Boy, faith Fallopins, and was Schwelzob. fick of the Colick, I took a feruple of Scammo medic 1.7. ny, and yet had not one stool by it: And I saw a p. 886. German Scholar at Ferrara, who took at once a whole ounce of Scammony (I fay of Scammony, not Diagridium) and yet was no way stirred by

4. Theophrastus tells of Thrasyas, who was most schenck ois, excellently skilled in all forts of Herbs, that yet 1.7.9.886. he would often eat whole handfuls of the foots of Hellebore without harm: and he also tells of one Eudemus a Chian, that in one day he took two and twenty Potions of Hellebore, and yet was not purged thereby; and that fupping the fame night, as he used, he did not return any thing he had taken by Vomit.

5. Schenckius relates the Hiltory of a Woman Schnekob? from an eye witness of the truth of it, that she 1.7.9.887. intending to procure abortion to her felf, fwallowed down half a pound weight of Quick-filver in substance; and though she had done this more than once or twice, yet it always passed through her assoon almost as she had taken it, and that without hurt.

6. A certain man condemned for a capital schenelobs. crime, was fet free by Pope Leo the Tenth of that 4.7.p.888. name; for that without taking any previous Antidote, he had fwallowed down almost an ounce of Arfenick, and received no hurt thereby.

7. The weight of thirty grains of Antimonial Scheak, obf. glass prepared hath been taken without any harm, 47.1.888. as Schenckius reports from Albertus Wimpinaus.

8. I knew a man, faith Garfias ab Horto, who Garf, ab was Councellor to Nizamoza, he would daily cat Hort. Arothree flivers of Opium, which weighed ten drams mat. Ind. and more; and though he feemed always to be flupid, and as one ready to fleep, yet would he very aptly and learnedly difcourie of any thing propounded to him; fo much is customable to per-

9. Albertus Magnus faith, he hath feen a Maid cal. Rhod. at Collen, who at three years of age would fearch lest. Antiq. about the walls of the house, hunting for Spiders, Lile 13. which she would not only eat, but delighted in p. 500.

10. The

Chap. 35.

married.

any fense of pain.

10. The Ethiopians that dwell near unto the Ri-1.7. p. 885. ver Hydaspis, do familiarly feed upon Serpents and Scorpions without any harm by fuch food, which certainly proceeds from no other thing than a fecret and wonderful constitution of the

body, faith Mercurialie. 11. Rondeletius, an excellent Physician, and Re-Schenet. 11. Rondeletus, an exceneut Frysician, and 1.7. p.886. gius Professor at the University of Montpeier, faith he faw a Spaniard in a very hot scason, who swa!lowed down half an ounce of Opium without difcernible alteration in him.

12. Scaliger tells of the King of Cambaia's fon, fabril exert hat he was fed with poyfon from his infancy, and cit. 175. that although himfelf continued in health, yet at p. 568. that although himfelf continued in health, yet at last his selfs became so venemous, that the slies and bitt impos such infects as sucked any of his blood, swelled ved, p. 15, and dyed: his very breath was dangerous to those that spake with him; and those women whom he used for his lust, were never the subjects of a second dalliance, but passed from his bed to their

13. Aristotle relates it of a Girl, who began by Lin. 6.13. little and little to be nourished by poysons, and that at last custom passed into nature; for she was as well fed and nourished by those poysonous things as by any other kind of common food. He adds further, that the heart of this Girl had but little heat in it, and the passages very small; fo that by the strength of the digestive faculty the poyson was exceedingly changed and altered before it could reach to the heart. The Girl her felf through this her education became so poysonous, that with her spittle, or any other moisture which came from her, she would kill such as came near her, as also they who had to do with her dyed

14! Avicenna writes, that in his time there li-6.11. c.13. ved a man, whom all poyfonous things would flye from'; if any of them had accidentally bitten him, they all dyed forthwith, while he himself received no hurt by them. At last there set upon him a larger fort of Serpent, which having bitten him, the man was cast into a Feaver for two days; but the Serpent dyed prefently upon it.

Zing. il. 15. Sabinus was Bishop of Canusium, he was far 2-sing. th. 23. gone in years, and blind, but famous for the gift 13. p.327. of Prophecy, which he was known to have. His Archdeacon thinking he lived too long, and hoping for the Bifthoprick after his deceafe, had a wicked defign upon his life, and to that purpole had dealt with his Butler to mix fome poyfon with the Bishops drink, and to give it him when he called for it. The Butler had consented, and brought the cup accordingly; when the Old man resulted to receive it at his hand, saying withal, Do you drink off that which you now offer to me to drink of. The Butler, in fear of that just punishment which he had merited by his treachery, was about to drink off the poyfonous cup, when Sabinus hindred him, and withal: Go, faid he, to the Author of this Treason, and tell him from me, that I will drink up this poyfonous draught; but for all that he shall never enjoy the Bishoprick. Sabinus drank it all off, and received no hurt thereby; but the Archdeacon dyed the same hour, though he had tafted of no poyfon.

### CHAP. XXXV.

Of such as have been happily cured of divers very dangerous difeases and wounds. esc.

Hylicians amongst the Indians were of that honour, that excepting only their Brach-manni, they had no fort of men whom they received with equal veneration and reverence. They defervedly accounted that a noble fludy that was conversant about the preservation of the body of man in its due foundness of constitution and health. The frailty of it they knew was assaultable by a thousand accidents, to meet with which no acquirable wifdom and experience can be thought too much in them who have taken upon them so worthy a profession; and thereupon they fuited the honour to the difficulty of the employment, wherein some have happily succeeded, though, to some Patients chance hath proved the

1. Sebaftianus, King of Portugal, passing from zaus. Lusa: Conimbrica to Lisbon, was received in his way at a prax. adm. Sea-Port-Town with all possible expressions of 13. 65/99. joy; the streets were clean swept, and strowed p. 402. with sweet slowers; every house breathed out fweet odours from the precious Spices and Gums burnt therein; a numerous multitude filled the streets to behold the King as he passed, attended with Troops of Lords and Ladies; amongst the rest that came to gaze, was a poor Fisher-man, who had grown old upon the Sea, who was no fooner in the street, but he grew giddy, and as one that was Planet struck, fell down, and as the King passed, was carried in a swound to a house near at hand: two Physicians were sent to at-tend him, who supposed he was taken with an Apoplexy, but finding no fucces left him for dead.
Three days after the King returned, inquired of his condition, and being informed, fent Thomas à Veiga to him, a most excellent Physician: he first inquires of the life and profession of the man, and being instructed therein, he perswaded himself, that the fweet Perfumes whereunto he had been unaccustomed, had given the occasion of his distemper: he caused him to be carried to the Seaside, and to be covered with Sedge, Sea weeds, and Mud; here the man taking in the scent and air he had been used to, after four hours opened his eyes, began to know them that were about him, and after a days time was perfectly well as before. Such is the extraordinary force of custom.

2. An. 1602. I faw at Prague a Bohemian Ruflick named Matthew, he was aged about thirty commission fix; haured viatinew, he was aged about timely comments, this man for two years together, with a pref. admofrange and unheard of dexterity in his throat, nite, 125, used often in the company of such as sate drinking, to take an iron Knife of the usual bigness, with a before the read this offers the results. with a haft of horn, and this (after the manner of a Jugler) he would put down his throat, and drink a good draught of Ale after it, the price of his bold attempt. But he could recover it at his pleasure, and with a singular Art take it by the point, and draw it out. But by I know not what misfortune, the day after Easter of the same year he swallowed the same Knife so far, that it defcended into his very stomach, and by no artifice of his could be drawn back any more. He was half dead through the apprehension of death that

scheric off.

5. Sextus Pomponius the Governour of the his midic. 1s. ther Spain, and Father to one that had been Pretor, while he was prefent in his Barns at the winnowing of his Corn, was third with the retrible pain of the Gout, he thrult therefore his legs at the history of the pain of the Gout, he thrult therefore his legs at the history of the pain of the Gout, he thrult therefore his legs at the winner of the Gout, he thrult therefore his legs at the winner of the Gout had been of Wheel with the delivered of the winner of the graph of the winner of the graph of the graph of the winner of the control of the control of the pain of the Gout. The control of the pain of the graph of the winner of the pain of the graph bove the knees into a heap of Wheat, and by this way of drying his feet, received ease in a wonder-

and to the recovery of his embezelled goods.

would undoubtedly follow; but after he had re | couple of Cataracts that she had brought with her into the world, by reason of which she had lived absolutely blind from the first moment of her with Loaditone and other things, the Knifepoint by a natural impulse, began to make its way
out near to the orifice of the stomach; which perceived, the Patient standard many different standard for the many different standard for the mediate birth. This Maid being brought to the free use every thing she faw transported her with such admiration and delight, that she was in danger of losing the eyes of her mind by those of her body, and to expound that mystical Arabian Proverb, which advises to that the windows, that the house may be light.

Derlons strangely cured of leveral dangerous difeases.

tained the Knife, in manner aforefaid, for the fpace of feven weeks and two days entire, by the

use and means of attractive Plaisters, made up

ceived, the Patient (though many diffwaded him

because of the eminent hazard of his life) was ve-

ry earnest that incision might be made, and so the

Knife drawn out, which at length he obtained by

many intreaties; and upon Thursday after Whit-

funtide about feven a clock in the morning, all was

happily performed by Florianne Matthis of Bran-

denburg, the chief Chirurgion both of the City and

Kingdom. The Knife is laid up amongst the Emperours choicest rarities, and shewed as an incre-

dible miracle to the Courtiers and others in the

City; the length of this Knife is nine inches, and

the colour of it was so changed in the stomach, as

if it had all that time lain in the fire. The Ru-

flick in the space of some few weeks, by the care

of his expert Chirurgion, without further sickness or trouble (as himself hath sometimes told me)

and contrary to the determinate affertions of Phy-

ficians in their Aphorisms, recovered his former health in fo perfect a manner; that foon after he

were fo pulled together, that he was not able to

go. But being one day taken with a fudden and

4. A certain Cardinal was fick of an Impo-

flume, and now the collected matter was got in fuch manner into his throat, that it caused great

kept an Ape, and he having observed how his fel-low servants had been busied, comes also himself

the ground; this he merrily takes up, and puts

Schrickobi 3. Johannis Sobiemini for many years together middle. 1.1. had such a Convulsion, that his knees and legs

7. Paleologus the Second, Emperour of Conftan camer. oper. tinople, was dangeroully fick, and when Nature nor fubcifiv. the Art of his Physicians could at all profit him, cant.3.659. and that he had kept his bed for a year about, to Schot physic the great prejudice of the State, the Empress was curist. 1.2. informed by an old Woman, that it was impossible 228.9.337. her Husband should recover, unless he was conti-nually vexed and provoked by harsh dealing and ill usage, for by that means the humours that were the occasion of his fickness, would be diffipated and discharged. This advice was approved, and by this way of contrary care (as one would think) the Empreis proceeded, she began continually to vex and torment him to an exceeding height, fcarce observing him in any one thing that he commanded. With these frequent and incessant yexations, the malignant humours were discussed by the augmentation of heat, and the Emperor did fo perfectly recover, that throughout those twen-ty years which he furvived this malady, even to we sale to fland upright, and to walk without

S. Ace the fixtieth year of his age he remained found

8. A certain man (lath Solerander) lay fick up. Schruckabf. on his bed, and in all appearance entring upon the medic. 1. s. last moments of his life, at which time came an p. 692. enemy of his, and inquires of his fervant where his Master was: He is (said he) in his bed in fisch difficulty of breathing, and shreatned to firangle difficulty of breathing, and shreatned to firangle him immediately. The Physicians had defirted him, as a man whose case was atterly desperate, he should die by his lands, a cuter's his Chamber, and shreat she had him, as a man whole cale was atterly desperate, when his fervants eager after spoil, enter his chamber, seife upon all the ornaments of it. They took down the Hangings, Fictures, Statues, carry tout the Carpets, Culhiods, and the very Cloaths of their Master, yea his Cardinals Gown, while he yet breathed and looked upon them. The Cardinal topic of the parts of the man recovered, receiving as it were a new life from him who came for no other purpose than to affort himself of his death.

9. Nicholau, an Architect, fell head-long from schme obf. an high Tower, and yet was fo far from being midic. 1. 5. hurt by fo dreadful a fall, that he received an ad. 1. 646. vantage thereby; for whereas before he halted on into the Chamber, looks round about him to fee what there was left for him, he finds nothing but only the Cardinals Cap which lay neglected upon

one foot, he ever afterwards went upright. the ground; this he merrily takes up, and puts upon his own head. This spectacle moved the almost dying Cardinal to a most extreme laughter, the laughter broke the impostume, and after he had well vomited he was restored to his health; and to the recovers of his orbitally and to the recovers of his orbital and to a most extreme laughter has been a recovered and the recovers of his orbital and to the recovers of his orbital and the recovers orbital and the recovers orbital and the recovers orbital and the it fortuned that the Colonel was run through the

11. Alphonfus King of Arragón lay fick at Ca. Schol. phys. pina, and receiving no help by the administration cariof. 1.3. of his Physiciants, betook himself to the reading 6.289,539. of Q. Carius pin History of the Acts of Alexander shocking. the Great, wherein he took such delight, that he cent. 1. cap. was thereby recovered to his former health, as is 5.7, 2.28. way of drying his feet, received eate in a wonderful manner, and afterwards upon the same occasion made use of the same remedy.

Mr. Borts

6. Mr. Stepkins the samous Occilist (as both imself and an illustrious person that was present the same remedy as the cure informed me) had a Maid brought to him of about eighteen years of age; having a thickness of age; having a thickness of himself and a same thereby recovered to his former health, as is a related by Antonius Panormia and Aneas Sylvins. So also Ferdinand King of Spain and Sicily recovers this himself and a same thereby the same that the was despaired on by his hysticians,

3.33

did Laurentius Medices by the relation of a ftory, which story you may find fot down in my third. Book, the eighth Chapter and the third Example. Hill. of the following of Royan by the Duke of Effections, following wounds were observed, as that their b. of Effect cures defeating all the Rules of Art, passed for minon, part. 2. raculous. One of the Souldiers of the Dukes 1.8. p. 402. Guards, called Faure; received a Cannon-into in his belly, which palled quite through, leaving an orifice bigger than a Hat crown, for that the Chirurgions could not imagine, though it were pollible the bowels should remain unoffended, that Nature could have fupplied to wide a breach, which notwithstanding she did, and to that perfection; that the party sound himself as well as before. Another of the fame condition's called Ramee, and of the same place (they being both Natives of St. Jean de Angely) received a Musket-

standing he constantly attirmed (in the midt of the library of the constantly attirmed in the was innocent; so that at last he was freed and referred to his dignity. This person for many years past, had been miserably tormented with the Gour; but from the time of his tortures before-mentioned, and his affect the valefian Baths, his health was so far, confirmed, the being alive at this day, he never was sensible.

A solution by the leading the library who then lived at the city of St. Vitus, to Germanic heat with him he went to vite site of the consumption of the ment. better manner than before he coulded ...)

Stows du-nalls, p.98 children, had a difeafe about her, Jaws, and under her Check, like unto Kernels, and the difeafe fo corrupted her face with flench, that she could scarce, without great shame, speak unto any man. to King Edward, and get him to wash her face ter, disclaimed not to undertake it, but having a Bason of water brought unto him, he dipped his touched the diseased part oftentimes, fometimes also figning it with the sign of the Cross. When he had thus washed it, the hard crust or skin was formed, the tumours dissolved, and drawing his hand by divers of the holes, out thence came divers little Worms, whereof, and of corrupt matter and blood they were full. The King still pref-fed it with his hand to bring forth the corruption, and endured the flench of it, until by fuch preffing he had brought forth all the corruption. This done, he commanded her a sufficient allowance every day for all things necessary, until she had received perfect health, which was within a week after, and whereas the was ever before barren, within one year she had a child by her Husband. This difease bath fince been called the Kings Evil, and is frequently cured by the touch of the Kings of England.

cians, by reading the History of Titus Living; to | to King Edward the Sixth, afterwards Secretary of State; much did the Kingdom value him, but more the King; for being once desperately lick, the King carefully inquiring of him every day, at last his Physician told him there was no lope of his life, being given over by him for a dead man: No, faid the King, he will not die at this time, for this morning I begged his life from God in my prayers, and obtained it: which accordingly came to pass, and he foon after, contrary to all expectation, wonderfully recovered. This, faith Dr. Fuller, was attested by the old Earl of Huntington, bred up in his childhood with King Edward, to Sir Thomas Cheeke, who was alive Anno

difeafe, no caufe apparent, all remedies bootlefs, tam. £8. his body languishing in a continual fweat, and his p. 158. nape of his neck, who was also perfectly cured. Which two extravagant wounds being reported to the King, his Majesty, took them both into his own particular dependence, faying, Those were men that could not die, though they afterwards both ended their days in his service. own particular a specific process.

The specific process of the Caltle, and Tortures flewed her, contended their days in his fervice.

The specific process of the Caltle, and Tortures flewed her, contended their days in his fervice.

The specific process of the Caltle, and Tortures flewed her, contended their days in his fervice.

The specific process of the Caltle, and Tortures flewed her, contended the caltle, and Tortures flewed her. Caltle, and Tort die shortly, who being examined by Donald, Captain of the Castle, and Tortures shewed her, con-

that being alive at this day, he never was fenible of the lealt pain of his Gont; but although he is all who were there prefent faid, That he could not now old, he is able to fland and walk in a much | possibly live above an hour or two, and by reason of an indisposition in his breft, a defect in his pulse, and failing of his fairits, they pronounced of him, that he would not live out a few hours, Paracelfus faid, it would be fo indeed in despite of all that skill in Phylick which the Humouriles have, but that he might easily be restored by that true Art which This Woman was admonified in her fleep to go God had flut up in Nature; and thereupon he invited the fick man to ding with him the next day, with water, and the should be whole. To the then he produced a certain distillation, three Court the came, and the King hearing of the mat- drops of which he gave to the Patient in Wine, which immediately fo restored the man, that he ter, quantical not to injust the first term of t perfect health to the admiration of all men.

### CHAP. XXXVI.

dr is vend

Of Stratagems in War for the amufing and defeating of the Enemy, and taking of Cities, &c.

Arcellus was called the Roman Sword, and Fabius their Shield or Buckler; for as the one was a resolute and sharp Asfaulter of the Enemy, fo the other was as cautious and circumspect a Preserver of his Army. These two Qualities whensoever they are happily met together in one man, they make an able Com-14. Sir John Cheeke was once one of the Tutors mander; but to render a General compleat, there

ought to be a certain finencis of wit and invention, to breed an opinion in the befieged, that the work and a quickness of apprehension and discerning, went marvellously forward. At length he fent by the one to intrap the Enemy, and by the other to avoid the snares which the Enemy hath laid for him: in these no man was perhaps a greater Mafter than he who is next mentioned.

1. When the strength and power of the Car-5. thaginians was broken. Ambai betook himself to 6.6.9.343. Aniochus, the great King of Asa, him he stirred up against the Romans, and made him victorious in a naval fight by this subtil device of his: He had caused a great number of Serpents to be gathered and inclosed in earthen pots, these he ordered to be thrown into the Roman Veffels in the heat of the fight in great plenty; the Romans a-mused and terrified with these unlooked for enemies, began first to abate their vigour in fighting, and their fears increasing upon them, soon after betook themselves to plain flight.

Sabil. ex2. Mithridates, King of Pontus, was overcome
empl. i.6.
p. 344 the field to fave himfelf by a hafty flight; the purfuers followed close after him, when he caused great quantities of gold to be scattered, whereby the edge of the pursuit was taken off; and though the Romans thereby had a great prey, yet they fuffered a more noble one to escape their hands by the only fault of their inconfiderate covetouf-

Raleighs 3. The Island of Sark joyning to Garneley, and bill world, of that Government was surprized by the French, L.1. c.2. and could never have been recovered again by 5. 18. ftrong hand, having Corn and Cattel enough up-hate. Apol. on the place to feed fo many as would ferve to de-Age. 3-491.

p. 258, 259.

on the place to feed fo many as would ferve to delage. 8:54.

p. 258, 259.

fend it, and being every way fo inacceffible, as it might be held againft the great Turk; yet in Q.

Mary's time, by the indultry of a Gentleman of the Netherlands, it was in this fort regained: He anchored in the Road with one Ship of finall burden; and pretending the death of his Merchant, befought the French, being some thirty in number, that they might bury their Merchant in hallowed ground and in the Chappel of that Isle. lowed ground, and in the Chappel of that Isle, offering a present to the French of such Commodities as they had aboard; whereunto the French yielded upon condition they should not come athore with any weapon, no not fo much as a knife. Then did the Flemming put a Coffin into their Boat, not filled with a dead carcafe, but with Swords, Targets, and Harquebusses. The French receiving them at the landing, and searching every of them so narrowly, as they could not hide a Penknise, gave them leave to draw their Cossin up the Rocks with great disficulty; some part of the French took the Flemish Boat, and rowed a board the Ship to fetch the Commodities promi-fed, and what else they pleased; but being entred, they were taken and bound. The Flemmings on Land, when they had carried their Coffin into the Chappel, shut the door to them, and taking their weapons out of the Coffin, fet upon the French, they run to the cliff, and cry to their company aboard the Flemming to come to succour; but finding the Boat charged with Flemmings, yielded themselves and the place.

Ralighs
4. The Stratagem by which Philip the Father of hist. world, Perfeut King of Macedon won Prinaffer, is worthy part 1.1.5 of noting, faith his Walter Ralegh. He attempted 4.5.7 od it by a Mine, and finding the earth of Rony, that it refilted his work, he nevertheless commended the Discovery world. manded the Pioneers to make a noise under

word to the Townsmen, that by his undermining two Acres of their Wall stood upon wooden Props, to which if he gave fire, and entred by a breach, they should expect no mercy. The Prinassian little thought that he had fetched all his earth and rubbish by night a great way off to raise up those heaps which they saw, but rather that all had been attracted to the fet he had been attracted. that all had been extracted out of the Mines; wherefore they fuffered themselves to be outfac'd, and gave up the Town as loft, which the Enemy had no hope to win by force.

When Kiangus had declared himself a Sub-Martin.

The military Stratagems of Come great Commanders:

3. When Kiangus had declared nimies a sup-marin, ject to the Empire of China, the Tartars fent a Marin, great Army against him. Kiangus seigned to sy std. Partars but in the reer he placed very many Carts and Waggons, which were all covered carefully, as if 194. they had carried the richest Treasures they possesfed, but in real truth they carried nothing but many great and lesser pieces of Artillery, with their mouths turned upon their enemies. The Tartars intending to rifle their Carriages, hastily purfue, fight without order, and fall upon the prey with all the greediness imaginable; but those that accompanied the Waggons, firing the Artillery, took off a great part of the Army, and withal Kiangus wheeling about, came upon them, and

made a strange carnage amongst them.

6. Xerkes his Navy was come to Phalericum, plat in and lay upon the neighbouring flores of the Athe. Thinkit, nian Territories, he had also drawn his Land-army 1.118,119, to the Sea-coasts, that so he might be in the fight of 120. the Grecians with all his Forces at once, then did the Peloponnesians resolve of retiring to the Isthmus, and would hear no propositions to the contrary. They intended therefore to fet fail in the night, and all the Captains of the Ships had orders to be accordingly prepared. Themifoeles perceiving the Greeks would by this means lose the Commodities of the Streights, and the conveniency of their pre-fent station, dispersing themselves into their par-ticular Towns, bethought himself of this Stratagem: He had with him one Sicinus, a Persian Captive, of whose sidelity he did not death; is being the Instructor of his children, him he sends privately to Xerxes with this mellage: That Themistocles, the General of the Athenians, was of his party, and that in the first place he gave him to understand, that the Grecians were preparing for flight, that he advised him not to suffer their escape, but that forthwith he would set upon them, while in diforder, and before their Land army was with them, that by this means he should be fure to overthrow all their naval forces at once. Xerxes received this advice with great thanks as from a friend, and immediately gave order to the Admirals of his Navy, that they should flently prepare all the Ships for fight, and fend two hundred of them to flut up all passages, and fur-round the slands, that there might be no way of escape for the Enemy. It was done, and thus the Greeks were forced to light where they would not, though the most convenient place for them-selves; and by this pruder dranagement of Themistocles they obtained a naval Victory, such as had not been before amongst the Greeks on Barbarians. After which Xerxes still intending to press upon them with his Land forces, and fuch others as he had yet unbroken at Sea , Themiftocles found amongst the Captives Arnaces one of ground , and secretly in the night time he raised | Xerxes his Eunuchs, him he fends to the King, to great mounts about the entrance of the Mine, let him know, that the Greek being now Mafters

Minimi

State Watthis 2.194

built, to hinder his return home; that he being folicitous for his fafety, would advise him with all delays to hinder the Greeks from the pursuit of gem Anibal had made his escape. him. The Barbarian terrified with this message, hastily retired, and by this sleight the Greek eased themselves of a heavy burden.

7. The Persian War with Greece being over, Themistocles determined to rebuild Athens, and to might be. The Spartans found themselves aggrieved at it, and therefore fent one of Agiva to Asbens to complain of that doing of theirs. Themistocles goes himself to Sparta as an Ambassador from the Athenians, where they complaining, that the Ashenians were walling their City, Themisto-cles denies it, and desires them to fend Ambasia-Ambassadors went, the Walls went or apace, and he had wrote to the Athenians to keep the Spartan | thrown. Ambassadors as pledges for his own return. They did fo, and fo the Spartans, though thus deluded, were yet forced to lend him back with fafety.

the passage, that he might not scape; for there was but one passage up or down, all the rest was a fleged, coasting round about the Hill, came and assaled them behind, putting them in such fear with their fudden coming upon them, that they all fled away, and Spartacus had the Spoil of the forfaken Camp.

Plut in Fa. D. Admidal intending to remove his Forces to bio.p. 178. Caffinas, his Guides by a miltake of the Punick, shill. ix. Tongue, led his Army to Caffilinum in Campania.

ampl. 165. The place is otherwise mountainous, save a long of the Army to the Campania. 2.6. p. 341. Valley that stretches out it self unto the Sea. Fa-Polyb. bill. bill had shut up the way by which he should pass out with 4000 Souldiers, and the rest of his Army Pieces, and marches with about 700 Horse and he had fecurely placed upon the Mountains, or with a part of them troubled the reer of his Enemy. Here Ambal found himself in a Trap, and his Army was dejected with fear, apprehending an impolibility of freeing themselves out of these streights. Anibal therefore causes 2000 Oxen (of his prey that he drove along with him) to be caught, and fastens to each of their horns Torches and Faggots of dry flicks. These being lighted, he caused the Oxen to de driven up to the top of the Mountains; and in the mean time with the main of his Army filently and in the dark marches of an and Munition, which King Henry the Fourth to the out-let of the Valley. The Oxen marched of France had lately fent and in the end forced in order till the fire about their horns got to the Thursdinen to a composition for the redemptiquick, then they ran up and down as mad, their fronts and tails blazing, and firing the bushes as

at Sea, had decreed to fail with their Navy to the | were on all fides shut in by the Enemy, quit their Hellelbont to cut down the Bridge he had there Post, and thereby gave liberty of free exit to Anibal. Fabius not knowing whereto this fubtilty of the Enemy tended, kept himfelf within his Camp fpeed to retire thitherward, and to pass over his in good order; but by the first light in the mor-Army, while in the mean time he would contrive | ning it was easily discerned, that by this Strata-

10. Hermocrates being advertised of the intent M. Hurault. of Niciae (the Athenian General) to break up his folit. dife. fiege before Syracufe, and march away, and know- 1.2.6.2 ing that day to be a Festival and of Sacrifice to the Gods, from which he should not be able to draw furround it with Walls with all the speed that out his men to seise upon the passages by which he was to retire; he fent therefore a familiar friend of his to Nicias with instructions, that he came from fuch as gave him fecret advertisement from within the City to warn him that he should not march away that night, unless he would fall into fuch ambushes as the Syracusans had purposecles denies it, and defires them to fend Amballally laid for him. Wieise being bleared with thefe dors, who might fatisfie themfelves with their own view; by this means he gained time. The ning the Syracsfans took all the passages, by means whereof the Athenians were unfortunately over-

11. When all the World was alarm'd with the terrible power and fuccesses of that great Warriour Tamerlane the Scythian, he fearing that were yet forced to lend min back with linety.

8. Spartacus having but few men with him the terrour of his Arms would cause all men to hide their precious Stones, Jewels, Gold and Sil-Mountain strong and unapproachable, where he wer, and such precious Moveables as might easiliest Mountain irrong and mapproximate, which was befieged by 3000 Romans who guarded well be conveyed away, therefore disparched away the passes that he might not scape; for there a number of his Souldiers in the habit of Merchants to go to the remotest and richest Cities, with Camels laden with rich Booty, that could not fo fitly be hidden, commanding them to fell at fleep Rock. Spartacus finding that there grew with Camels laden with rich Booty, that could not wild Vines aloft upon the Rock, did cut off all the twigs, and with them made Ladders of Cords fo low rates, that cheapness might allure the Asians twigs, and with their limite Later 3 to the fiff and long, that being faftned above, they to buy, and so either part with their Coin before it reached down to the bottom of the Plain: upon was hid, for draw it out again when they faw a reached down to the bottom of the Plain: upon was hid, for draw it out again when they faw a thefe they all fecretly went down, except one, gainful purchafe before them. Which done, he who tarried to call down their Armour after came upon those Cities with fuch clerity, that them; and when he had so done, he also saved himself by the same means. The Romans miltruhal bought: by which secret sleight, without fted it not, by region whereof they that were be- much ado, he pilfer d and plunder'd the Afrans of all that they had.

12. Hernand Teillo Porta Carrero Governour of D. Seres Tourisms of the Spaniard, An. 1596. heing ad Granding retified, that the Civirens of Amont (a proud 888. people and little practifed in Arms) would not praviacireceive the Garrison that the King offered them vil nars, for the preservation of the Town, hastens the ef-1.15. page. fect of those Intelligences he had there; and on 1444. Monday the 10. of March he attires forty or fifty Souldiers like Peafants laden with many burdens, and armed underneath with Daggers and short 5000 Foot, he lays his ambushes near the Town, and the next day fends his difguifed Souldiers to the Gate of Montrescut, following a Catt, which being under the Portcullis, one of the pretended Peafants cuts the Horse trace, and by the great diforder of the Horse hinders the liberty of the Gate 4 the other presently discover their Arms, seife upon the Corps du Guard, and give a sign to the ambush, the ambush comes horse and foot, and enter into the Town, and go directly to the Market placed take the Fore , and feise upon the Arcon of their goods of

13. Trivultio perceiving the Garrison of Mil. M. Hurault. they went. The Romans amazed with this unique of the perfect of th

the Swizzers into Lombardy, bethought himself of this policy: He wrote Letters with his own hand. fealed with his own feal to the chief Commanders of the Swiffers, and fent them by a Servant of his own that spake well the Swifers Tongue. In these Letters he willed them to perform within two days the thing that he and they were agreed up on, for he should then have all things ready according to their Platforin. The Mellenger offered himself on purpose to be taken by the Emperours Scours, and, being examined prayed pardon, and thereupon confessed, that he brought Letters to the Leaders of the Swiffers. his pardon was granted, and he plucking off his hole, took out the Letters that were fewed in the fole of it, the which were carried to the Emperour immediately. When he had read them, although he was in great perplexity, yet was he not of opinion they should be hewed to the Cardinal of Sim, because he would not accuse a Captain of so great authority amongst the Swiffers, much less would he cause them to be feifed upon, for fear of putting his affairs into danger; but in his heart distrusting the loyalty of the Swiffers, he repassed the Mountains without making further speech of it, and returned back into Germany, freeing thereby the Millanois of that fear they had conceived at his coming,

14. The Captain of Bilezuga was minded to Tak hill. compass the death of Othoman: being therefore to \$140,141. marry the Daughter of the Captain of Jarchizer, he invited Otherman to the Wedding, as a time convenient to accomplish his design; but he ha-ving imparted the matter to Michael Coss, this perion grieving to see so brave a man treacheroully brought to his end, acquainted Othoman with it, which he received with due thanks: And now, faith he, as to the Captain of Biezuga, request him from me to protect for me one year longer, as he hath used to do, such goods as I shall send to his Castle, and because of the Wars betixe me and the Prince German Ogli, I will pre-fently fend fuch things as I make most reckoning of, and will also bring with me to the Marriage my Mother in-law with her Daughter my Wife. The Captain was glad of this message, looking up-on the whole as his own. When the Marriage-day drew nigh, Othoman instead of precious Houshold ftuff, fent his Packs in Carriages filled with armed men, and had caufed some of his best Souldiers to be attired in womens apparel, as being his Mother-in-law and her Retinue: these he ordered to meet together at the Castle about twilight; being admitted, the Souldiers leap out of their Packs, and the other in womens habit betake themfelves to their weapons, flew the Warders of the Castle, and without more ado possessed the same, Othoman having before flain the Captain of it in

15. The great City of Nice held out only upon Ting biffs the hope of a thousand Horse-men, which the Emperour Andronicus had promifed to fend them, of which aid so promised, Orchanes King of the Turks understanding, furnished 800 of his Horse-men, after the manner of the Christians, and fetching a great compass about, came at length into the high way that leadeth from Constantinople to Nice, and fo trooped directly towards the City, as if they had come from Constantinople. At the same time he fent 300 of his other Horse-men in the habit of Turks to forrage and spoil the Country as much as they could within the fight of the City; that colour fit to make fome attempt. Heran-

upon them, as if it had been by chance, charged them, and in the fight of the Citizens put them to flight: which done, these counterfeit Horse men returned directly again towards Nice. The Citizens which with great pleasure had in the mean time from the Walls seen the most part of the Skirmish, and how they had put the Turks to flight, supposing them to be the promised aid whom they daily expected, with great joy opened the Gates of the City to receive them as friends. But they being entred the Gates, prefently fet upon the Christians, searing no such matter, and being seconded with the other 300, which in dissembling manner had fled before, who speedily returned with other Companies of Turks that lay in ambush not far off, they won the great and famous City of Nice, which they have ever since to this day possessed. 16. The Turkish King Amurath had concluded Knowles a Peace with the Christians of Thracia, during Tark hist.

which the Governour of Didymoticum intending P. 190: to fortifie his City with new and stronger Fortifications, entertained all the Masons, Carpenters, and other Work men he could by any means get; which Amurath understanding, secretly caused two hundred lufty Work-men and Labourers to come out of Alia to offer their fervice unto the Governour, who gladly entertained them. The wifer fort of Citizens wished the Governour beware of those Asian Work-men, as by them suspeded; but he prefuming upon the Peace made with Amurath, and considering they were but base.

Work-men, and no Souldiers, had the less care of them; yet using their work all the day, he commanded them to lodge without the Walls of the City every night. Amurath understanding these Work men were thus entertained, fent for the valiant Captain Chafis Ilbeg, and requested him with thirty other good Souldiers to seek there for work alfo, and to espy if any advantage might be taken for the surprisal of the City. These also were entertained by the Governour and Chasis, that await-

ed with a vigilant eye, having found that one of the Gates of the City might be fittenly taken, found means to acquaint Amurath therewith, who caused a sufficient number of Turks to lye in ambush near the City to further the delign. Chasis broke the matter to the Afian Work-men, and gave full instruction what was to be done. According to appointment, the Christians being at dinner, the Turkish Work-men and Labourers fell at words amongst themselves, and from words to feigned blows; in which counterfeit brawl and tumult, they fuddenly ran to one of the Gates of

the City, and there laying hands upon the Warders weapons, as if to defend themselves against their Fellows, fuddenly fet upon those Warders, being in number but few, and then at dinner alfo, and fo presently slew them: which done, they opened the Gate of the City, let in the ambushed

Turks, took the place, and put the chiefest of the Citizens to the Sword.

17. Count Philip of Nassau had by Prince Man The Triumpi rice his advice confer'd with a certain Gentleman of Nassau, of Cambray, called Charles Heranquieres, Captain of a partial of a partial foot-company, about an enterprize upon the Cable Complete and Town of Breda, telling him, that divers 292. Mariners Vaffels to the House of Naffau had offered their fervice herein, they being accustomed to carry turff and wood into the Callle, and under which whillt they were a doing, the other 800 guieres having well confidered all dangers, refolved. Horse-men in the attire of Christians, following with a certain Fellow called Adrian of Berghen

(that was wont to carry 1 urns into the Carre) to undertake the matter, giving order to the Shipper to make ready his Boat, which was deep and flat, and lay in a Dorpe called Leure, a mile from Breda, that he might convey feventy men into her. a good height. Being thus prepared, they refolved to execute their enterprize on the 25. of February, but the Froft hindred them certain days, not without great danger of being discovered; for having entred the Boat on Monday the 26. of February, they remained in it till Thursday morning, not able to go forward or backward, by reason of the Froft, contrary wind, and want of victures, which enforced them in the night to out noarie, it was nard foreitain from it. Among others Matthew Helt Lieutenant, was so tormented with the cough, as searing lest the enterprize should be discovered thereby, he drew forth his Poignard, intending to have slain himself. The third of March afternoon at high water the Cafiles fluce was opened, fo as the Boat entred. About evening the Serjeant Major commanded that Turffs should be distributed to the Courts of Guard, which was done in fuch quantity, that the Deck being to lye bare, which greatly affiled them in the Boat. But the Shipper being a crafty Fellow, perceiving all the Corps du Guard who made resistance. An Ensign hurt Herauguieres in the arm, and was by him beaten down upon us, but lost thirty fix of their men, and were enforced to retire. The place made good, Herau-guieres marched with his Souldiers to another the Princes Vanguard, foon after Prince Maurice himself with Horse and Foot, so that the Town

(that was wont to carry Turffs into the Castle) to felves from spoil with 97074 Florins. Thus the undertake the matter, giving order to the Shipper Town and Castle of Breda was taken with the loss only of one man, who fell into the water, and was

The military Stratagems of some great Commanders.

drowned: it was taken March 4. 1500.
18. Cimon understanding that the Persian Navy Diod. Sicul. da, that he might convey feventy men into her.

Round about, and on the upper part of the Boat rows of Turff like Bricks were orderly placed of a good height. Being thus prepared, they refolaged height. So they have and the refer got into Cypus, the value of the Athenians, 100 Ships were 256 taken, fome funk, and the refer got into Cypus, the statement of the Athenians, 100 Ships were 256. Souldiers fied all out of them, and leaving them without Guards, those also fell into the hands of the Athenians. Gmon not content with this glorious Victory, fet forth with his whole Navy a-gainst the Land army of the Persians also, which lay upon the Banks of the River Eurybas; he cauning, not able to go to want of vision of the Froft, contrary wind, and want of vision of the Froft, contrary wind, and want of vision of the Froft, contrary wind, and want of vision of the south of t tred in fuch abundance, as the Souldiers stood up to the knees in it; being come into the inclosure of the Castle (which so foon as the Boat entred was shut after them) the leak miraculously stopt of it self. Whiles they lay there, a Corporal came to search the Boat, where sinding nothing, he went his way, and strange it was, the Souldiers coughed not, and yet many of them were so hoarse, it was hard so restain from it. Among others Author Held Lieutenant, was for torment. Army was teattered here and there, comen thought of his retreat to his Ships, which he had beforehand taken care of; for he had ordered his Souldiers to repair forthwith to that place, where they should behold a burning Torch advanced in the air; he gave the fign, and the Souldiers cealed their plunder, and returned fafe into their Ships; fo that Gmon obtained two noble Victories in one

day by Sea and Land. 19. Amilcar was fent by the Carthaginians & Diod. Sicul. gainft the Greek; that lived in Sicily with 300000 Biblish.
Foot, 2000 long Ships, befides those that were for list, pagburden, and such as were appointed for the car236.
riage of Tributes, the number of which was 3000. Thus appointed, Amileur laid fiege to Himera, to the relief of which came Gelo the Syrawere furnished, pretending wearines, gave money cular with 50000 Foot and 5000 Horse. Being to his Mate to go and drink with the Porters, not meaning to unlade any more till the next day. Night being come, the Watch set, and all things himself, which his design, an accidental thing did quiet, about cleven a clock at night. Herauguiers much further; for whereas he had determined to exhorted his Souldiers to begin their enterprize; fire all Amilears Ships, it was also told him, That the Shipper plying the Pump to drown the noise his men made in shipping, he marched before them by the Store-house towards the Gate which them by the Store-house towards the Gate which that Amilear had given order to them of Selyoness into the Town, the Senting laked. nunsis to fend him a number of Horse-men well opens into the Town, the Sentinel asked, Qui va nuntit to fend him a number of Horse-men well opens into the Town, the Sentinel asked, Qui va nuntit to fend him a number of Horse-men well appointed to be with him upon the fame day, him through the body with an half Pike; whereGelo therefore fent out his Horse-men that way, him through the body with an half Pike; whereupon the Alarm was given to those of the Guard and having ordered they should all night cross the Country, in the mornings first light they should, as if Selynuncians, come to the Camp, where assoon as to the ground, the Enemy was beaten into the received, they should kill Amilear as he facrificed, middle part of the Castle, whence they sallied out and then carry fire from the Altars amongst all and then carry fire from the Altars amongft all the Ships: he had also ordered a Watch man to give himself notice of all this that had passed: his guieres marched with his Souldiers to another Horse-men had performed all as he required it; Corps du Guard, where fixteen Souldiers made and having also received the sign agreed upon, he reitlance, and were all flain. This done, and a with his whole Army fell in upon the Carthaginian fignal given, Count Hoenlo came to the Caftle with Army at Land, who came out of their Camp to encounter him; but while they were eagerly fighting, the flames shewed themselves on high was yielded, the Souldiers only to depart with from their Vessels, and it was cryed in their Artheir lives; the Burgomasters redeemed them my, that Amilear was killed, and all their Ships

on fire. Dispirited with this bad news, they were | and then upon his head he should find what his flain on heaps, Gelo would give no quarter, fo 1 5000 of them were flain upon the place, the relt fied to a Fortress, but ready to dye for thirst, foon yielded themselves.

### CHAP. XXXVII.

Of the factor way nof dispatch, and the delevery of Messages by Letters, Cy-

Ecrecy and celerity are of special importance for the right condust and management of all forts of affairs; but in military magters they are of that abfolute necessity, that force any thing of moment can be effected without them. Various ways have the Ancients and others invented, whereby they might convey their intelli-gences and advice with both these is a taste whereof we have in the following Examples.

t. Alepo is fo called of Alep, which fignifies farshars. Milk, of which there is great abundance there so is the care here also Pige so is there are here also Pigeons brought up as a so is a abouts; there are here anolygeons brought up after an incredible manner, who will five between Lighteness Babylon and Alepso (being thirty days journey didiconfe of flant) in forty eight hours space, carrying Letters and News (which are fashed about their necks) to Merchants of both Towns, and from one to the toroil from the top to the bottom. This scroll they took off from the slick, and sent to the General, who knew well how to fit it to the General, who knew well how to fit it to the fick he kept by him; the unrolling of it did disjoin the Letters, confound and intermix them in such manner, that although the scroll was taken another. These are only employed in the time of halty and needful intendments: their education to this tractable expedition is admirable, the flights and arrivals of which I have often feen in the time of my wintering in Aleppo, which was the fecond winter after my departure from Christen-

2. The City of Ptolemais in Syria was belieged by the French and Venetians, and it was ready to fall into their hands, when the Souldiers beheld a Pigeon flying over them, with Letters to the City, who thereupon fet up fo sudden and great a shout, that down fell the poor airy Bolt with her Letter; thefe Tables, as if nothing was writ upon them, being read, it was found that the Sultan had there in fent them word, that he would be with them with the use of them, who upon the receipt of with an Army, sufficient to raise the Siege, and that they should expect his arrival in three days.

The Christians having learnt this, sent away the this way of writing. The Christians having learnt this, fent away the Pigeon with others instead of the former, which were to this purpose: That they should see to their own fafety, for that the Sultan had such of the configuration of the c the Sultan performed his promise upon the third day; but perceiving how matters went, returned to his other imployments.

3. Histam the Milesian being kept by Darim at Susa, under an honourable pretence, and deempl. 1.10. spairing of his return home, unless he could find bald pate he wrote his mind to Aristagoras, kept him privately about him till his hair was somewhat grown, and then bad him hafte to Arift ago-

Lord had wrote unto him.

A. Harpagus was a great Friend to Cyrus, and Hurod. 1.4. had in Media prepared all things in as good for 1. 203. wardness as he could; being therefore to send his 1. 2. 18. Letters to Cyrus to halten his Invasion upon that Sabil. ex-Country, he thought it the fafeft way to thrust it uppl. ix-into the belly of a Hare; so by this unfulpected co. p. 569, means his Letters went fafe to Cyrus in Person, who came with an Army, and made himself Master of the Empire of the Medes.

5. The ancient Latedemonians when they had a A.Gell.nett. purpose to diffemble and conceal their Letters, spin they find a distinction which they fent to their Generals abroad; that Erdfm. 4. the contents of them might not be understood, dep. 4.42. though they should be intercepted by the Elienty, Zuing. This that states concentration. This is the state of the though they should be intercepted by the Estemy, Zuling Thethey took this course: They chose two round sticks are vol 3. of the same thickness and length, wrought and left the same manner. One of these Lysandrwas given to their General when he was about to p. 144. march; the other was kept at home by the Ma Participarate wond about this stick a long scroll and narrow one wond about this stick a long scroll and narrow one p. 667. of each round should lye close together, then wrote they their Letters upon the transverse jun-Ctures of the fcroll from the top to the bottom. This fcroll they took off from the flick; and fent by the Enemy, they knew not what to make of it; if it passed safe, their own General could read it at pleasure. This kind of Letter the Eacedemonians called Soytale.

6. I have read in the Punick History, that an A.G. M. atti. 117. illustrious person amongst them (whether it was Attic. 117. Afdrubal or fome other, I do not now remember) 6.9.9.458. who on this manner used to conceal such Letters fic. tom.t. as he fent about matters of fecrecy. He took 1. 59. new! Tables, which were not yet covered with wax, and cut out his Letter upon the wood, then (as the manner was) he drew them over with wax, these Tables, as if nothing was writ upon them,

ther affairs, as rendred it impossible for him to come in to their fuccour. These Letters being received, the City was immediately surrendred, will never give rest to their wings, until they

come to their young ones. So Taurofthenes by a Pigeon, stained with Purple, gave notice of his Victory at the Olympick Games the self same day

to his father in Agina.

8. There are Books of Epiftles from C. Cefur to A.Gill.noth.
C. Oppius and B. Cornelius, who had the care of his Attichis. C. Oppus and B. Corneims, who has defined to fine to Sea shad before the might be fent to Sea shad before the might be fine to sea shad before the might be shad be a shad be fine to affairs in his ablence. In these Epitles of his in e-p-4-57 certain places there are found single Letters with. Sutton. Lit. out being made up into syllables, which a man PH.Gregor. would think were placed there to no purpose; for dr Repub. no words can be framed out of these Letters. But 1.16.6.4. there had been a fecret agreement betwixt them P. 667. in writing they should appear one thing, but in reading they should signific another. Probus the Grammarian hath composed a Book with curiosiras, and bid him cause him to be shaved again, ty enough, concerning the occult signification of

Sabil. Ex. P. 340.

the Letters in the Epistles of Cafar. Suctomius | they had besieged Naxos, he sent a young Girl faith of Cafar, That any thing of privacy he wrote | with a Letter to Polycles Brother of Polycrita, and by notes or characters, that is, by so transposing | Governour of the City, wherein he shewed the the order of the Letters, that no word could be made out of them. But if any man would underfland and imitate this practice of his , he must know, that he changed the fourth Letter of the Alphabet, that is, he fet down D. for A. and fo throughout all the rest of the Letters.

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9. Artabafus, an illustrious person amongst the fic. tom. 1. Persians, after the departure of Xerxes, was left with Mardonius in Europe, he had taken Olynthus, and was now fet down before Posidau, here there was intelligence betwixt him and Timoxenus, an eminent person in the Town, and the device they had to convey Letters to each other was this: They wrapped their Letters round about the upper part of an Arrow, and then glued on the fea-thers of the Arrow upon it, and fo their Arrows were to be fhot to such a place, as they had mu-tually agreed upon. They had done this for some time, till they were casually betrayed; for Artaout the Arrow, perceived the Letters that were fulfned to it, and carried them to the Magistrates of the City, whereby it came to pass, that Timoxenus the Traitor was discovered.

10. Antigonus who had wintered in Mesopotahappy day.

mia, came to Babylon, and having there joyned from its Selencus and Python, he determined to march out against Eumenes, who had fortified the River Tygris from its Fountain to the Sea, and indeed all the season of the season of

12. The Roman Spies that were fent into Perfia, given them by Procopins; but for the better concealment of it, it was put into a sheath or scab-bard of a Sword, and so carried fafe without

Inspicion.

13. Diognetus the Milefian was in love with Polycrita of Naxos, and for love of her he betrayed things rather than to pollute himself with the his Country-men and their Counsels; for when blood of his friend: but the next day his famine

way how he might intrap and flay the Milesians, This Letter was writ upon a Plate of Lead rouled up, and baked in a Loaf of Bread, and fo conveyed to the Governour.

### CHAR XXXVIII

Of the fad condition and deplorable distresses of some men by Sea and

THE Mountain Veluvius near Naples is care Treat. reported to be fo fertile, that it yieldeth of paff.p.38. to those who manure it a million of gold in revenue; but when it comes to cast forth its all-inflamed entrails, it oftentimes makes as much bassis directing his Arrow to the wonted place, it chanced to light upon the shoulder of a Posidaan that was accidentally there; divers, as the manner is, ran to the wounded man, and plucking last days of our life, as in one moment to over 18. 1.29. throw what for many years she hath been erecting, repaying our past and light pleasures with weighty miseries, and forcing us to cry out with Laberius, Nimis um hậc die und plus vixi, I have certainly lived too long, at least by this one un-

happy day.

1. Horrible was that Tragedy which the We Nich Tulpii

1. Horrible was that Tragedy which the We Nich Tulpii observ. mtd. Tygris from its Fountain to the Sea, and indeed all the Country bordering upon him, in which manner he waited the approach of the Enemy; but for as much as the Guard of a place of fo great a length required a multitude of Souldiers, Emmens had obtained of Pencefees, that he should fend for the return, and carried them for a first the results of the return, and carried them for off into the Sea that the should fend for the return, and carried them for off into the some thousands of Archers for him out of Persia; Sea, that they could not return home in less than which was done in fuch manner, that most of the rengal, though dillant thirty days journey, did yet hear of the Edict of Penceskes upon that very day it was given out, and that through the artificial placing of their Watches: for whereas Perficial placing of their Watches: for which was perficial placing of their Watches: many and high Rocks, the strongest voices that throats, exhaling the saltness from the troubled were to be found amongst the Inhabitants, were Sea. They had now little hope of retriving themplaced upon the tops of these; so that the command being heard in divers places at once, they transmitted it immediately from one to the omnogs themselves to see whose seem and blood feeling the seem and blood feeling themselves to see whose seem and the ther, till such time as it was gotten to the utmost should satisfie the hunger and thirst of the rest. end of Pencestes his Satrapy.

Satton, 1.2. 11. Offwishms Cefar when he wrote to his cases 10.00 fried gave the countel, who was not only unaffrighted at his hard for the cases 10.00 fried the counter of importance with the counter of the cases 10.00 fried the counter of the cases 10.00 fried the counter of the cases 10.00 fried Pat Grigor tance, his manner was to take the next Letter in horrour as to what they went about; he told them, the Alphabet to that which should have been that Fortune was a favourer of the bold, that made use of, saith Dio Cussius; and Suctionius saith, there was no possibility of escape, unless they imthat as oft as he wrote by notes or characters, he used B. for A. and C. for B. and in the same order that for his part he was well content, and that he all the rest as they follow, only instead of X. he used a double AA.

thought himself happy he could serve his friends when he was dead. With such words as these he fo perfwaded them, that one (drawn out by lot Pit. Gitgor.

12. The Koman spies that were left into terms, also cut his throat, of whose carcass (I tremble to at their return brought a long piece of Parchment also) cut his throat, of whose carcass (I tremble to that had Letters wrote upon it within, which was relate it) each of them was so desirous of a piece, that it could scarce be divided so quickly. They fell to the flesh with eager teeth, and sucked out the blood into their thirty stomachs. One only was found amongst them, who being nearly related to the dead person, resolved to endure all

Would not interest of the control of body there was fearce any thing found fit to eat, Sea-mews, which I took with my hand from unfave only his bowels. At last it pleased God to der the snow, and so I made a shift to keep my shew them mercy in this their wandring and ditheir friends, where scarce had they set soot on the shore, but they were accused of Murder; but inevitable necessity pleading in their behalf, they were set free by the Magistrate.

Chap. 38.

Mandelsos 2. In the year 1616, one Pickman, a Fleming, Travels, 1.3 coming from Dronthem in Norway with a Vessel 1.280,281. laden with Boards, was overtaken with a calm, during which the current of the Sea carried him upon a Rock or little Island towards the extremities of Scotland; to avoid a wrack he commanded fome of his men to go into the Shallop, and to tow off the Ship: coming near the Island they faw ned, that without any neglect or default of his, Full with the Ship fluck on ground, and was cast away on p. 282 in Thursflay, Angult 29. in the same year. Of them Divossibility a meagre and deformed countenance, and hollow and diltorted eyes, he fell on his knees, and joyning his hands together, begged relief from them, which raifed fuch compassion in them, that they took him into the Boat; there was in all the Ifland nor grafs, nor tree, nor ought whence a man | Boat being over-burdened, one of them, Mr. Hedcould derive either subsistence or shelter besides the ruines of a Boat, wherewith he had made a kind of Hut to lye downunder. The man gave this relation of himself, That he was an English man, and that a year ago, or near it, being to pass in the ordinary passage Boat from England to Dublin, they were taken by a French Pirate, who being forced by a tempes that immediately rose to let go the passage Boat, left us to the mercy of the waves, which carried us into the main Sen, and at last folit the Boat upon the Rock where you took me in. I escaped with one more into the Island, where we endured the greatest extremities. Of some of the boards of our Boat we made the Hut you faw, we took some Sea-mews which dryed in the wind and Sun we eat raw. In the crevices of the Rocks on the Sea side we found fome eggs, and thus we had as much as ferved to keep us from starving. But our thirst was most insupportable; for having no fresh water but what fell from the sky, and was left in certain pits which time had worn in the Rocks, we could not have it at all seasons, for the Rock lying low, was washed over with the waves of the Sea. We lived in this condition fix weeks, comforting one another in our common misfortune, till being left alone, it began to grow insupportable to me. For one day awaking in the morning, and milling my Conrade; I fell into fieth delpair, that I had thoughts of catting my felf head-long into the Sea. I know not what became of him, whether put them on examination, but by the Mallers fadefpair forced him to that extremity, or that looking for eggs on the steepy side of the Rock, he might fall into the Sea. I lost with my Comrade the knife wherewith we killed Sea-dogs, and the Mews upon which we lived: fo that not able to kill any more, I was reduced to this extremity to get out of one of the boards of my Hut a great nail, which I made shift fo to sharpen upon the the deep. Rock, that it ferved me for a knife. The fame

drove him into fuch a madness, that he threw himself over board into the Sea. His Associates greatest misery imaginable. For finding the Rock would not fuffer so delicate a repast (as his car- and my Hut so covered with snow, that it was imfelf from flarving; I lived in this condition and ftrefs, and brought their finall Ship to the Ille of St. Martin, in which they were kindly received by to end my days in it when God fent you hither to the Durch Garrison, and sent back to the rest of deliver me out of the greatest misery that ever man was in. The Sea-man having ended his dif-courfe, the Master of the Ship treated him fo well, that within a few days he was quite another creature, he fet him ashore at Derry in Ireland, and faw him afterwards at Dublin, where fisch as had heard what had happened to him, gave him wherewithal to return into England,

The deep Distresses of some men both by Sea and Land.

to return into England.

3. Richard Clark, of Weymouth in Dorfet faire was Hielding a knowing Pilot, and Maiter of the Ship called the English Delight, which An. 1583, went with Sir Humphrey 1998;11.

1. Thanne. 1. Thanne. 1. Thanne. 1. Thanne. that escaped shipwrack, sixteen got into a small Boat of a Tun and half, which had but one Oar to work withal; they were seventy leagues from land, and the weather so foul, that it was not posfible for a Ship to brook half a course of sail. The ley, made a motion to cast lots, that those four which drew the shortest should be cast over board. provided if one lot fell on the Master, he notwithftanding should be preserved, in whom all their safety was concerned. The Master disayowed the acceptance of any fuch priviledge, replying; they would live or dye together. On the fifth day Mr. Hedley (who first motioned lot drawing) and another dyed, whereby their Boat was fomewhat alighted. Five days and nights together they faw the Sun and Stars but once, fo that they only kept up their Boat with their fingle Oar, as the Sea did drive it. They continued four days without fustenance, fave what the weeds ( which fwam in the Sea ) and falt water did afford. On the feventh day about eleven of clock they had fight of, and about three they came on the South part of New found land. All the time of their being at Sea the wind kept continually South; if it had shifted to any other point, they had never come to land, but it turned to the North within half an hour of their arrival. Being all come to shore, they kneeled down, and gave God praise for their miraculous deliverance. There they remained three days and nights, having there plentiful repall upon Berries and wild Peafe. After five days rowing along the shore, they happened your and some general answers they escaped for the prefent. But fearing a fecond fearch, they shifted for themselves, and going twelve miles by night got into France, and so fasely arrived in England. Thus as the Pfalmift speaks, They which go down into the Sea, and occupy in great waters, these men fee the works of the Lord, and his wonders in

4. It is a flory altogether lamentable, and a camer oper. Rock, that it ferved me for a kinter. In a lame | 4. It is a nory anogenier lamentator, and a sobisfive necessity put me upon another invention, which calamity sull of altonishment, which happened suntage 17.

about p, 243.

about the Cape de bona Speranza to Manuel de cout, tom. Soufia, firnamed Sepulveda, Governour of the Citalit is here fet down. 2. max.14. del of Din for the King of Portugal, and it is this: Having long enjoyed great happiness and honour in the East-Inde, he came to Cochin, not far from Calcut, where he embarked himself in January 1553. in a great Ship laden with riches, and about fix hundred persons with him, amongst which was his wife, his children, fervants, flaves, and a great retinue, to come into Portugal; but the Ship being call away upon the Coalts of Æthiopia, and the Sea having fwallowed up well near all that was within it, except the persons who saved them felves ashore half naked, delitute of all hope to recover their loss again; having relyed upon the words of the crafty and cruel Barbarians, they fell at last (fo many of them as remained yet alive, for the most part were now dead, what with scar for the most part were now dead, what with scar and famine, and other miscries) into the hands of a petty King of \*\*Ethiop\*, who caused them to be disarmed, script, and left stark naked upon the sand, deprived of all succour and all necessary things. They that were left alive, half dead with hunger and thirst, overwhelmed with scar and shame, casting their eyes to the ground, as persons transformed into so many Images. \*\*Elonor\* the wife of \*\*Mannel\*, Daughter to \*\*Garcias Sala\*, Viceroy of \*\*Portugal\* in the Indies, an honourable Lady\*, seeing the \*\*Barbarians\* busied about stripping and snatching away the cloaths from her Husband, her self, her children, and the rest, forgetting her dignity her dignity her children, and the rest, forgetting her dignity and her sex, sell upon these Filchers with her fists, provoking them to kill her, but in vain. They left her stark naked upon the shore: the chast Lady feeing her felf in fuch a cafe, and the day light minitring to her more forrow and horrour than death it felf, she covered her felf with fand, casting abroad her hair confufedly upon her shoulders and over her breafts that were naked and bare : which done, fhe commanded the men that furviwell of her miferable company, to be gone and fhift for themfelves as they could, her felf remainon the earth, as one struck with a Thunder bolt; yet at last the care of his little ones upon the sudden awakened him, he goes to a Forest there hard by to feek for fome food, at his return he finds the youngest of his children departed, and his Wife who had been three days without eating any thing, over born with forrow and tears. His child he buries with his own hand; the next day he returns to feek again, and coming back, he finds his Wife and his other Son dead, and some Woed a while with his head upon the same, and then with the help of the said Servants, he hideth his wife and child within the sand, without uttering a word. That done, he returns into the Forest, where it is conjectured he was devoured by wild beafts, for there was never any news heard of him afterwards. About fixfcore of these miserable Travellers having escaped divers incredible difficulties, did at last recover a Port of the Sea, where

g. An. Dom. 1630. May the first, the Muscovy clarks mir. Merchants of London sent a Ship called the Salu- 105. pag. tation for Greenland, which arrived there in safety \$12,513. June 11. following, together with two other Ships, all which were commanded by Captain Wil nals, page liam Goodler. The Captains Ship stayed at Bell 1017. found, that of the Salutation at the Foreland; the Captain having killed flore of Whales, fent away for the Salutation, which in the way meeting with crofs winds, the Master set eight of his men ashore crofs winds, the Master set eight of his men ashore to kill some Venison. These men taking with them a brace of Dogs, a Fire-lock, two Lances, and a Tinder-box, went on shore, killed sourteen: night coming on, and they weary, they went to rest, intending next day to end their hunting, and so return to their Ship. But the next day proved soggy, and much see being betwixt the shore and the Ship, the Ship was fain to stand so far off into the Sea, that they lost sight of her; they huntad on the Ship was not there they found that ted on to Green-harbour, and there they found that the Ship was departed, they made all fpeed polli-ble with their Shallop to Bellfound to their Captain, and for fear of delay heaved their Venison over-board; but having no Compass, they wandred up and down so long till the Ships were departed. This filled them with fear and aftonishment, knowing that neither Christian nor Heathen had ever inhabited those desolate Climates; that none could be hired for what reward foever by the Merchants to winter there; and that nine by the Merchants to winter there; and that nine able men left behind formerly, as they now were, dyed all miferably upon the place, becoming the prey of Bears and Foxes. All which made them like men amazed to ftand looking one upon ano-ther: that which increased their horrour, was ther: that which increafed their horrour, was their want of all necessary provision, no cloaths for shift or warmth, no food, no house for shelter. After a space, knowing the danger of delayin extremity, they advised upon the most likely course for atheir 'preservation'; they resolved to go to Green harbour to hunt for Venison, where in their going, stay, and return they killed nineteen Deers and four Bears, with which they laded their Shallop, and sinding another old Shallop left there, they laded it with the graves or fritters of Whales that had been boiled there that year, and took init for themselves as they cound, her her remaining in that case without firring or speaking a
word. If at some times she beheld her dear children, the tears would flow from her eyes like rivers, and she sent out deep sighs and sobs. As for
Manuel the Father and Husband, such an extreme
sadness and grief had closed up his heart and his
mouth, that he held his eyes a long time fixed upterms the event according to the country of their way to Bellsond to their Tent, where they
ments are the some strength as one strength as one strength as one strength as one of the sum of their nasses. their way to Bellfound to their Tent, where they intended to winter; in the way of their passage they had like to have loft all their provision, but they had like to have lost all their provinion, but faved it by a desperate remedy, running into the high-wrought Sea, and by force drawing their Shallops to the shore. This done, they arrived at Bellound, where they took out their provision, considered their Tent, and with part of the materials of the shall Casks. rials of a leffer Tent thereby, pieces of old Casks, and old Shallops left there (as 'tis ufual) they made up their House and Cabbins where they mac and also other son dead, and some women-fervants lamenting with great crys over their
poor bodies. Having put by the Servants, he
lays himfelf down upon the ground, and stretching
out the right hand of his deceased Wife, he lean
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out the right hand of his deceased wife, he lea every thing in the best manner they could, on the 12. Sept. looking out into the found, they espyed two Sea horfes lying afteep on a piece of Ice; whereupon hafting to them with an old Harpingiron, they flew first the old one, and then the young, flead, roasted, and eat them: not long after they killed another; but nights and cold increasing upon them, and they viewing their pro-vision, found it too small by half: whereupon they found commodity to pass into Portugal, who they agreed to one reasonable meal a day, and to

Book VI. '

diet they continued three months. To repair fet fail, and at last came fafe into the River of their cloaths and fhoes they made thread of rope-yarn, and needles of Whale-bone. Octob. 10. the nights being grown very long, all the Sea was fro-zen over, and then grief and fear began to work upon them; but they prayed to God for strength and patience in their miseries, and by his assistance. cheared up themselves to use the best means for Kellet Land-men. their prefervation: then for the prefervation of their Venifon, and lengthning of their firing, they thought belt to roaft every day half a Deer, and to flow it in Hogsheads, which accordingly they Land that runneth by the Coast to Mosambique, in p.145,149. did, leaving to much raw as would relieve to roal with severy Sabbath day a quarter. Here another tryal of their patience befel them: Their Whale-fritters that had been drenched with Sea water, and lay close together, was grown mouldy and spoiled; and again surveying their Bear and Venison, they found it would not afford them sive meals a week, so the series of the sailors, and others in the Ship were against him, yet he commanded the Master to make all the sail and the sail of the

fast Wednesdays and Fridays, except from the they grew all persectly well. Thus they conti-Greaves of the Whale, a loathsom meat; at which nucl in the Fleet till the 20. of August when they

6. The Admiral St. Jago set out of Portugal An. J. Huighth
1585, with a good speedy wind; the came fail. Institutes
1586, with a final of St. Laurence and the firm 1.1092. did, leaving fo much raw as would ferve to roalt which passage there are certain shallows called the found it would not afford them five meals a week, fo they were fain to cut off one meal more, and for three months after they fed four days upon the mouldly Whale-fritters each week, and the other three on Bear and Venison. Besides the want of meat they began to want light, no Sun appearing from the 14. of Other to the 3. of February, but the Moon shined as here in England; against this having found a sheet of Lead in the Coopers Tent, with rope-yarn and oyl they meade a Lamp, which they kent continually hurning to their great comwith rope-yarn and oyl they made a Lamp, which they kept continually burning to their great comfort. In the beginning of January, as the days began to lengthen, the cold began to ftrengthen to that extremity, that it raifed blifters on their flesh; and if at any time they touched iron, it would slick to their singers like bird-lime; if they went out to fetch water, it would so pinch them, that they were fore, as if they had been beaten: for drink, from the 10.0 January to the 20.0 flaw, they had none but Snow-water, which they melted with hot Irons. The last of January they sound their sood would last but six weeks longer; but they had recourse to God a supply; and they had recourse to God for a supply; and they had recourse to God for a supply; and found their food would last but fix weeks longer; but they had recourse to God for a supply; and looking out one bright day, they saw a great she. Bear with her Cub coming towards the Tent, her they slew with their Lances, the Cub escaping, they drew her into the Tent, and this Bear served them twenty days. In March the days so length red, that the Fowl and Foxes came abroad, of which Foxes by Traps they catched sitty, and fixty fowl as big as Pigeons, and they had killed seven more Bears; so that with two or three meals a day their strength was much increased. In May the first the weather grew warm, so that they went out to seek provision. In this month there came out to feek provision. In this month there came upper part of the Ship, between both the upper two Ships of Hull into the Sound, who knowing Oarlops where the great Boat lay, burst out, and fome men had been left there the year before, and being destrous to know whether they were dead but because there was small hope, no man laid or alive, the Mafter manned a Shallop to go as hand thereon, but every man fate looking one near the shore as they could, and so over the Ice to the Tent. When these men came near the Grimoaldo rose up, and taking courage unto him, Then, they haled them with the usual word of the Sea, crying Hey, to which one of them in the Tent aniwered again Ho: which sudden aniwer almost amazed them all; but perceiving them to be the arranged them all; but perceiving them to be the bears one another. The men less their Tent, the sea of t and went with them to their Ship, where they ten perfors into it, and many hung by the hands flayed till the London Fleet came, which was three days after. They went taboard the Admiral where they floudd not fink the Boat, they were forced Captain William Goodler was, who made them very to cut off the fingers, hands, arms of fuch as held welcome, gave them apparel to the value of twen- thereon, and let them fall into the Sea, and many ty pounds, and aften fourteen days refreshment they threw over-board. Which done, they set Nnnn forward.

Chap. 39.

the greatest and pitifullest noise that ever was heard by those left behind in the Ship. In this manner having rowed certain days, and having but small store of victuals, for that there were so many in the Boat, that it was ready to fink, and because it was very leaky, and not likely to hold out, they agreed to chuse a Captain whom they would obey, and do as he commanded. They chose a Gentleman, a Mesticho of India, who pre-fently commanded to throw some of them overboard, as the lot directed; amongst these was a Carpenter, who not long before had helpt to drefs the Boat, who defired them to give him a piece of Marmalade and a cup of Wine; and when they had done, he willingly fuffered himself to be thrown over-board into the Sea, and fo was drowned. In this mifery and diffress they were twenty days at Sea, and in the end got to Land, where they found the Admiral, and those that were in the other Boat. But having escaped this danger, those (in both Boats) fell into another; for they had no fooner fet foot on shore, but they were by the Moors, called Caffares, spoiled of all their cloaths, fo that they left not fo much as a fingle rag upon any of their bodies. In the end having endured great hunger, and mifery, and o ther mischiess, they came unto a place where they found a Factor of the Captains of Sofala and Mofambique, who holp them as he might, and made means to fend them unto Mosambique, and from thence they went into India, where I knew many of them; some of them dyed before they got to Mosambique. Of those that stayed in the Ship rugals call Jangada's) every man what he could catch, all hoping to fave their lives; but of all persons that faved themselves, all the rest; a-

The Deep Diftreffes of some men both by Sea and Land.

forward, committing themselves to God, with | I had reserved, and a small modicum my Patron had allowed me for my flock : here I got money, and hired a Cellar where I laid up some other of my Goods; when weary of my flavery, I formed a delign for my liberty, and communicated it to John Anthony Carpenter, William Adams Brick-layer, John Jephs Sea-man, John a Carpenter, and two others, men of able bodies, and useful in the intended project, which was to contrive the mo-del of a Boat, which being formed in parcels, and afterwards put together, might be the means of our escape. They approved the proposal, and in my Cellar we began our work, we provided first a piece of Timber of twelve foot long to make the Keel; but because it was impossible to convey a piece of Timber of that length out of the City, but it must be seen and suspected, we therefore cut it in two pieces, and fitted it for jointing just in the middle, then we provided ribs; after which to make the Boat water tite, because boards would require much hammering, and that noise was like to betray us, we bought as much ilrong Canvas as would cover our Boat twice over: upon the convex of the Carine we provided also as much Pitch, Tar, and Tallow as would ferve to make it a kind of Tarpawling Cere cloth to fwaddle the naked body of our Infant-boat; of two Pipestaves fawed a cross from corner to corner we made two things to ferve for Oars; and for our provision we had a little bread and two Leatherbottles full of fresh water; we also remembred to buy as much Canvas as would ferve for a Sail. We carried out all these in parts and parcels, fitted them together in the Valley, about half a mile tome took Boards, Deals, and other pieces of from the Sea, whither four of our company carried Wood, and bound them together (which the Portion of the Boat on their shoulders, and the rest followed them. At the Sea side we stript, put our cloaths into the Boat, and carried it and them as far into those there came but two men fafe on shore: fo the Sea as we could wade, and then all seven got that of all the five hundred, there were about fixty into the Sea; but finding she was over-laden, two of the feven were content to flay on shore; hamongst whom were thirty Women, some Jesuits | ving bid them farewel, we lanched out , Jime 30. mongst whom were thirty Women, some Jesuits wing bid them sarewel, we lanched out, Jime 30. and fryets, were all drowned in the Ship; and all this through the wilfulness and pride of a Pilot.

7. Great were the dangers and wonderful the deliverances of William Okeley and his Company, the relation of which from his own Book I have the Care, the fifth was to free the Boat of that water, which by degrees leaked through our Cantal through the Care was 10 our bread was soon spoiled with soaking in the fifth was 10 free the second of the fifth was 10 free the second of the se 44.0% at this contracted: Ah. Dom. 1630. we took hip at the falt water, our fresh water funk of the tann'd from the fall water funk of Gravesend in the Mary of London, Mr. Boarder skins and Owze, yet we complained not. Three Master, bound for the isle of Providence in the days with good husbandry our bread lasted us, but West-Indier; five weeks we lay in the Downs wait- then pale famine flared us in the face, water indeed ing for a wind, and then we fet fail, and came to Anchor near the file of Wight; but by this time all our Beer in the Ship, flunk, and we were forced to throw it over board, and to take in Vincgar to mix with Water for our Voyage. The
next Lords day we fet fail again, and coming benext Lords day we fet fail again, and coming between the Island and the main Land, we fluck fast | The Wind too for some time was full against us; in the fands, but the Tide coming in, heaved us off.

The fixth day, after our fetting fail from the Isle cond inconvenience was, that our labour was of Wight, we discovered three Turks Men of War, | without intermission; and a third, the extremity who chafed us, and at break of day boarded and of the hearby day, the feafon raging hot the betook us; having kept us close Prisoners at Sea, at ginning of July, and we wanted fresh water to the end of five or size weeks, they brought us to cool the heat, our labour made it insipportable Algiers, where I was fold for a Slave the first Mar- to our bodies, and our little hope made it its grieket day to a Patron who told me, I must allow yous to our souls: one help we had, a poor one, him two Dollars a month, and live ashore where he that emptied the Boat threw the water on the I would, and get it where I could, though I knew | bodies of the roft to oool them; but our bodies not where to levy the least Mite of it. Wandring thus scorched and cooled rose up in biliters all up and down, I light of an English man in his little over. Great pain we solt, great dangers we were thop that traded with Tabaco and a few other in, great miferies we endured, great wants we things, his Partner I became with a little money, were under, and had nothing little but hope,

they appeared, and when not, we gueffed our way by the motions of the Clouds. Four days and nights med of us, and we were commanded to appear were we in this woful plight, on the fifth all hope that we should be faved was perished; so that we left off our labour, because we had no strength at his own cost, till we could have passage to our left, only emptied the Boat of water, when God own Country; but our English Ships feldom trafent us fome relief; as we lay hulling up and down, we discovered a Tortoise not far from us asset in the King of Spains Gallies, which were in asset in the Sea; had Drake discovered the Spaint Road bound for Alicant, which he graciously nilly Fleet, he could not have more rejoiced; we granted us. After some other troubles we met took up our Oars, filently rowed to our prey, with contrary winds, and it was five weeks e're took it into the Boat with great triumph; we cut
off her head, and let her bleed into a pot, we drank
the blood, eat the liver, and fucked the flesh. It
wonderfully refreshed our spirits, and we picked
Wife's Brother being in Mayork, not long after up fome crums of hope. About noon we thought we discovered Land, it's impossible to express the joy of our raised souls at this apprehension: we wrought hard, and after further labour were fully fatisfied that it was Land, and it was Mayork, we kept within fight of it all day. The fixth of July, and about ten a clock at night we came under the Island, and crept as near the shore as we could and durst, till we found a convenient place where we might thrust in our Weather-beaten Boat. When we were come to Land, we were not infensible of our deliverance; but though we had escaped the Sea, we might die at Land, we had no food fince we eat the liver, and drank the blood of the Tortoife; therefore John Anthony and my felf were fent out to fcout abroad for fresh water, because we spake some Spanish; we came to a Watch-Tower of the Spaniards, spake to him on the Watch, told him our condition, earneftly begged fome fresh water and some bread, he threw begged some fresh water and some bread, he threw began to be despised, and man was made equal us down an old mouldy Cake; but so long as it with Heaven it self; but if we believe Cotta in was a Cake, hunger did not consider its mouldines; then he directed us to fresh water which was hard by. We stood not telling tries, we was hard by. We stood not telling stories, we remembred our brethren lest with our Boat, and observing the Sentinels directions, came to a Well where there was a Pot with strings to draw with, twee drank a little water, and eat a bit of our Cake; but the passage was so disused, that we specified than himself. For whatever there is in the had much ado to force our throats to relieve our clamorous stomachs. We return to our Boat, acquaint them with the good fuccess of our Emacquaint them with the good fuccess of our Embally, and all prepare to make to the Well: so may filence for a while the voice of their own tying our Boat as faft as we could to the flore, we Confeience, but it will find a time to fleak fo left her to mercy. Now we are at the Well it loud, as to be heard in despite of its owner. hath water, and we have fomething to draw, but God must give us a throat to swallow; for William Adams attempting to drink, after many essays and a man attempting to drink, after many essays and able to swallow it, but still the water returned; so that he sunk down to the ground, saintly saying, I am a dead man; but after much striving he took a little, so refreshed with our Cake and water, we lay down by the Well-side till the morning: when it was clear day. We again went thus devived them of liberty, he exposed their the. hath water, and we have fomething to draw, but morning: when it was clear day, we again went to the Watch man, intreating him to direct us thus deprived them of liberty, he exposed their page. Goods to open sale, and at last caused them both mather the ready way to the next House or Town where we might find relief, he civilly pointed us to one a
set before him on the Table at support the head of \$4.9.627. bout two miles off, and long it was e're our blifte- a great fish, there did he think he saw the head of red feet could overcome the tediousness of that Symmachus with a horrible yawning, and threat-

food, and strength. If any ask by what directions we steered our course to Mayork, whither we designed, for the day a Pocket dial supplied the place of the Compass, by night the Stars when we entred the Suburbs; the Viceroy was inforbefore him: who after he had examined us, and heard our ftory, ordered we should be maintained we came thence, faw our Boat hung up for a Monument upon the fide of the great Church there. Mr. Robert Hales was there 1671. and affures me; that he faw the naked ribs and skeleton of it then hanging in the fame place.

### CHAP. XXXIX.

Of Conscience, the force and effects of it in some men.

Veretius boalts of his Master Epicurus, that when the minds of men were funk under the burden of Religion, this was he who first did dare to affert the freedom and liberty of Mankind, and that fo fuccessfully, that Religion Tully, he tells us, That Epicurus was fo far front finding his beloved case and pleasure in his senti-Air, there is certainly an Elastical power in the Conscience, that will bear it self up, notwith-

1. There were two Senators in great reputati- wierus de little way. When we came the honest Farmer, mo-ning him with saming eyes. Innmediately there-ved with our relation, sent us out bread and water, fore he was fore affrighted, and trembling, cauand Olives, and seeing us thankful Beggars enlarged his civility to us, called us into his house, and physician was sent for, but could not help him; gave us good warm Bean pottage, which seemed he told his friends about him of that terrible re-

deploring his wicked cruelty, he foon after gave up the ghost.

Clarks mir.

2. A certain Tesuit in Lancashire, as he was 6.29. Pag. walking by the way loft his Glove, and one that came after him finding it, followed him apace, with an intention to reflore it; but he fearing the worft, and being purfued with a guilty conficience ran away, and hastily leaping over an hedge, fell into a Marl-pit on the other side, in which he use drouged. which he was drowned.

which ne was drowned.

3. A Pythagorem Philosopher had bought a pair of Shocs of a Cobler; but having no megetib. Reference, defired him to stay for it till the five cent... 6.25. p.44. He came with his money according to agreement, and then heard that the Cobler was newly 'dead;

borrowed a rufty Musket of him, that had long of conscience! This poor Armourer was highly trivances of his enemies. of concentee: This point Athough done against his will, yea without his knowledge, in his absence, by another, out of meer chance. Hereupon he resolved to give all his Estate to pious uses: no sooner had

Folicy, Part I thus deficibled by Sir Thomas Moor: I have heard, faith he, by credible report of fuch as were feathers and faith he, by credible report of fuch as were feathers and force with his Chamberers, that after this his about the faith he force with his Chamberers, that after this his about the following faith force with his Chamberers, that after this his about the following faith force with his Chamberers, that after this his about the following faith force with his Chamberers, that after this his about the following faith force with the following faith faith force with the following faith faith faith faith force with the faith fait mals, 460 minable deed done, he never had quiet in his mind, he never thought himself sure. When he went abroad his eyes whirled about, his body was privily fenced, his hand ever on his Dagger, his privily fenced, his hand ever on his Dagger, his hidden from me, or rountenance and manner like one that was ever ready to strike; he took no rest a nights, lay long waking and musing, fore wearied with care and watching, rather stumbed than slept, troubled transfirst flumbred than slept, troubled transfirst flumbred than slept, troubled transfirst flumbred transfirst flu

F.5833584 pursued with divine vengeance, that he never after had a joyful day: laying aside his Royal Ornaments, he put upon him a poor and fordid gar-ment; he fuffered the hair of his head and beard dius, he was invited to lodge in the Caftle of Ferto grow, he came not to flew himself in publick | tercarne, where he was treacherously murdered

semblance of Symmachus which he had seen, and terrified with his conscience, that yielding up the deploring his wicked cruelty, he soon after gave government of his Kingdom, he betook himself to the imployment of a Gardiner, digging up the earth, and fowing feeds therein; from this he paffed to the Art of graving in Brass, and therein he spent his time. At last he purposed to make a

Tollowing ne dyed.

7. After the Emperour Wero had flain his Mo-Suton. 1.6. ther Agrippina by the minitry of Aniceus, al. 634-Pag-though he was confirmed by the gratulations of 254-the Souldiers and loud applauses of the Senate; att. vol.1. yet neither presently, nor ever after was he able 1.2. p. 133. to bear the conficience of so great a guilt. He of ten confessed, that he was vexed with the Appari-tion of his Mother, with the scourges of Furies and and then nearch that the confidence without mention of the money, departed with a fecret joy for the unexpected gain he had made that day; but finding that his confidence would not fifter him to be quiet, he takes the money, goes to the Coblers shop, and casting in the money there: Go thy ways, said he; for including the money there is go thy ways, faid he; for including the world besides, yet he should depart, he had not the considence and asserting the money that all implies and wicked persons the money there is the world besides, yet he had not the considence and asserting the money that the money there is the world besides, yet he had not the considence and asserting the money that the money that the money that the money that the world besides the world besides the money that the world besides the world bes 4. Thomas Curfon Armourer dwelt without Bi- furance to remain. In the day time he was terrihopfgate London: it happened that a Stage player fied with the noise of Trumpets that sounded an Alarm, and certain tumultuous noises that were borrowed a rulty Musket of him, that had long lain leiger in his fib; now though his part was comical, he therewith acted an unexpected Tragedy, killing one of the flanders by, the Gun can dually going off on the Stage, which he fulpefted not be charged. On the difference in tenderness the late of the stage of the man points, he passed from one place to another; never thinking himself secure from the contributions of his more in the fame points.

8. Kenneth the Third, King of Scotland, was a Bp. Spotfin. wise and valiant Prince, and might have been rec. Hist. cb. of koned amongst the best, if he had not stained his scott. le. Fame with the Murder of Prince Malcoling his Ne. P. 27. he gotten a round fum, but prefently he posted with it in his Apron to the Court of Aldermen, and was in pain till by their direction he had fet.

www.placetive.put him upon this villany) which he and was in pain till by their direction he had, letled it for the relief of the poor in his own and
other Pairines, and he disposed of some hundred
pounds accordingly, as I was credibly informed
by the then Church wardens of the said Parish.

Fitth of 5. The wretched estate of King Richard the
Relie, and Third, after he had murdered his Nephews, is the voice, was firicken with great terrour, and the tedious impression and stormy remembrance of his horrid and abominable deeds. Disolb. m: 6. Attaliu King of Pergamus had slain his Mo-morab. c. 8. ther and also Beronice his Wife, for which he was so have the Clergy in greater regard than he accustomed, and perform such other external satisfactions as were used in those times. The King did

to the people; there was nothing of mirth or feasing at his Court, nor did he discover any his Brother-in-law, by the perswasion of Paulus the att. vol. figos of a found man. To conclude, he was fo Patriarch of Confirmation to Familia Deacon, and the p. 133.

afterafterwards caused him to be slain, although he had losopher for this only cause; That he had the respectived the sacred Mysteries at his hands. After putation of an honest man, and lived in great mowhich oftentines in his sleep he seemed to see his defly and frugality; the Tenor of their Decree which offectiones in his tree he recence to see his dead Brother in the habit of a Deacon, reaching out to him a cup filled with blood, and faying to him, Drink, Brother. The unhappy Emperour was so afflicted and terrified with the apprehentation of their Decree was, That no man should amongst them be a good before to depart.

4. Oftractsme was a form of Banishment for fo he dved.

Manufiment, the forts and manner of it with the Ancients.

zuing. The 10. Hermannu, Bishop of Prague, when he lay atr. vol. 1. a dying (with a heavy sigh) complained, that he 22 ing. The 10. Freemannia, Billiopol Frague, which is a dying (with a heavy figh) complained, that he least polyner is a dying (with a heavy figh) complained, that he least polyner is a dying (with a heavy figh) complained, that he least polyner is a dying (with a heavy figh) complained, that he over-much powerfulness of one might hazard the Courts of Princes, than in the House of the Lord; liberty of all, was exercised in spight oftner than that he might have given check unto fundry vices, but that with his Courtier-like life he had rather adminifiered a further licence to fin, while after the manner of others, he endeayoured to feem to Country for ten years. Princes rather pleafant than fevere : and this fault (above others) he earneftly defired that God Almighty of his mercy would forgive him.

11. Memorable is the Example of Francis Spilands part 4a, an Advocate of Padua, An. 1543. who having 3. \$4.926 finned in definite of conficience, fell into that trouble and despair, that by no endeavours of learned men he could be comforted; he felt, as he faid, the pains of Hell in his Soul. Frifmelica, Bullovat; and other excellent Physicians could neither make him eat, drink, nor fleep, no perswasious could case him. Never pleaded any man so well for, as this man did against himself; and so he desperately died.

Jof Jewish 12. Casullus, Governour of Libya, had fraudu-uars, 17. lently and unjustly put to death 3000 Jews, and 631-2763. conficated their Goods: now though neither Vepassen or Time said any thing to him, yet not long after he fell into a grievous disease, and was cruelly tormented not only in body, but also in mind: For he was greatly terrified, and still imagined to fee the Ghosts of them whom he had so unjustly flain, ready to kill him, fo that he cryed out, and not able to contain himfelf, leapt out of his bed, as though he had been tortured with torments and fire. And this difease daily increasing, his guts and bowels rotting and isluing out of him, at last he died.

### CHAP. XL.

Of Banishment, and the forts and manner of it among ft the Ancients.

bidden him, and to account himfelf as a fo restrained. This was perhaps the reason why

1. The Emperour Claudius banished some per-6.23.8.217, fons after a new kind of fashion; for he commanded that they should not stir beyond the compass of three miles from the City of Rome wherein they lived.

Zulng. The- 2. Damon, the Master of Pericles, was banished arr. vol.3. by the Athenium, by a Decree of ten years Exilo, 1.6. p.795. for this only reason: That he was thought to have a wisdom and prudence beyond what was com-

c.el. Antiq. mon to others. 3. The Ephofians banished Hermodorus the Philett. 1. 4.

4. Ostracisme was a form of Banishment for Heyl. cofm. fons of this, and the stings of his own conficience, that he determined to retire into Sicily, where all the determined to retire into Sicily and the determined to the deter used towards such, who either began to grow too 1.13. c. 12. popular or potent amongst the men of service. p. 550.

4. Petalism was a form of Banishment for five Heyl. cosm. years, from the Greek word strans, which figni. P. 85. fies a leaf: it was practifed chiefly in the City of the Ropal. Syracuse upon such of their Citizens as grew too 1.13, 6.12. popular and potent: the manner was to write his p. 550. name in an Olive-leaf, and that once put into his hand, without more ado he was thereby expelled the City and its Territories for five years; yet could not this device fo well fecure them in the possession of their so much desired freedom, but that this City fell oftner into the power of Tyrants, than any one City in the World.

6. The Carthaginians banished Hanno, & most Mariana, worthy person, who had done them great ser P. 46.
vices, not for any fault, but that he was of greater Chitw. hist.
collect. cant. wisdom and industry than the State of a free City 5- p.128. might well bear, and because he was the first man that tamed a Lion; for they judged it not meet to commit the liberty of the City to him who had tamed the fierceness of favage beafts.

7. John Chrysostome, Bishop of Constantinople, was zuing. Thetwice banished by the procurement of Endoxia the art. vol. 3. Wife of Areadius the Emperour; and the chief, 1.3. page if not the only ground of this her feverity against 2863. him, was because she was not able to bear the free reprehensions and reproofs of that holy man

8. In the Island of Seriphus, as also amongst Alex. 1.3. some of those Nations that live about the Moun- 61. 1. 119. tain Caucasus, no man is put to death, how great foever the crime is that he hath committed; but the severest of all punishments with them is, to interdict a man any longer abode in his Country, and to dispose of him into banishment, where he

is to continue all the rest of his life.

9. Ratilius was so little concerned with his ba-rewards. nishment, that when he was recalled by one whose dialog.diaorder it was death to disobey, yet he despised his log. 67. pag. HE Nature of man is to rush headily and return, and chose rather to continue in his Exile: stell entered of man is to full nearing and at all adventures upon that which is forbidden him, and to account himself as a learning and kind to oppose the Senate, or even the fufferer wherein he is any way infringed of his li- unjust Laws of his Country; or whether it was herty, although it be really to his advantage to be that he would be no more in such condition, wherein it should be in the power of others to banish him his Country as oft as they pleased.

CHAP.

### CHAP. XLL

Of the wife Speeches, Sayings, and Replys of several persons.

Wife man has ever been a scarce com-modity in all places and times, whole Greece it felf could boaft no more of this fort than only feven; and a Cato and a Lelins was almost the total sum of the Roman Inventory in this kind. Being fo few, they must needs be the harder to be found; and feeing that the wifelt men are commonly the least speakers, hereupon it is that there is almost as great a penury of their Sayings, as of their persons, and yet of these too every man will determine according to his own pleasure: a liberty which the Reader shall not be refused to make use of in these sew that

1. Cardinal Pompeius Colomne being imployed, used such means ( that Cardinal Franciotto Urfin confiltrate being put by) Ciement mounted to the See Apolto-6.68.9.176. lick. After Clement was Pope, Pompeius obtained of him many graces and honours; but affuring himself that nothing could be denied him, he was one time importunate in some such matter, which the Pope judged to be unjust and inconsistent with his Holiness honour to grant; so that Pompey failing of his expectation herein, began to reproach the Pope, and to tell him, that it was by his means that he was Pope. His Holineis answered him, that it was true, and prayed him to fulfill him to be Pope, and that he would have he had been and that he would not here he had been and that he would not he had been and that he would not he fuffer him to be Pope, and that he would not be it himfelf; for in proceeding in this manner, he took that from him which he had given him.

Cambd. Res. 2. Robert Winchelfen, Archbiffop of Camerbury,

cambd. Re2. Robert Wintselfes, Archbilliop of Camerons, was bandhed by King Edward the First; but afterwards reflored again by him, and all the Rents that had been sequested during his absence repaid him, whereby he became the richest Archbishop that had been in that Seat before. Wherefore often recording his troubles, he would say: Advertity never hurteth, where no iniquity over-

tuleth.

Cambd. Riainty 745. he heard of the death of a great Noble man of
Addria, who lived ninety three years most wickedly in fleshly pleasures, and yet never once in all that time assicted with grief or sickness, he said This provesh that which Divines teach, That aster dearh there is some place where we receive re-ward or punishment, when we see often in this World neither the just rewarded, nor the wicked

4. When Theopompus was King of Sparta, one was faying in his presence, That it now went was mying in his protection. ned how to govern. The King prudently replied, That it rather came to pais, because their people had learned to obey; shewing thereby, that popular Ciries are most injurious to themselves by their factious disobedience; which while they are addicted to, they are not eafily well governed by

the best of Magistrates.

This is a Spring for the Elder reproving his Son, for that he had forcibly violated the challity of the sea Paga. Wife of one of the Citizens of Syraense, asked him amongst other things, If he had ever heard, that any fuch thing had been done by him? No, faid the Son, but that was because you had not a King

to your Father: Neither, faid Dionylius, will you ever have a King to your Son, unless you give over such pranks as these. The event proved that he then faid the truth : For when this young man fucceeded his Father, he was expelled the Kingdom of Syracuse for his evil behaviour and manner

6. Ariftippus having lost all his Goods by ship. Fulgos. ex-wrack, was cast naked upon the shore of Rhodes, empl. 1.7. where yet by reason of his Learning, he found such the page of the company were about to return home, they asked him, if he would command them any thing: Yes, faid he, tell my relations from me, that I advise them to procure fuch riches for their children, as a tempelt at Sea has no power over; shewing thereby how precious Learning is, which no storms of adverse Fortune can take away from

13. Cineas was in great honour with Pyrrbus Fulgof ex-King of Epirus, and he made use of him in all his empl. 1. 7. weighty affairs, professing to have won more Ci. 22. 19. 90. 4. ties by his Eloquence than by his own Arms. He Pyrrboyag. perceiving Pyrrhus carneftly bent upon his Expe- 394. dition into Italy, one time when he was at leisure and alone, Gneas spake thus to him: The Romans, O Pyrrhus, have the reputation of a warlike people, and command divers Nations that are so, and if God shall grant us to overcome them, what fruit shall we have of the Victory? That's a plain thing, faid Pyrrhus; for then, faith he, no City will prefaid Pyrrhus; for then, faith ne, no city win perfume to oppofe us, and we shall speedily be Masters of all Iraly, the greatness, vertue, and riches of which is well known to you. Cineas was silent a while, and then having, said he, made Iraly our own, what shall we then do? Sicily, said he, is near, reaching out its hand to us, a rich and populous fland, and easie to be taken. It is proba-ble, said Cineas; but having subdued Sicily, will that put an end to the War? If God, said Pyrrbus, give us this success, these will be but the Pra-India to greater matters; for who can refrain from Africa and Carthage, which will foon be at our beck? And these overcome, you will easily grant, that none of those that now provoke us, will be able to resist us. That's true, said Cineas; for it is easic to believe, that with fuch Forces we may recover Macedon, and give the Law to all Greece.
But being thus become Lords of all, what then? Pyrrhus finiling, Then, faid he, good man, we will live at our case, and enjoy our selves in compotations and mutual discourses. When Cineas had brought him thus far: And what hinders, said he,

we go about to bring upon our felves and others?

8. He was a wife man that faid: Delay hath Lloyd.State undone many for the other World; Haste hath worthis, undone more for this. Time well managed faves P. 207. all in both.

but that we may now do all thefe, feeing they are in our power, without the expence of fo much fweat and blood, and fuch infinite calamities as

9. A Christian Matron being imprisoned by Camer. oper. the Persecutors, fell in labour there, the extremi- subsissio. ty of her pains enforced her to cry out extremely; cent. 3.6.31. whereupon the Keeper of the Prison reproached P. 108. her, and faid he, If you are not able to bear the pains of child birth to day, what will you do to morrow when you come to burn in the flames? Today, faid she, I suffer as a miserable Woman under those forrows that are laid upon my fex for fin; but to morrow I shall suffer as a Christian for the Faith of Christ.

Wen that were the first Authors of bivers things.

10. Sir Francis Walsingham Secretary of State in mings to the Queen Elizabeths Reign, towards the latter end of world, p.18. his life wrote to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, to this purpole: We have lived enough to our Country, to our Fortunes, and to our Soveraign, it is high time we begin to live to our felves and to our God. In the multitude of affairs that passed through our hands, there must be some miscarriages for which a whole Kingdom cannot make our peace. And being observed to be more melancholy than usual, some Court-humorists were fent to divert him : Ah! faid Sir Francis, while we laugh, all things are ferious about us; God is ferious when he preferveth us, and hath patience towards us, Christ is ferious when he dyeth for us, the Holy Ghost is serious when he striveth with us, the holy Scripture is ferious when it is read before us, Sacraments are ferious when they are administred to us, the whole Creation is ferious in ferving God and us; they are ferious in Hell and Heaven, and shall a man that hath one foot in the grave jest and laugh?

Clarks miv. II. When the Donatifts upbraided St. Angustine span 411. with the impiety and impurity of his former life:

Look, faid he, how much they blame my fault, fo much I praise and commend my Physician.

12. When Solon beheld one of his friends al-191,192 noft overcome with grief, he led him up into an 191,192 high Tower, and bad him thence look down upon all the houses before and round about him; which when he faw he did: Now, fald he, think with your felf what various causes of grief have here. tofore been under these roofs, are now, and will hereafter be, and thereupon defift to lament those things as proper to your felf, which are in common to all mankind. He used also to say, That if every man was to bring his evils and calamities to be cast with those of others upon one heap, it would fall out, that every man would rather carry home his own troubles again, than be contented to take

up his part out of the whole heap.

Val. Max. 13. The Sammies had flut up the Roman Legi17.0.2.pag. ons at the Firea Caudine in fuch manner, as they had them all at their disposal; whereupon they fent their General to Hermnius Pontius, a man in great reputation for wisdom, to know of him what they should do with them, who advised to fend them all away without the least injury. The next day they fent again, who then advised to cut

all their throats; they neglected both, by both using them ill, and suffering them to depart, whereby it came to pass, that the Romans were incenfed to ruine them, as after they did.

14. Mago was fent from Anibal to the Carthaginian Senate, to relate the greatness of the Victory at Canna; and as an instance thereof, he shewed three bushels of gold Rings that were taken from the fingers of the dead Roman Gentlemen. Hanno a wife Senator demanded, If upon this fuc-Hamo a wife Senator demanded, II upon this luccess any of the Roman Allies were revolted to Ambbal? Mago faid, No. Then, faid he to the Senate, my advice is, That you fend forthwith Ambasladors to treat of Peace. Had this prudent faying of his been followed, Caribage had not been overcome in the fecond Punick War, nor utterly overthrouse in the third as it was thrown in the third, as it was,

### CHAP, XLIL

Of such persons as were the first Lea-

S there is a time for every thing that is under the Sun, fo there is no Art, or Practice, no Custom, or Calling, but had its first Introducer, and some one or other from whom it did commence. Now although many of these things are so mean, and the Authors of them so obscure, that one would think they scarcely could merit a Memorial; yet I find that Historians of all forts have taken pleasure to touch upon them as they passed: some of which I have thus collected.

1. Sp. Carvilius was the first in Rome that sent  $\nu_{al.\,Max}$ , his Wife a bill of divorcement by reason of her  $\nu_{al.\,Alax}$ . his Wife a bill of divorcement by realon of her [1.0.1.948], barrenness; who though he feemed to be moved 34. thereunto for a tolerable reason, yet went not diex. ab without reprehension; for it was believed, that diex. sin even the desire of children should give place to [1.64], matrimonial sidelity. Before this time there was no Divorce betwixt man and wife to the five hundred and twentieth year from the first building of

2. Pope Gregory the First was the first, who in sabil. exhis Pontifical Writings intituled himself thus, wpl. 1.6.

Servus fervorum Dei, The Servant of the Lords 6.2. p.314
fervants, which has since been followed by most

of the rest, though they mean nothing less.

3. Paulus born at Thebes in Egypt was the first, Saint exwho betaking himself to the solitudes of the De-empl. Less fart, was called an Eremite, wherein he has fince 6.2. p.314. been imitated 'manor' riss and Paphnuphius, and multitudes of oiths Son ho have found out the like places of retirement from the cares and troubles of humane life.

4. Valerius Poplicola was the first in Rome, who Sabel, ibid. made a funeral Oration in praise of the deceased, 1.6.2.29ag, who thus in publick celebrated the memory of 316. Quiritius Junius his Colleague in the Confulship: and Pericles was the first in Athens, who thus also publickly extolled those who were flain in the Peloponnesian War in defence of their Country.

5. Cleon the Athenian Orator, was a vehement id. ibid, 5. Clean the Atheman Orator, was a vehement d. ibid perfon in his time. It was he who first used vocie 1. 317. feration in his Pleadings, striking his hands upon his thighs, and passing from one side of the Pulpit to another; which after him obtained much amongst the Romans and others.

mongt the komans and others.

6. Scipio Africanus was the first Senator in Rome, 1d. ibid, who continually went with his beard shaven, P. 317. whereas the whole City before used to nourish their beards. This custom of his was the most studiously followed by Cefar Augustus, the best of all the Roman Princes.

7. Likitis Papyrius was the first that fet up a 1d. ibid.
Sun-dial in Rome, which being only of use when p. 317.
the Sun shield; an hourly measure of time was Plin not.
found out, by Scipio Masses, whereas before that bill. 17.
time the Romans knew no distinction in the time. of the day.

dexterous a Wit, to which fo great fierceness had given place.

9. Marcus

6.3.7.325. the Romans, who by Decree of the Senate had the Title of Pater Patria given him, that is to fay, Father of his Country. Augustus Cesar received it afterwards as his most honourable Title; and the fuccessive Emperours sought it with more ambition, than they had merit to obtain it.

10. M. Scaurus was the first, who in his Plays and Sights fet forth by him in his Edileship, made shew of an Hippotamus or Sca-horse, and Crocodiles swimming in a Pool or Lake made only for

the time of that Solemnity.

11. Q. Scavola, the Son of Publius, was the Plin. bist. first in Rome, who in his curule Edilcship exhibited a fight and combat of many Lions together for to

flew the people pastime and pleasure.

12. The first that yoked Lions, and made them with Cytheris the Curtesan, a common Actress in sicers from Gaunt hither.

on Goods, and the first that erected a Treasury

wherein to repose the Revenues of his Crown.

Full worth.

14. John Matthew Mercer, born at Sherington in p.137,138. Buckinghamshire, was Lord Major of London, An. 1490, he was the first Batchelor that ever was chofen in that Office, yea it was above an hundred and twenty years before he was feconded by a fingle perfon fucceeding him in that place, viz. Sir John Leman Lord Major 1616.

15. The first that devised an Aviary was M. Le biil. 1.10. nius Strabo, a Gentleman of Rome, who made fuch

priloners, to winth reaction and Air to flye in at liberty.

Air to flye in at liberty.

Plin. 1.9.

16. The Scarus was a fifth that bore the price their Election to the Popedom.

27. Honorius the Fifth Archbilhop of Camerbury 29. Godwin was the first that divided his Province into Pa. 2. 52.

was the first that divided his Province into Pa. 2. 52. our Seas betwixt Offia and Campania with them, was Optatus, first the Slave, and then the Freedman, lastly the Admiral of a Fleet under Claudius

the Emperour.

17. Cains Hirtins was the man by himself that Plin. 1.9. 17. Caius Hirtius was the man by immer that 6.55.9.267- before all others devifed a Pond to keep Lampreys in; he it was that in the Triumph of Julius Cafar lent him fix hundred Lampreys to furnish out his Feasts, which he kept at that time, but on this condition to have the same weight and tale repaid

cel. Antiq. 18. The best way of making Oyls, and also of list. 6.5.6. making Honey, was first found out and practifed by one Ariftans.

19. The first that built a house in Athens is Rigno, Li. faid to be Doxius the Son of Celius, who taking his tit.9.1.42. pattern from the Nells of the Swallows, began the way of making houses with clay, whereas before

men dwelt in Caves and Caverns of the Earth, Pecunia, which fignifies money. and I know not what kind of miscrable Huts.

20. Semiramis was the first that caused the ca-Rigno, Li.
flutt. puts incomplete the fundamental flutter puts incomplete the flutter in the flu h.13, a.29. bylon; yet she is followed in this corrupted example of hers by most of the Eastern Monarchs, who delight to be attended by Eunuchs.

21. About Syrene in the Province of Thebais, nia. 1.36. there is a Marble (thereupon called Syrenites) c.a. p. 574.

9. Marcus Tullius Cicero was the first amongst | which was also called Pyrrhopacilos : of this stone in times past the Kings of Egypt made certain Radii or Obelisks, and confecrated them to the Sun, whom they honoured as a God. They were inchased or had engraven upon them certain Characters and Figures, which were the Egyptian Hieroglyphicks, and therein a great part of their belt Learning was contained. Thefe Obelisks were stones cut out of the folid Rock, framed of one entire stone, and of that mighty bigness, that fome of them have been on every fide four cubits quare, and in length an hundred foot, as was that of Ramifes once King of Egypt. The first that ever began to crect these Obelisks, was Mitres King of Egypt, who held his Court in the Royal City of Heliopolis, the City of the Sun, and it is faid he was admonished in a Vision or Dream so to do.

plin. 18. 12. The first that young Lious, and interest of the first of the plains of Pharfalia; in this manner rode he to this stand, transporting some Families of Arti. piss. Reading possible of the first of the first of the plains of Pharfalia; in this manner rode he to this stand, transporting some Families of Arti. piss. Reading possible of the first of the plains of Pharfalia; in this manner rode he to this stand, transporting some Families of Arti.

Inderludes upon the Stage.

Put. Grigor.

13. Minya the King of that People who take their name from him, was the richeft of all his their name from him and him the richeft of all his their name from him and him the richeft of all his the richeft of all his their name from him and him the richeft of all his the riche

24. \* Solon (as writeth Philemon) was the first 278. who brought up Whores for the young men of A \* \*celebod. them, that the fervour of their lust being exonera. ted that way, they might defift from the enterprize P. 634.

and thoughts of any thing that is worfe.

25. Anigonus King of Judas was beheaded by Plutin Anthe command of M. Antonius the Triumvir, and fonio, pagthis was the first King that ever was put to death 932.

26. A Cardinal named Os Porci or Swine-shout Imperial. in the days of Ludovicus Pius the Emperour, was hist. p. 538. 6.50-9.297. a one at Brindis, wherein he had inclosed birds of chosen Pope; and because it was a very unseemly all kinds, and by his chample we began to keep birds and fowl within narrow has been allowed the wide prifoners, to which Nature had allowed the wide cond. This was the first, and from thence arose

> rifhes, that so he might appoint particular Miniflers to particular Congregations: he dyed Anno

Don. 653.

28. Cuthbert the Eleventh Archbishop of Can- Bp. Godinia terbury was the first that got liberty from the Pope 1. 57. of making Cemeteries or Burial places within Towns and Cities, for before within the Walls none were buried.

29. Ralph Lane was the first that brought Ta. Bak Chron. baco into England in the twenty eighth of the P. 529. Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in the year of our

Lord 1585.

30. Servius Tullius King of the Romans caused plin. nat. Brass money to be coined, and was the first that iii. 1.33. stamped it; for before his days they used it at 6.3. P. 462. Rome rude, in the mass or lump. The mark he imprinted on his Coin was a Sheep, which in Latine they call Pecus, and from thence came the word

CHAP.

### CHAP. XLIII.

Of the witty Speeches or Replys fuddenly made by some persons.

HE vein of wit doth not always answer a mans defire, but at fome times while we are writing or speaking, formething doth casually offer it self unto our thoughts, which doth cafually offer it felf unto our thoughts, which a prejudice against those who wrote their names "4" perhaps hath more of worth in it, than we are able to compass with the utmost vehemence of our meditation and study. Facetious men have many fich fortunate hits lighting on the sudden upon that which is more graceful and pleasant to the hearer, than their more chaborate endeavours would be, the sum of the sum of

Burtons Me. 1. Poggius the Florentine tells a merry ftory, 1. Toggins the Florentine tells a merry flory, in the prefence of the Privy Council and the Kings Latch part condemning the folly and impertinent business of 1.5.2.9.2. Such part condemning the folly and impertinent business of 1.5.2.9.2. Such period for the folly and impertinent business of 1.5.2.9.2. Such period for the folly and hawking, &co. A Physician of Malain, faith he, that cured mad men, had a pit of water in his house, in which he kept his Patients, fome up to the knees, some to the girdle, some to the chin pro mode infania; as they were more or less affected: One of them by chance that was well recovered stood in the door, and seeing a Gallant ride by with a Hawk on his sist, well mounted, with his Suaniels after him, would needs who in the same of the Privy Council and the Kings Arttrney. This schem weighing by a word of the Chem weighing by a word of the Artt mounted, with his Spaniels after him, would needs know to what use all this preparation served? he would complain thereof to the Bishop of Ety:
made answer, To kill certain Fow!, the Patient
Do, saith the Dean, when you please, and my demanded again, What his Fowl might be worth, Lord Bishop will confirm you. which he killed in a year? he replied five or ten Crowns; and when he urged him further, what his Dogs, Horse, and Hawks stood him in? he told him four hundred Crowns: with that the Patient bade him be gone, as he loved his life and welfare: For (faid he) if our Master come and find thee here, he will put thee into the pit a. mongst mad-men up to the very chin.

2. Mr. Bradford faid of Popith Prelates magnicollett. cent. fying the Church, and contemning Christ, That they could not mean honestly, that make so much of the Wife, and fo little of the Husband.

3. One asked a noble Sea Captain, Why hararch. 1.4. ving means fufficient to live upon the Land, he would yet endanger his person upon the Ocean?

He told him, That he had a natural inclination to

But the Doctor had not the readiness of his parts P. 232. pray, faid the other, where dyed your Father? At Sea, faid the Captain. And where your Grandfather ? At Sea alfo, faid he. And faid the other, Are you not for that cause afraid to go to Sea? Before I answer you, said the Captain, I pray tell me, Where dyed your Father? In bed, faid he : and where your Grandfather? In his bed, faid he also; and, said the Captain, Are you not afraid

for that cause to go to bed?

Plut. ia

4. A certain Caprain that thought he had perThum. page formed much for his Country in the Fight with Xeraes, in an infulting manner was comparing his deeds with those of Themistocles, who thus returned: There was, faid he, a contention betwixt a Holy day and the day after, the day after boafted of the labours and fweat which it was spent in, and that what was gained thereby, was expended by those that kept Holy-day: True, said the Holy-day, but unless I had been, thou hadst not been, and fo, faidhe, Had I not been, where had you all been?

yenne, and the rest of those Rebels in France which called themselves the holy League; and a French Gentleman being asked the causes of their Civil Broils, with an excellent allusion he replied, They were Spania and Mania, feeming by this answer to signifie Zwania Penury, and Mania Fury, which are indeed the causes of all intestine tumults; but covertly therein implying the King of Spain and the Duke of Mayenne.

6. Sir Robert Cateline Lord Chief Justice of the cambd. Re-Kings Bench, in the first of Queen Elizabeth, had mains, page a prejudice against those who wrote their names 44?

9. John Tegon D. D. Master of Benner Colledge Full worthin in Cambridge, after made Bishop of Norwich by p. 326.
King James, a most serious man, and grave Go. vernour, yet withal of a most facetions disposi-tion. Take this instance: While Master of the Colledge he chanced to punish all the Undergraduates therein for fome general offence, and the penalty was put upon their heads in the Buttery; and because he disdained to convert the money to any private afe, it was expended in new whiting the Hall of the Colledge; whereupon a Scholar hung up these Verses on the Screen.

Dr. Jegon Bennet Colledge Master (ster. Brake she Scholars head, and gave the walls a plat-

it, and therefore nothing could divert him: I any whit impaired by his age; for peruling the pray, faid the other, where dyed your Father? Paper, extempore he subscribed,

Knew I but the Wag that writ these Verses in a bravery,

I would commend him for his wit, but whip him

for his knavery.

no. When the Wars in Queen Elizabeths time Hol. com. were hot betwixt England and Spain, there were P. 765. Commissioners on both sides appointed to treat of Peace. They met at a Town of the French Kings. And first it was debated in what Tongue the Negotiation should be handled. A Spaniard thinking to give the English Commissioners a shrewd guitd, proposed the French Tongue as most sit, it being I appears the Security the street well at light of the Security that the street well at light of the Security the street and the street well at light of the Security that the street well at light of the Security that the street well at light of the Security that the street well at light of the Security that the street well at light of the Security that the street well at light of the Security that the street well at light of the Security that the street well at light of the Security that the street well at light of the Security that the street well at light of the Security that the street well at light of the Security that the street well at light of the Security that the street well at light of the street well at being a Language the Spaniards were well skilled in; and for these Gentlemen of England, I sup-pose, saith he, that they cannot be ignorant of the Language of their fellow-Subjects, their Queen is Queen of France as well as of England. Nay in faith, my Masters, replied Dr. Dale (a civil Lawver, and one of the Masters of Requests) the 5. The Spaniards fided with the Duke of Ma- French Tongue is too vulgar for a business of this

fecrecy and importance, especially in a French Town, we will therefore rather treat in Hebrew, the Language of Jerusalem, whereof your Master is King, and I suppose you are therein as well skilled as we in the French.

11. The Inhabitants of Tarracon, as a glad prerarch. 1.7. fage of prosperous success, brought tydings to Augustus, how that upon his Altar a young Palm-Angultus, how that upon his Attara young I ame tree was fuddenly forung up, to whom he made this answer: By this it appears, how often you this answer: By this it appears, how often you Neckham. He dyed in the Reign of Henry the

650

1.2. Thomas Aguinas came to Pope Innocent the Third, An. 1227.

Third, in whose presence they were at that time 16. The Pope h cont.1. cap. telling a great firm of money: Thou feelt Thomas, Arife, walk, and be whole.

his own fervice, missing his Picture therein, com-plained of the injury to his friend, professing of haft been an old Pirate, and art referved for ano-

beth, that carried a white Staff in his hand, as the | made to the Venetians of the Adriatick Sea. beth, that carried a white Staff in his hand, as the Badge of his Office, was fpoken to by her Majefty to fee that fuch a man had fuch a place conferred upon him: Madam, faid that Lord, the difpoial of that place was given to me by your Majefty at fuch time as I received this Staff. The Queen replied, That the had not fo beftowed any thing, but that flue fill referred her felf of the Quarum. It is many would not be deable or treble beneficed.

Nequan had a mind to become a Monk in St. Al. your Father, and it will not be fair for me now to bans, the Town of his Nativity, and thus Laconi- grant it to the Son. cally wrote to the Abbot thereof for leave.

Si vis veniam, sin autem, tu autem.

To whom the Abbot returned,

Si bonus sis venias, si Nequam nequaquam

Another pass of Wit there was (as it is reported) betwixt him and Philip Repington, Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop sent this Challenge.

Et niger & nequam, cum sis cognomine Nequam, Nigrior esse potes, nequior esse nequis. Both black and bad, whilf Bad the name to thee, Blacker thou mayft, but worfs thou canft not be.

To whom Nequam rejoyned,

Phi nota fatoris, lippus malus omnibus horis. Phi malus & lippus, totus malus ergo Philippus. Stinks are branded with a phi, lippus Latine for blear eye,

Phi and lippus bad as either, then Philippus worfe

16. The Pope having brought under his power camer. oper. the Marquisate of Ancona, fent his Legate to the skicifus. faid the Pope, that the Church need not fay, as feed did at her beginning, Silver and gold have I none. Thomas without fludy replied: You fay true, holy Father, nor can the Church fay now, as the ancient Church faid to the fame Cripple, the fame? They answered him cunningly, That they walk, and be whole. Full. worth.

13. There was in the Kings Wardrobe a rich piece of Array presenting the Sea fight in 88. and having the lively Portraictures of the chiefest Chests as most precious Reliques. That it was an piece of Arra prefenting the Sea agua in so. the chiefelt Chefts as most precious Reliques. Inat it was an having the lively Portraichures of the chiefelt Chefts as most precious Reliques. Inat it was an easie matter to find them, if they would look well upon the Donation of Confiamine, on the back-side upon the Donation of Confiamine, on the Donation of Confiamine, whereof their Priviledges were written in great Letters. This answer is fathered upon Jerome Doplained of the injury to institute a proteining of himself, that he merited a place there as well as some therein, seeing he was engaged in the middle of the Fight: Be content, quoth his friend, thou Venetians held those Rights and Customs of the Sea? he answered him presently, Let your Holiness shew me the Charter of St. Peters Patrimony, 14. A great Lord in the Reign of Queen Eliza- and you shall find on the back thereof a Grant

17. It was the faying of a merry-conceited Fel- Heyl. cofm.

replied, That she had not so bestowed any thing, but that she still referved her self of the Quarum: of the Quarum, Madam, said the Earl. At which the Queen somewhat moved, snatched his Staff out of his hand: And, Sir, said she, before you have this again, you shall understand; that I am of the Quorum, Quarum, and so kept his Staff for two or three days, till upon his submission it was restored to him.

15. Alexander Nequam (or Bad in English) was born at St. Albans, an excellent Philosopher, Rhetorician, Poet, and a deep Divine, insomuch that he was called Ingenii Miraculum. His name gave occasion to the Wits of the Age to be merry with. Nequam had a mind to become a Monk in St. Al.

19. King Antigorus came to visit Antagoras a Plut quali, learned man, whom he found in his Tent busied in convictib. the cooking of Congers: Do you think, faid An. 49.78.
tigonus, that Homer at fuch time as ne wrote the
glorious Actions of Agamemnon, was boiling of 1.2, 9.166.
Congers? And do you think, faid the other, that Agamemnon, when he did those Actions, was wont to concern himself, whether any man in his Camp boiled Congers or not?

20. Raphael Urbinas, an excellent Painter, was zuing. Thereprehended by two Cardinals, for that he had are vol. 1. represented the faces of St. Peter and St. Paul with 1.2.9.206. an unbecoming and unwonted redness upon them. He replied, That he had not expressed them in fuch a paleness and leanness in their faces as they had contracted (while living) with their fastings and troubles; but that he had imitated that adventitious redness which came upon them (now they

they were amongst the blessed) while they even I thing whereby it may divert and recreate it felf, blushed at the manners and life of their Success. But then as no man use to make a med of Sweet

21. Licinius Craffus is faid to have loved a Lamatr. vol.1. prey he kept in a Pond, in such manner, that when 12 p.207 it dyed he wept, and put on Mourning-apparel; whereupon his Colleague Domicius (being one daye in altercation with him) fpitefully asked him,
Are not you he who shed so many tears for the death of a Lamprey? The other as bitterly replied, And are not you he, who have buried three Wives without shedding so much as one tear?

Full worth. 22. I well knew that wealthy man, who being p.6. wales. a great improver of ground, was wont to fav. That he would never come into that place which might not be made better; to which one tartly returned. That it should feem then, that he would never go to Heaven, for that place was at the

Full. Worth: 123. I remember when I was at Cambridge, faith 1155. the fame Dr. Fuller, fome thirty years fince, there was a flying, though falle report, That Pope Ur-ban the Eighth was coopt up by his Cardinals in the Castle of St. Angelo; whereupon a waggish Scholar faid : Jam veriffimum eft , Papa non poteft 24. After the Battel of Pharfalia and the flight

of Pompey, one Nonnius, a great Captain, thinking to encourage the Souldiers, bade them be of good comfort, for there were yet feven Eagles left : That were fomething, faid Cicero (then pre-

fett: I hat were something, said Chero (then prefent) if we were to fight against Jays.

25. King James came in progress to the house
of Sir.——Pope Knight, when his Lady was lately delivered of a Daughter, which Babe was prefented to King James with a Paper of Verses in
her hand; which because they pleased the King,
I hope they will not displease the Reader.

See, this little Mistres here Did never sit in Peters Chair, Or a triple Crown did wear, And yet (he is a Pope. No Benefice she ever sold,

Nor did dispense with sins for gold,

She hardly is a sevenish old,

And yet she is a Pope. No King her feet did ever kis, Or had from her worse look than this; Nor did she ever hope To faint one with a rope,

And yet she is a Pope.

A female Pope you'l say, a second Jone, No fure, the is Pope Innocent, or none.

### CHAP. XLIV.

Of Recreations some men have delighted in , or addicted themselves unto at leifure hours, or that they have been immoderate in the use of.

HE Bow that is always kept bent, will fuffer a great abatement in the strength of it: and fo the mind of man would be too much subdued, and humbled, and wearied, should it be always intent upon the cares and business of life, without the allowance of some to learn that whereof a man is ignorant: besides

But then as no man uses to make a meal of Sweetmeats; fo we must take care, that we be not excessive and immoderate in the pursuit of those pleasures we have made choice of: a thing that hath been incident to some who were otherwise Great men

1. Lee the Tenth, that hunting Pope, is much Birtons Met discommended by Toyins in his Life, for his immo. Lanch, par derate defire of hawking and hunting; infomuch 1. \$.2.948. that, as he faith, he would fometimes live about Offia weeks and months together, leave Suitors unrespected, Bulls and Pardons unsigned, to his own prejudice, and many private mens lofs; and if he had been by chance croffed in his fport, or his Game not fo good, he was fo impatient, that he would revile and miscal many times men of great Worth with most bitter taunts, look for four, be so angry and waspish, so grieved and mo-lested, that it is incredible to relate it. But if on the other fide he had had good fport, with un-fpeakable bounty and munificence he would re-ward his fellow Huntimen, and deny nothing to

any Suitors, when he was in that mood.

2. It is reported of Philip Bonus, that good Buttons Mi-Duke of Burgundy, that at the Marriage of Elio. 4nch. part nora, Sifter to the King of Portugal at Bruges in 258, 259; Flanders, which was folemnized in the deep of Winter; when as by reason of unseasonable weather he could neither hawk nor hunt, and was tired with Cards and Dice, the Ladies dancing, and fuch other domestick fports, he would in the evening walk difguifed all about the Town. It fo fortuned, as he was walking late one night, he found a Country-fellow dead drunk, fnorting on a bulk, he caused his Followers to bring him to his Palace, and there stripping him of his old Cloaths, and attiring him after the Court fashion, when he awaked, he and they were all ready to attend upon his Excellency, and perfwading him he was fome great Duke, the poor Fellow admi-ring how he came there, was ferved in state all the day long; after supper he saw them dance, heard Musick, and the rest of those Court-pleafures; but late at night when he was well tippled, and again fast asleep, they put on his old Robes, and so conveyed him to the place where they first found him. Now the Fellow had not made them fo good fport the day before, as he did when he returned to himfelf: all the jest was to fee how he looked upon it. In conclusion, after fome little admiration, the poor man told his Friends he had feen a Vision, constantly believed it, and would not otherwise be perswaded: and fo the Test ended.

fo the Jett ended.

3. Hartabus King of Hircania caught Moles, Plut.in DiBias King of the Lydians stabbed Frogs, Evopus met. p. 897.
King of the Macedonians made little Tables, Sabit. ExLanthorns or Lamps; and the Kings of Particle p. 110. used to sharpen the points of Arrows and Javelins, causins holy and with that dexterity, as not only to delight court, tom. themselves, bur also to gain the applause of 1.1.2.9.44.

4. That Mahomet, who subverted the Empire Sabel. exof Greece, used to carve and cut out wooden empl. 1.2. Spoons, and even in that time wherein he gave 6.9. p. 110, Audience to Ambassadors, he was either employed that way, or else drew out something with a Pencil upon some little Tablet that was before him for that purpofe.

Plut. in

6. Attalus Philometor made it his recreation to plant venemous and poylonous herbs, not only Henbane and Hellebore, but Monks-hood, Hemlock, Dorycnium, an herb wherewith they poyal.dir. 1.3. lock, Dorychium, an herb where with the fow-fon the head of Arrows and Darts. These he sowed and planted in the Royal Gardens, and he made it a part of his entertainment to know the Juyce, Seeds, and Fruits of these Herbs, and to gather each of them in its due time.

7. Demetria, who was firnamed. Poliorectes, made it his recreation to invent new Engines for War, and his vulgar exercise was to frame such things, Ships or otherwise, that both to his Friends and Enemies they seemed to have that magnisicence and beauty, that itill they were judged worthy of a Royal hand.

8. Alexander the Great, when at liberty from Rigno, 1.3. his more weighty affairs, used often to play at 6.9. 1.194. Hand ball with such as he made choice of for his Hand ball with fuch as he made choice of for his Aflociates in that recreation; and though he was exceeding liberal by nature; he was yet more fo at these times, and rarely would he deny any thing to his sellow. Gamesters when they asked him. Hereupon it was, that Serapion, a modest and witty young man (when he had diverstimes played with him and yet are nothing after King, because with him, and yet got nothing of the King, because he never asked) one time struck the Ball to all on the Kings fide, but never to himself: which Alexander observing, Why, faid he, do you strike the Ball to all the rest, and never to me? Because, re-Is all to all the relt, and never to me r becaule, replied he, you never ask. The King apprehended his meaning, and finiling, commanded great gifts to be brought him; whereat Serapion became more pleafant, and fruck the Ball ufually to the King: I perceive, faid Alexander, that gifts are more acceptable to them that ask not, than to those that ask.

Patrit de 9. Jelius Cefar, as he refembled Alexander in Regno, 13. other things, so also in this: He played at Ball too, and at such times was so bountiful to those that played with him, that once he gave 100000 selferces to each of them, fave only to Gacilius, to whom he gave only 50000: What, faid Cacilius, do I alone play but with one hand? Cafar finling hereat gave order, that he should receive the fame fum with the reft.

10. Domitianus the Emperour in the beginning (3) P. 327. of his Reign, did every day referve fome hours to himself, wherein he would fit in private and alone; at which times his whole employment and (9) P. 111. the exercise wherein he much delighted, was to catch Flys, and to thrust them through with a sharp Bodkin or Needle: so that when one asked, If there was any person with Cesar within? Vibias Crispus not unaptly replied, That there was not so nuch as a Fly with him.

11. Octavius Augustus, after he had obtained Rigno, 1.3. the Empire, was noted for this, That he was over-tit. 10. page much addicted to playing at Dice; and, faith Suctonius, he could never wipe off that report that went of him for it: So that in the Sicilian War, when he was twice overcome, and had loft both times a good part of his Ships, an Epigram was made of him, and in every mans mouth, part whereof was, He plays at Dice daily, that at last he may overcome. Yea when he was grown old he plaid and openly; nor only in the month of December, wherein greater licence was commonly taken,

he fpent some time daily in dancing, supposing that exercise to conduce much to the health of the won. He was also delighted with meaner matters; for he would play with Nuts in the company of little children, the prettieft for face and most talkative whereof he caused to be found out for him for this purpole, with which also he used to bathe himself, and to say laughing, That he swam amongst his little fish.

12. The Game at Chefs and Tables were fup. Patrit. de posed to be invented by Diomedes to pass away Rigno, 1.3. the time with at the Siege of Troy. Mutius See 199. wola; the great Civilian, is faid to be much delighted herewith at his spare time from his studies at Table or Board; for this Game was brought to Rome by Pompey amongst his Assistic Spoils, three foot broad, and four foot long, made up of two precious stones, and all the men of several colours of precious ftones.

13. Divers great Wits have for their recrea. Gaff. curinf. 13. Divers great Wits have for their recrea. Gaff. curing tion chosen the most barren subjects, and delight. 2-23-23-ed to show what they were able to do in matters of greatest improbability, or where truth lay on p. 933-the other side. Thus the description of a Wat betwixt Frogs and Mice is written by Homer, the commendation of a Tyrant by Polycrates, the praise of Injustice by Phavoriums, of Nero by Cardam, of an Alsby Applens and Agrippa, of a Fly and of a Parasitical life by Lucian, of Folly by Erasimus, of a Gnat by Michael Psilus, of Clay by Automius Microscius, of a Gos by Thius Scalier. Antonius Majoragius, of a Goofe by Julius Scaliger, of a Shadow by Junis Doufa the Son, of a Loufe by Daniel Heinsius, of an Ox by Libanius, and of

a Dog by Sextus Empiricus.

14. Nicholaus the Third, a Roman, and Pope of Prid.mitic.

Rome, was so extremely delighted with hunting, of biff. inthat he inclosed a Warren of Hares on purpose, 129, for his Holiness his recreation.

CHAP. XLV.

Of such People and Nations as have been scourged and afflicted by small and contemptible things, or by Beafts, Birds, Infects, and the like.

HE Sea called Sargaffo, though four hundred miles from any Land, and fo deep, as no ground is to be found by founding; vet abounds with an herb called Sargaffo, like sampire, fo thick, that a Ship, without a firing gale, can hardly make her way. As this great Sea is impedited by this contemptible weed; fo there is nothing so small and inconsiderable in our eyes, but may be able to afflict us, even then when we are in the fulness of our fusiciency.

1. Sapores the King of Persia besieged the City Gault. tab. 1. Sapores the King of Perfia beneged the Lity Vanis and Nifibis; but S. James the holy Bishop thereof, by Cross Paghis prayers to God obtained, that fuch an infinite number of Gnats came into his Army, as put it minglifag. into the greatest disorder: these small creatures 245. flew upon the eyes of their Horses, and tormented them in such manner, that growing surious, they shook off their Riders, and the whole Army was hereby fo scattered, and brought into confu-fion, that they were inforced to break up their Siege, and to depart.

2. About the year of our Lord 872. came in Gault. tab. but upon other Festival days and their Eves: and to France such an innumerable company of Lo. chron. pag. doubted not in his Letters to his Children to boast | custs, that the number of them darkned the very 599.

Beople and Pations afflicted and oppieffed by friail things. Chap. 45.

Zaing. The- light of the Sun: they were of an extraordinary | them, the Inhabitants upon the point were enforatr. vol.3: bignefs, had a fixfold order of wings, fix feet, and 1.2. p.634. two teeth, the hardnefs whereof furpassed that of a flone. These eat up every green thing in all the fields of France. At last by the force of the winds they were carried into the Sea, and there drowned; after which, by the agitation of the waves, the dead bodies of them were cast upon the fhores, and from the stench of them (together with the Famine they had made with their former devouring) there arose so great a Plague, that it is verily thought every third person in France

dyed of it. 3. Marcus Varro writeth, that there was a Town in Spain undermined with Conies, another 6.29.9.2124 likewise in *Thessaly* by the Mouldwarps. In France the Inhabitants of one City were driven out, and forced to leave it by Frogs. Also in Africk the people were compelled by Locusts to void their habitations: and out of Gyaros, an Island, one of the Cyclades, the Islanders were forced by Rats and Mice to flye away. Moreover in Italy the City Amyela was destroyed by Scrpents. In Ethio pia, on this fide the Gnomolgi, there is a great Country lyeth wasteand defert, by reason that it was dispeopled sometimes by Scorpions, and a kind of Pismires called Solpuga. And if it be true that Theophrastus reporteth, the Treriens were chased away by certain Worms called Scolopendres.

Hyd. com. 4. Myss., a principal City in Ionia, fituate on p. 658.
an arm of the Sea, affigned by Artaxerxes with Zuing. The Lampfacus and Magnefia to Themistoclar, when basis, p. 634.
i. 2. p. 634.
ter drawing further off the foil, brought forth such an innumerable multitude of Fleas, that the Inhabitants were fain to forfake the City, and went with their bag and baggage to retire to Miletus, nothing hereof being left but the name and memory in the time of Paulanias.

g. Annius writes, that an ancient City situate near the Volician Lake, and called Contenebra, was cent.26.13 in times past overthrown by Pismires, and that the place is thereupon vulgarly called to this day. The Camp of Ants.

6. The Neuri, a people bordering upon the Scy-thians (one Age before the Expedition of Darius into Scythia) were forced out of their habitations and Country, by reason of Serpents: For whereas a multitude of Serpents are bred in the soil it self, at that time there came upon them from the defert places above them fuch an abundance of them, and fo infested them, that they were con-strained to quit the place, and to dwell amongst the Budini.

7. In Media there was fuch an infinite number 7. In Present the was ruled an immer damoet of Sparrows that eat up and devoured the feed which was call into the ground, that men were constrained to depart their old habitations, and Associates, and allotted them certain grounds in

couple in a florttime did increase in such wonderful manner, that oppressed with the number of

ced to depart from the Island.

9. Aftypalen of old had no Hares in it ; but Aiben. Deiwhen one of the Isle of Anaphe had put a brace pnof. 1.9. into it, they in a short time so increased, that they 6.14.9.400; destroyed almost all that the Inhabitants had sowed; whereupon they fent to confult the Oracle concerning this their calamity, which advised them to store themselves with Grey hounds, by the help of which they killed 6000 Hares in the fpace of a year, and many more afterwards, whereby they were delivered from their grievance

10. The Inhabitants of the Gymnesian Islands Plin. 1.8. are reported to have fent their Ambassadours to 6:59.232.

Rome, to request some other place to be assigned them for their habitations; for that they were to 2.29.633. oppressed by the incredible number of Conics amongst them. And the Baleares, through an extraordinary increase of the same creatures amongst them, did petition the Emperor Augustus, that he would fend them the affiftance of a military force against these enemies of theirs, which had already occasioned a famine amongst them.

11. In the feventeenth year of the Reign of zning. The. Alexander the Third, King of the Scots, such an arr. vol. 3. in credible fwarm of Palmer-worms spread them. 1.2.9.634: felves over both Scotland and England, that they consumed the fruits and leaves of all Trees and Herbs, and eat up the Worts and other Plants to the very stalks and stumps of them. As also the fame year by an unufual increase and swelling of the Sea, the Rivers overflowed their banks, and there was fuch an inundation, especially of the Tweed and Forth, that divers Villages were overturned thereby, and a great number both of men and all forts of Cattel perished in the waters.

12. In the year 1381, an Army of Mice so Spidsmaji over-run the Marches in Dengry Hundred in Effex 9.31. near unto South-Minster, that they shore the grass Chitwhill, to the very roots, and so tainted the same with the chief the state of the state of the same with the their venemous teeth, that a great Murrain fell upon the Cattel that afterwards grazed upon it.

13. About the year 1610. the City of Conftan- Knowles tinople and the Countries thereabouts were fo Turk. Hiff. plagued with clouds of Grafhoppers, that they had a clark mirring and the beams of the Sun, they left not a clark mirring green herb or leaf in all the Country; yea they p. 481. entred into their very Bed-chambers, to the great annovance of the Inhabitants, being almost as big as Dormice, with red wings.

14. Caffander in his return from Apollonia met plin.l.10. with the people called Abderica, who by reason of 65,9304; the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constrain. In the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constrain. In the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constrain. In the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constrain. In the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constraint of the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constraint of the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constraint of the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constraint of the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constraint of the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constraint of the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constraint of the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constraint of the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constraint of the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constraint of the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constraint of the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constraint of the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constraint of the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constraint of the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constraint of the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constraint of the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constraint of the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constraint of the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constraint of the multitude of the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constraint of the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constraint of the multitude of the multitude of Frogs and Mice, were constraint of the multitude of the mu out habitations for themselves elsewhere; and remove to other places.

Ather. Dri.

3. The Island of Anaphe heretofore had not a prof. 1-9.

Partridge in it, till such time an Asypalaan brought of Italy that were male and female; which is the interest of Mice, so that already they have enforced the such as the prof. 1-9.

Ather. Dri.

FINIS.

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D.Y reading of the Authors Ablence, lome Errors have passed the Press, though few further may not easily be Corrected by the Pen of the Reader.

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# WONDERS

OF THE

# Little World:

Or, a General

# HISTORY of MAN.

ÍΝ

# Six BOOKS.

WHEREIN

By many thousands of examples is shewed what MAN hath been

FROM THE

First Ages of the world to these Times.

In respect of his

Body, Senses, Passions, Affections: His Virtues and Persections, his Vices and Desects, his Quality, Vocation and Prosession; and many other particulars not reducible to any of the former Heads.

Collected from the Writings of the most approved Historians, Philosophers,
Physicians, Philologists and others.

By Math wantey, M. A. and Vicar of Trinity Parish in the City of Coventry.

Quicquid agunt Homines Votum, Timor, Ira, Voluptas, Gaudia, Difeurfus, nostri est farrago libelli. Juvenal. Satyr. 1. Conamer tenues grandia. Hor. lib: 1. ode: 6.

# LONDON,

Printed for T. Baffet, at the George in Fleet-street: R. Cheswel, at the Rose and Crown in St. Pauls Church-yard: J. Wright, at the Crown on Ludgate-hill, And T. Sawbridge, at the three Flowers de Luce in Little Britain. 1678.

1996 6.30 Plane to visit him: he prayed him that he would beat Trable frump. The King faid no more than this; his Servant for him; in regard he himself was not If it be not feemly for a King to take a jet or a feeff, Another time he faid to one of his fervants that he another man. would beat him fufficiently, but that he was

Pathoral. 10. Polemon by his patience, cured the diffem-ling devia pered pation of another in this manner. There (25/243) was a perfon of quality, an excellive lover of precious flones; who even doted upon fair and coffly Rings, and fuch like curious Jewels: this manone day, did rail at Polemon in a most outragious manner; and gave him very uncivil and provoking language. To all which the Philosopher answered not one word: but looked very earnestly upon one of the Signers the other had on his hand, well confidering the fashion and workmunship thereof; which when the party perceived, taking (as it bould feem) no fmall contentment; and being very well pleated that he fo perufed his fewel ( quite forgetting his anger not to Polemon ' quoth he) but look upon the frone thus between you and the light, and you will think it much more beautiful.

\*\*\* Aug. p. 11. Aug. p. 18 fell out upon a time (1know not by how with Afchies his friend; and was at that time Park to in a great Choler, and fit of Anger. How now Ariflippus (quoth one who heard him fo high, and as fuch hot words) where is your Amity and Friend-(Fip all this while? Why afteep, (faid he) but I will walen it anon. With that he stepped close to e I febines, and faid; Do you think me every way for a happy and incurable, that I did not defer so one fingle almonition at your hands ? No marvel (faid & Efchines again) if I thought you (who for natural wit in all things elfe exect me) to fee better in this cafe also than I, what is meet and expedient to be done : And thus their thrife ended.

Plander. 12. Acades an Argive, never gave over reviews in the filling of King Philip of Macdon, abuting him with \$100.004 the most repeateful terms; and arrived at laft to that bold impudence, as to give him this kind of publick warning.

> So for to fly until be thither came, Where no man knew or heard of Philip's name.

This man was afterwards feen in M. cedonia; ther the Friends and Courtiers of King i hilip gave him information thereof, moving him to inflict fome fevere punishment upon him, and in no cafe fuffer him to escape his hands. But Pisilip, on the con tracy, having this Railer in his power, fpake gendy unto him, uted him courteoutly and familiarly, tent unto him in his Lodging Gifts and Prefents; and to fent him away in falety. Afterwards he commanded those Courtiers who had incited him rgainst him, to enquire what words this man gave out of him amongit the Greeks; they made report again, and told him that he was become a new man, and ceafed not to tpeak wonderful things in the praise of him. Look you then, faid Plater unto them, am not I a better Physician than all you, all am not I more skilled in the cure of a foul-monthed follow they the best of you?

Plan Mark. 13. King Proloma is jelling and feoffing at a fimple lib. ds iri and unlearned Grammarian, asked him who was Will page the Father of Pelens? I will infiver you, Sir, faid he, if you well first tell me who was the Father of Lagus? This was a dry flout, and touched King Protemens very near, in regard of the mean Parentage King were mightily offended at it, as an intole- It is well, for I know he must die whom I had begotten.

ar prefent to fu to do it': because he was in passion, wither is it feemly or convenient for him to give one to

#### CHAP. XXI.

Of fuch as have well deported themfelves in their Advertity, or been improved thereby.

THe Naturalists say there are a fort of Shell-sish, which at a certain time open to receive the Dew of Heaven; and that being thus impregnate, then the more they are tolled to and fro with the foaming billows of the Sea, the more orient and precious is the Pearl that is found in them. In like manner there are some men who are beholden to their Affictions for their Vertues; and who had never flined with that luftre, had not the black night of Advertity come upon them. It is proverbial of England; Anglica Gens, optima flens, neffin.: ridens: a particular example hereof we have in

1. John Barret, born at Linne, bred a Carmelife Fullers Warof White Friers in Combridge, when Learning ran this, p. 258-low and Degrees high in that University, fo that a Scholar could scarce be seen for Doctors; till the University, fentible of the mitchief thereby, appointed Dr. Cranner (afterwards Arch-bifhop of Canterbury) to be the Pofer General of all Candidates in Divinity. Amongft whom he ftopped Burret for his infulficiency. Back goes Burret to Linne, turns over a new, yea many new leaves, plying his book to purpofe, whose former ignorance proceeded from want of pains, not parts; and in fhort time he became a tolerable, a good, an excellent, and admirable Scholar: And commencing Doctor with due applaute, liv'd many years a painful Preacher in Norwich, always making honourable mention of Dr. Cranmer, as the means of his happinefs.

2. Pope Pius the fifth was long tormented with Zuine, The the Stone and Strangury; and in the tharpest of air, vol. 1. his fits he was often heard to fay with fighs, Lord, 1.2. p. 174. give me an enereafe of forrow, fo thou wilt but give me a proportionable encrease of patience.

3. Petrus, the Abbot of Chravalla, through Zainga, the vehemence of his diffale lolt one of his eyes; 201, 201, and bare that Affliction not only with patience, 12, 9, 174. but faid, he rejoyced, that of two enemies, he was now freed from the trouble of one of them.

4. Alphonfus King of Naples, was informed in control ohis ablence by Lagus Simonius his Viceroy there, perjubelity. that one of those two mighty Ships which the King cent. 2. cap. had built and feemed like Mountains) by the negligence of the Seamen had taken fire, and was burnt down. He told the Mellenger, that he well knew that Ship, though great and magnificent, would yet after fome years be corrupted, or periffi by fome accident or other: and that therefore the Viceroy, if he was wife, would bear that mixfortune with an equal mind, as he himfelf did.

5. Telimon hearing of the death of his beloved Lon Thate. Son, being a man unbroken by all the Affaults of p. 7-7. he was deficeded from: So that all about the Fortune; with an unmoved councenance replyed,

Univers eality forgotten and forgiven by fonce Men. Chap. 30.

Zain Than. 6. L. Paulus Amilius had four Children, two of [ Wraftling, and other Exercises of the body. And vol. 3. 1.2. them Scipio and Fabius, were brought into other Families by Adoption; the other two being Val. Max. boys, he yet retained with him at home; one of these being fourteen years of age, died five days before his Triumph, the other of twelve years de-ceased the third day after it: And whereas there was almost none of the people but seriously lamented the missfortune of his House; he himself bare it with so great a spirit, that calling the people together, he rather gave them Confolations, than admitted any from them: This was a part of his Oration to them; Whereas, O Chizens, in this great felicity of yours, I was afraid left Fortune did meditate fone evil against you: It was my prayer to the highest Inpiter, to Juno and Minerva, that if any calimity was impending upon the people of Rome, that they would wis impenting upon in people of NOME, that mey would inflict the whole of it upon my Family. All therefore, is well, fince by the grant of my request they have so brought it to pass that you should rather grieve for my adversity, than that I should haven your interesting.

1. 3. 6. 7. When the Romans, by their continual War with *Hamilbal*, and especially by the calamity that best strong in the transfer of the calamity that befel them in tho lofs of that great Battel at Came, had much exhaufted their Forces; yet they received their Advertity with such a greatness of mind that they dared to fend fresh Recruits to their Forces in Sp.iin, even then when Hambal was ready to knock at their Gates; and the Grounds whereupon the Cann of Hamibal stood was fold for as much in Rome as if Hamibal had not been there. To demean themselves in this fort in their adverse fortune, what was it but to enforce that angry Deity, for mere flame to be reconciled with them.

Cal. Rhod. 8. Hierothe Tyrant of Sicily was at first a rude 1.19. 6.28. unaccomplished, a furious and irreconcilable perfon, the fame in all points with his Brother Gelo Alimow but falling afterwards into a lingring Sickness, by bit. 1.4. which he had a long Vacation from publick cares and bufiness; and employing that time in reading and converfe with learned men, he became a man of great Elegancy, and fingular Improvements: And afterwards, when he was perfectly recovered, be had great familiarity with Simonides, Pindar the Theban, and B. webilides.

office. 23. 9. Xemphor was facificing to the Gods; when his. 1.3. as he flood by the Altar, there came to him a 6.3. p.92. Meffenger from Muninea, who told him that his Liot, 1, 2. Son Grelles was dead in Battel, he only laid afide the Crown from his head, but perfifted in his Sacrifice; but when the Meffenger added that he died Victorious, he reallimed his Crown, and without other alteration firithed what he was about.

Plat. Apath. 10. dationns, the Succellor of Alexander, had layen fick of a lingering Difeate, and afterwards when he was recovered and well again: We have gotten no harm, faid he, by this sideness, for it hath taught me not to be so proud, by putting me in mind that I am but a mortal man.

Addanger. 11. Fluo affirms that Theages had no other ocbit. 1.4. casion to addict himself to the Study of Philoso-615.9.155 phy, fave only that leifure he had afforded him by a Difcase that retained him in his house; for whereas he was by that detained from the management of State Aflairs, he was thereby in a manner compelled to the Love and Study of Wifdom.

Alianour. 12. Str.uon the Son of Corregus, may from to hiji. lib. 4. have fallen fick to his own good fortune and advan-615-9-155 tage: for whereas he was defeended of an Illustrious Family, and abounded with Wealth, yet he never used any exercise of his body, till such time as he found himfelf to be afflicted with the Spleen.

whereas at first he made use of these for the recovery of his health, afterwards having attained to great perfection and proficiency in bodily Exerciles, and intending to give fome evidence thereof, in one day he overcame at Wraftling and Whorlbats in the Olympick Games. He also was Victor in the next Olympiade: and fo was he too in the Nemean, Ifthmian, and Pythian Games.

13. Philip King of Macedon was used to fay, that Plat. Mor. he took himself much beholden and bound unto in lib. de the Athenian Orators; for that by whetting their Rev. Sec. tongues, and by giving out opprobrious and flan-p. 4-8. derous words against him, they were the means to make him a better man both in word and deed. For, faid he, I frain my felf, and every day do my best endeavour, as well in my fayings as doings, ie

prove them lyars.

14. Amigonus once in Winter time was driven Plat. Motal to encamp in a place destitute of all provisions ne- in lib. ac cellary for the life of Man; by occasion whereof Ababase certain Soldiers, not knowing that he was so nigh unto them, fpake very prefumptuously of him, and reviled him to purpole 3- hut he opening the Cloth or Curtain of his Pavilion with his walking Staff, If, faid he, you go not further off to rail at me, I will make you to repent it; and fo withdrew him-

15. Diogenes his hap was to be banished, and Plat. Moral driven out of his own Country; yet this Exile of the Artimities was fo far from proving evil to him, that it was the chiefest occasion of his improvement, as being p. 148. thereby after a fort thrust upon and compelled to

the Study and Profession of Philosophy.

16. Zeno the Citiacan had but one small Ship left Plantib, de him, and hearing news that both it and all therein Banquil.awas cast away, drowned and perished in the midst nimig148. of the Seas; O Fortune, faid he, thou half done well Plat. Apolo to drive is again to put on the poor and simple habit of a Plut. April Scholar, and to send us back unto our Porch and School of Philosophy. By these lotles of his he was afterwards fo great a gainer through his improvement in Philosophy, that few, if any of his time had a greater Reputation than he for Learning and Integrity; fo that when he died, King Antigonus the Second, who efteemed him above all other Philofophers, faid of him, that the Theatre of his noble and glorious Acts was taken away; for he defired that this man might above all others, he

CHAP. XXXIII.

the Spectator and Approver of his Acts.

Of the willingness of some Mento ford give Injuries received.

WW Hen Arifforde was asked what grew old foonest and what latest? Benefits, faid he, and Injuries. The wife Philosopher well understood that we are apt foon to forget a good turn, but our memories are wonderful renacious of any wrong or injury that we conceive hath been done to us. Most men write down the one in Sand, where every blaft of Wind obliterates the Record; but the other they take care to have engraven upon leaves of Adamant, in Characters that fearee Then he was putupon it to feek a remedy, by Time it felf is able to deface. The Heroeshere.

Injuries ealily forgotten and forgiven by some.

1. King William the Conqueror feldom remembred Injuries after Submillion; for Elrick, the first that rebelled against him, he placed in Office near about him. Gafpatric, who had been a factious man, and a plotter of Conspiracies against hine, he made Fael of Glosefter, and trufted him with managing a War against Melcolne King of the Scots. Euft.we Earl of Boleyne, who in the King's absence in Normandy, attempted to serze upon Dover Castle; he received after into great favour and respect. Edgar, who, as next Heir to the Saxon Kings, had often attempted by Arms to recover his right; he not only after twice desection pardoned, but gave him alto an Allowance as a Prince: Only Walsheef Farl of Northunberland and North copton, of all the English Nobility was put to death, in all the time of the Kings Reign, and not be neither till be had twice falfified his Oath of

Civily with 2. Doctor Crammers gentlenels in pardoning 6.929-410. wrongs was fogreat, that it grew into a Proverb. do my Lord of Conterbury a shrewd turn, and then you shall be fine to have him your friend while he

3. Augustus Cafar having taken Uneius Com. vini oped, the Nephew of Co. Pampeius in Arms against him, not only gave him his life, but as a particular inflance of his love, reftored him his estate entire. The Theore. This man was afterwards found in a confpiracy F-322. againft him, and being convicted of it he again 5.03,2.22. Gave him his life upon this condition, that he might fay, There heretofore piramed thee as an enemy, now I do the li e to thee as a Train and a Parricide : From Lib the list of thee at a Frein and a Franciale From honeforth let there be a frandling begun between its and last seemend to other, whither Those with greater fifteening of the a double pardon, or thou high received it. After this he received him into the number of his friends, and made him Contul Elect for the year following, an honour scarce to be given to them that had rought for the fafety of his life, much less to fuch as had fought both openly and privarely

to deprive him of it. Partition 4. Lycongus had offended the money'd men in 280.745. Spart, and therefore as he was once in the Forum or Market place, there was a part of them that had raifed up a faction against him, who proceeded to that violence as with clamours and ftones to drive him from thence, and followed him as he withdrew himfelf. The first in pursuit of him was Aleander, a young man, and fomewhat of a hot and fierce, though otherwife of no ill disposition, he as Lycureas turned back to him, with his Staff flruck out one of his eyes, Lyengus nor daunted with the blow, but turning to the people, thewed his Citizens his face covered with blood, and deformed with the lofs of one of his eyes. This wrought to much of modefty and forrow in the Affembly, that they yielded up Aleander to him, and through upon him home. Lycurgus with commendations difinified them, led in Aleander yet neither did or space a word of ill to him, but instead of that | Funeral with his presence, but also with his own ditpoing otherwife of those that attended his body, commanded Aleander to wait upon him, and miniffer unto him. The young man did it with great ardor and obedience, and then being an eye witness of the fobriety and meckness, and other virtues of the man, he began to admire him; and from thence forth spake nothing but in his praises.

5- Incins Marana though but the year before he

after mentioned were of nobler minds, and were [had been accused by Cato of canvasting and bribe. Fulgofixal. doubtlefs, as min-Iful of Obligations as they were for getful of Indignities.

Indicated by Cheero the Father of 443-had he not been defended by Cheero the Father of 443-Roman Eloquence, yet forg tring this he interpo-fed his own body for the fafety of *Cuo*, when his death was intended by Metellus the Tribune of the people, and though he might have feen himfelf revenged by the hand of another, yet thought it more glorious to defend his enemy, than fuffer

6. And 15.11. Robert Holgare afterwards Arch- Clarksmin. Bilhop of Tork, obtained a Benefice where Sir 6,92,9,412. Francis Askew of Lincolnshire dwelt, by whom he was much molefted and vexed with continual fuits of law, upon which occasion he was fain to repair to London, where being he found means to be the Kings Chaplain, and by him was made Arch-Bifhop of Pork, and Prefident of the Council in the North, during which time the faid Knight hapned to have a Suir before the faid Council, and doubted much that he should find hard measure from the Arch-Bithop, whose Adversary he had been, but the other forgetting all forepatted injuries, afforded him all the favour that he might with juffice.

7. When Timoleon the Corinthian had freed the Platin ii-Syraculans and Sicilians, from the Tyrants that did moleon.p. oppress them, one Demonetus a bulie Orator took 254,255. the boldness in an open assembly of the people, to charge him with I know not what mifcarriages; whilft he was General in the Wars: Timoleon though he had power to punish him, yet answered him not a word, only turning to the people he faid, that he thanked the Gods for granting him that thing which he had to often requelted of them in his prayers, which was that he might once fee the Syraculans to have full power and liberty to fay what they would.

8. C. julius Cafer, when perpetual Dictator and miniopole flourithing in the fame and glory of his great ex de ha policis; was afperfed with an indelible infamy, by 834. the verfes which Cuallus of Verona had made and published of him and Monora, but upon his fubmillion he not only did him no harm, but received him to his Table, and as a certain fign of his being reconciled, he lodged with his Father as he used to

9. King Philip of Micedon, belieged the City of Julin bill. Mathon, and as he walked about viewing the place 1,7,2,58. one from the Walls shot an Arrow at him, whereby he put out his right eye, which yet he took fo patiently, that when the Citizens a few days after, fent out to treat with him about the furrender, he gave them honourable terms, and after they had put the City into his hands, took no revenge of them for the loss of his eye.

10. Pope Sixtus the Second, was accused by B. If wire over. fus a Parrician of many grievous Crimes, unto Va- de iraj. Latinians the younger, the Emperour, and his 842. Mother Placidia; before whom he cleared his unsported innocency, which done he interceded with tears that Buffus might not be fent into exile acly aliested with this unhappy accident, they waited cording to his banillment, though he could not prevail with the Emperour therein: Afterwards when Baffus was dead, he not only honoured his hands helped to commit him to his interrment.

11. Epaminond is through the envy of the Nobles, was not chosen General in a war that needed Lightx 33a most skilfal leader, nor was he only laid aside, little too. but another was chosen in his stead, who was but postlittle feen in the military art: This brave man little moved with the indignity, lifted himfelf as a private Soldier. It was not long e're the ill condust of the new General, had brought the Army into a real and almost inextricable strait, and when all looked about enquiring for Epaminondus, he mindless of the injury of his former unworthy repulte, came chearfully forth; and having delivered the Army from the hazard it was in, brought it back with fafety into his Country.

2.644

Chap. 34.

12. There was an ancient feud betwixt Henry of Methimnia, Duke of Afincica of the Family of the Guzmans, and Roderigo Ponze, de Leon, Marqueis of Gades, and whereas the Marquefs had confuted with others about the furprifal of Alema, from the Moors of Granado, and had determin'd of the expedition, he would not that the Duke should be acquainted with, or have any fhare in the glory of that action. But he was speedily belieged by the King of Granado in that Town, and whereas he fent. all about for affiftance, the Duke was again neglectcd: Notwithstanding all which the gallant Dake burying in oblivion the memory of all forepatl injuries, called together all the Soldiers in his government or that were mercenaries under him, entreated his friends; and fo enflamed others with his exhortations, that having with great celerity muftered a very great Army, he came to the featonable fuccours of Alena, raifed the Siege, and fet the Marquefs with all others with him, in freedom from the fears of any enemy; and afterwards when the Marquels came first to him, with acknowledgments of to great a benefit, and tendred him his greatest thanks; Let thefe things pifs, Adarquefs, faid he; neither indeed does it become good men to be mindful of former fullings out, and effectably in a cause where Relieion is concern'd, but rather if any fuch thing has here-lafore been betwiet us, he us fucrifice them to our Country and the Christian name, and give them no longer amy place in our remembrance : And fince things have at ny place in our remembrance? And fince things have at this time fo fortunately fucceeded for us both, let us joyfully celebrate this day, and let it remain as an eternal witness of our reconciliation. This said they embraced, lodged together that night, and lived ever afterwards in a mutual and fincere friendship.

Zaing, Mater 13. Alphonius the elder King of Sicily, used to arrent 2d wear upon his singers Rings of extraordinary price, 2. P. 3.5. and to preferve the luftre of the ftones, when he washed used to give them to him that stood next to hold: He had once delivered them to one who supthem to his own use, Alphonfus diffembled the matter, put on others and kept his wonted course, afger fome days being to wall, the fame man flood wilext him that had the former, and put forth his hand as to receive the Kings Rings, who pulled his hand back and whitpered him in the ear, that when he thould reftore the former, he would trust him with thefe: A Speech worthy of a liberal and humane Prince, and one endued with fo great a mind as he was.

hig. 1.7 ... 3.2.314.

14. Q Merellus that fortunate man, in the flowto intercede for his life, at laft he escaped (by anothers mediation) the fury of his adverfary; whom And yet though there were to many of the family the 38th of Q. Eliz. Anno 1593. of the Midli, in great authority and power in the flate, the villary of this Tribune was ove a affed

CHAP, XXXIV.

Of such as have patiently taken free Speeches, and Reprehensions from . their Inferiors.

He fair speeches of others commonly delight us, although we are at the fame time fenfible they are no more than flatteries and falshoods; nor is this the only weakness and vanity of our nature, but withal it is very feldom that we can take down the pill of Reproof without an inward refentment; (effecially from any thing below us) though convinced of the necessity and justice of it: Great therefore was the wifdom of those men, who could to eafily difpense with any mans freedom in speaking, when once they difcern'd it was meant for

their reformation and improvement.

1. A fenior Fellow of St. John's College in Came Fall, bift, of bridge, (of the appoint faction to the Mafter) in the majority the prefence of Dr. Whitaker in a common place fell of cambridge upon this fubject, what requifites should qualifie a \$97. Scholar for a Fellowship, concluded that Religion and Learning were of the Quorum for that purpole, hence he proceeded to put the case, if one of these qualities alone did appear, whether a Religious Dunce were to be chosen before a Learned Rake. Hell, and refolv'd it in favour of the Latter: This he endeavoured to prove with two arguments. First, became Religion may but Learning cannot be counterfeited: He that thuseth a Learned Rake-Hell is fure of fomething, but who electeth a Religious Dunce may have nothing worthy of his choice, feeing the fame may prove both Dunce and Hypocrite. His fecond was, there is more probability of a Rake-Hells improvement to Temperance, than of a Dunces conversion into a Learned Man. Common place being ended. Dr. Whitaker defired the company of this Fellow, and in his Clofer thus accosted him, Sir, Thope I may fay without offence, as once Haac to Abraham, here is wood and a knife but where is the Lamb for a burnt offering, poling the King had forgotten them converted you have discovered much keemess of language and fervency of affection, but who is the person you aim at, who bath offered abuse to this Society. The other answered, If I may presume to follow your Metaphor, know Sir, (though I am a true admirer of your most eminent worth) you are the facrifice I reflected at in my discourse, for (whilft you follow your fludies and remit matters to be maniged by others) a company is chosen into the College of more zeal than knowledge (whose judgments we certainly know to be bad though others charitally believe the goodness of their effections) and hence of the there is a general decay of Learning in the College. The Dr. er of all his glory, was feiz'd upon by Caimins Laturied his anger into thankfulnels, and exprefied be Tribune of the people, and dragg'd to the the fame both in loving his person and practising his 44.9. be Tribane of the people, and dragged to the the same bottom being mapers.

\*\*Mount To peins to be thrown heading from thence advice, promiling his own prefere hereafter in all the round flourists. athleted, 2.d. and fearce was there another Tribune to be found clections, and that none should be admitted without his own examination; which quickly recovered the credit of the house, being replenished with in his Centorthip he hadremoved from the Senate: hopeful Plants before his death, which fell out in

2. Angultus Cefer litting in judgment, Micenis vipilita was prefent, and perceiving that he was about to disadiag. both by him that was injured and all the rest of his condemn divers persons, he endeavoured to get up 59. Relations. in a Schedule, Tandem aliquendo fuege Carinfex; Rife 1.554.632. Langman, and then as if he had wrote fome-other

thing, threw the Note into Cafus Lap: Cafur immediately arole, and came down without condemning any person to death: and so far was he from taking this reprelication ill: that he was much troubled he had given such cause.

Reproofs patiently taken from Inferiors.

stigeres 3. A poor old Woman came to Philip King of Alacedona intreated him to take cognifiance of her cause, when she had often interrupted him with her (Amors in this manner: the King at laft told her he was not at leifure to hear her: No ( faid 4 241. (he) be not then at leifure to be King; the King for fontetime confidered of the Speech; and prefently he heard both her, and others that came with their

complaints to him. 4. One of the Servants of Prince Harry (Son to Heavy the fourth) whom he favored, was arraigned at the Kings Bench for Fellony; whereof the Prince being informed, and incented by lewd perions about him, in a rage he came halfily to the Bar where his fervant flood as Prifoner; and Constanted him to be unfettred and fet at liber-17; whereat all men were amazed; only the Chief Julice, who at that time was William Gafcoign; who exhorted the Prince to be ordered according to the Ancient Laws of the Kingdom, or if he would have his fervant exempted from the rigonr of the Law; that he should obtain (if he could) the gracious Pardon of the King his Father, which would be no derogation to Law or Juffice. The Prince no way appealed with this aafiver, but rather inflamed, endeavoured himfelf to take away the Prifoner. The Judge confidering the perilous Example and inconveniency that might thereupon enfue; with a bold Spirit and Courage, Commanded the Prince upon his Allehiance to leave the Pritoher, and to depart the place. At this Commandment, the Prince all in a fury, and chafed; in a terrible manner came up to the place of Judgment: men thinking that he would have thin the Judge; or at leaft done him tome harm. But the Judge fitting ftill without moving declaring the Majelly of the Kings place of Judgement and with an affired bold countenance; faid thus to the Prince Sir, Remember your fiff I feep here the place of the King your Sovereign Lard and Eath, to whom you owe double Allegionee; and therefore in his none I charge you to de-Of from your wilfulnes and unlawful enterprize, and from beneaforth give good example to those which hereafter fhall be your own Subjects; and now for your contennet and def b. dience, no you to the prifor of the Kings Bench where wate I commit you, until the pleasure of the King your Lather be further known. The Prince amazed with the words and gravity of that worthipful lettice, laying his Sword atide and doing reverence, departed and went to the Kings Bench as he was constraided. When the King heard of this a tion, he he fled God that had given him a Judge, who feared not to minister Justice, and also a Son,

5. Friderica was conferrated Bishop of Virecht, and at the fealt the Emperour Ludovicus Pius litting ar his right hand, admonified him that being mindful of the profession he had newly taken upon him, he would deal justly and as in the fight of God in the way of his Vocation, without relipect of perfons, Your Aldelin lives me good advice, faid he, but will tous Aldigly sives me good advice, and he, on while y a ploufe to tell one whether I hadbeft to begin with this Fift apon my Transfer at the head or the tail? At the best, faid the Emperour, for that is the more noble part. Then Sic, faid the Bilhop, in the first place

renounce you that incestuous marriage you have comracted with Judith. The Emperour took this reprehention fo well, that he difinished her accord-

6. Alexander the great having taken a famous chaw high. Pyrate, and being about to condemn him to death, Coll. Cost., asked him, Why doft thou trouble the Seas: And why, p. 12. faid he, doll thou trouble the whole world? I with one Ship feel my Adventures, and therefore am called a Pyrate, thou with a great Army warrest against mations, and therefore art called an Emperour, fo that there is no difference between us but in the name. Alexander was not displeased with this freedom, but in consideration of what he had faid, he difinified him without inflicting any punishment upon him.

7. Theodofius the Emperour having cruelly speads flaughtered fome thousands of the Thesialonians for  $^{p_1 275 \cdot i} fl$ . fome infolency of the Citizens to the Statues of his Wife, coming to Millian would have entred the Church to have communicated with other Christians, but was refifted and forbid by St. Ambrofe, in which estate the Emperour stood for eight Months, and then with great humility and fubmission acknowledging his offence, was abtolved and again received into the Congregation, and notwithstanding St. Ambrefe had reproved him with great liberty, and opposed him with as much resolution, yet the good Emperour both obeyed willingly, and teverenced exceedingly that great Prelate.

8. There came a young man to Rome; who in Polydron. the opinion of all men exceedingly refembled the f.147. Emperor Angustus, whereof he being informed fent for him; being in presence, he asked him if his mother had never been at Rome, the stranger answered No, but his Father had; the Emperor took patiently this sharp reply, and sent him away without harm.

without harm.

9. Al. Autonius Pius, afed to take well, the deduit, fee, and facetions speeches of his friends; even 380, fitch as feemed to be uttered with too great a La. comp. inch as recined to be uttered with too great a Lateomy, freedom and liberty. Coming once to the house biff.c.t. of Omnlus his friend, and beholding there at his p.45, one of communic, divers Columns of Porphyry; he entrance, diverse Columns of Porphyry; he entrance they were brought? Omnlus told him, that it became him that fet his foot into another manshouse, to be both deaf and dumb: he meant he should not be curious and inquisitive. The Emperor was delighted with this freedom, fo far was he from relenting it, in such manner as some others would have done.

10. Philip King of Macedon, with great patience Plut. Mor. admitted fuch liberty and freedom in fpeaking to lad apair. him. He had in one battel taken a confiderable remainer of Prifoners, and was himfelf in perfon to fee them fold in port fale. Ashe fate in his Chair, his Clothes were turned or tucked up higher then was decent and feemly; when one of the Prifoners who was upon fale, cry'd unto him: Good my Lord I befeech you pardon me, and fuffer me not to be fold amongst the rest, for I am a friend of valo could patiently fulfer and flew his obedience yours, and fo was to your Father before you; And prethee good fellow faid Philip, whence grew this great friendship betwixe us; and how is it come about? Sir, faid the Prifoner I would gladly give you an account of that privately in your ear. Then Philip commanded that he should be brought unto him; he thus whifpered in his ear; Sir, I pray you let down your mante a little lower before, for fitting, thus in the posture as you do; you descover that which were more meet to be unfeen. Hercupon Philip fpake aloud unto his Officers. Let this man faid he go at liberty, for in truth he is one of our good friends, and wisheth us well ; though I either know it not before, or at least had forgotten it.

Inducible Patience in molt exquilite Tomients. Chap. 35.

11. Demetrius won the City of Athens by afbeing Mafter of the Town, he caused the whole whom he declared, that he bestow'd upon them freely, a great quantity of Grain; but in this his fet thereby to hear him arofe, and with a loud voice pronounced that word aright. For the correction of this one Solecism (faid he) I give thato thee besides my former gift 5000 Medimnes or measures of

### CHAP. XXXV.

Of the incredible strength of mind wherewith fome Perfons have supported themselves in the midst of torments, and other hard-

Young Gentleman immediately before he was to enter into a battel was observed to be seifed with a fudden flaking and fluvering all over his body; Whereupon one asked him what was the matter? My flesh, faid he, trembles at the forefight of those many and great dangers whereinto my refolved and undaunted heart will undoubtedly carry it. The strength of some mens hearts hath not only prevailed over the weakness of their flesh; but reduced it to a temper capable of enduring as much, as if it had been brass, or something that (if poslible) is yet more infen-

 $\frac{1}{B_{cd}b_c}$ ,  $\frac{1}{B_{cd}b_c}$ ,  $\frac{1}{B_{cd}b_c}$ , there came by the Command of the  $B_{cd}f_{cd}$ fome of his family to meet us with divers Chiaufes But in the first place a Troop of Young Men on Horseback made us turn our eyes to them, because in which wound they had fluck feathers of all moved his head, and looked upon the by flanders, kinds, and they were dew'd with drops of blood: with a frowning afpect, and feem'd with curiolity yet diffembling the pain, they rode with as much mirth and chearfulness as if they had been void of all fenfe, just before me there walked some on foot, one of these went with his naked arms on his side, in each of which he carried a knife which he had the enemy of Rome; he came into his Camp, and thrust through them above the Elbow. Another walked naked from his Navel upward, with the skin of by miftake inflead of the King be flew his Secretaboth his loins fo cut above and below, that he ry, or Captain of the Guard; being taken, and carried a Club fluck therein as if it had hung at his adjudged to death, to punish this error of his Girdle, another had fastned a Horse-shoo with divers Nails upon the Crown of his Head; but that was old done, the Nails being fo grown in with the flesh that the shoo was made fast; In this Pomp we entred Brda, and was brought into the Baffa's Palace, in the Court of which stood these generous contemners of pain, as I chanced to cast my eye that way, what think you of these men said the Buffe? Well said I: but that they use their flesh in such manner as I would not use my cloaths as being defirous to keep them whole; he finited and difinified us.

2. Andronicus Comnenus fell alive into the hands Nicit. Chan Lid Apoth fault, before much diffressed for lack of Corn, but of his enemy, who having loaden him with inju-dand and fault, before much diffrested for lack of Corn, but being Malter of the Town, he caused the whole body of the City to be assembled before him, unto whom he declared, that he bestow'd upon them the periodicular of his causes. By these he had redoubled buffer in the caps. fets given him with implacable violence: his paff.p.38. fleech to the people, he chanced to commit an incongruity in Grammar, when one of the Citizens, were knocked out; and not fo much as women, but he were knocked out; and not fo much as women, but he were knocked out; but ran upon his wretched body to torture and p.53. torment it; whilft he replyed not a word; fome 1.8.6.4. days after his eyes being digg'd out, and his face p.436. disfigured with blows, they fet him on an old botchy Camel, without ought elfe to cover him, then an old fhirt, this Spectacle fo full of horror, nothing mollify d the peoples hearts, but desperate men rush'd upon him as thick as slies in Autumn; some covered him all over with dirt and filth, others squeez'd spunges filled with ordure on his face, others gave him blows with clubs on the head, others prick'd him with Awls and Bodkins, and divers threw stones at him, calling him mad Dog. A wicked woman of the dregs of the vulgar, threw a pail of scalding water upon his head, that his skin pilled off: Lastly they haltned to hang him on a gibbet, by the feet, exposing him to a shameful nakedness in sight of all the world, and they tormented him to the last instant of death: at which time he received a blow from a hand which thrust a Sword through his mouth into his bowels: all these and greater inhumanities the aged Emperor underwent with that invincible patience, that he was heard to fay no other thing then, Lord have mercy on me, and why do ye break a bruifed

3. Janus Auceps, a wicked person, lived in a Barthibist. lone house by the way side, without the East gate Ant. Cent. of Copenhagen: this man in the night, had mur- 3.bifl.15. dered divers perfons, and knock'd them on the p.35.37. head with an Ax. At last he was discovered, taken, and condemned to a terrible death, He was drawn upon a fledge through the City, he had pieces of flesh pulled off from his body with burning Pincers; his legs and arms were broken, his tongue was pulled out of his mouth: thongs of his skin, were cut out of his back, his breft was opened by the fpeedy hand of the Executioner: his heart pulled out and thrown at his face. All this the ftour of the Novelty of their Equipage which was thus: hearted man, bare with an invincible courage; Upon their bare heads (which was in most of and when his heart lay panning by his side; in the them thaven ) they had cut a long line in the Skin midst of such torments as he yet underwent; he to contemplate his own heart, till fuch time as his

head was cut off. 4. Amins, Scavola, having refolv'd to kill Form Plat.in fem King of the Hetrufeans, who at that time was Publ.p.108 Tent, with a purpose to Execute his design: but Arm, he thrust his right hand into the fire, and without change of countenance, held it therein, till it was quite burnt off. At which invincible patience and constancy of his King Porfone was fo amazed, that he raifed his Siege before Rome, and also made peace with the Ro- plut total.

p. 905.
5. When Xerwes was arrived at the Cupe of Artemi-Caparion. firm with above 500000 fighting men, the Athe-Subsificent. nans fent out Azesilaus the brother of Themisto- 221. cles, to discover his Army. He coming in the ha- Fslg.1.3. bit of a Persian, into the Camp of the Barbarians; 6.3.9.347.

20 4

12.2.321.

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the Kings body, supposing he had been Xerxes himfelf, whereupon being taken, he was fettred, and brought before the King, who was then of fring facrifice upon the Altar of the Sun, into intention. the fire whereof, Agefilms thrufting his hand, and there enduring the torment, without figh or rage, and if thou wilt not believe it, I will put also kept, and looked too.

6. Ifabella wife of Fordinand King of Spain, was only in the times of her tickness; but also in the that Marineus Siculus affirms, that he was afford

7. The Lord Verulane mentions a certain tradi tion of a man, who (being under the Execution-derb. bi. ers hand for High Treafon) after his heart was plucked out of his body, and in the hand of the Executioner, was yet heard to utter three or four Pachgilg, words of Prayer; and Purchas speaking of the timal.8.c. humane facrifices in New Spain: where the heart is offered to the Sun; faith thus, there happened a was put to a most cruel death; for being hang'd strange accident in one of these facrifices reported and cut down alive, his bowels rip't out and cast by men of worthy credit. That the Spaniards bedown the flairs, when he came to the bottom, he great forrow of much people. faid to the Spaniards in his Language, Knights they have flain me.

8. Gregorius Nazianzemus, tells of the Pontick Chrift (goes he on) be thou propitious to those fouls: that are Pious and devout I confets, but not to prudent and advised as they might be.

o. This is a notable Example of Tollerance, which happened in our times in a certain Burgundi. 1.1.1.1.4. an, who was the Murderer of the Prince of Orange, where 5 this man though he was fourged with Rods of this man though he was fourged with Rods of from though his flesh was torn off with red hot and burning Pincers: yet be gave not fo much of a broken Scalfold fell upon the head of one that midft of all his torments laughed at that accident; although not long before the fame man, had wept when he faw the curls of his hair

10. After the Ancient cuftom of the Macedonians, there were certain Noble youths, that miniffred unto Alexander the Great, at fuch time as he facilitied to the gods: one of which having a although he was to burnt by ic, that the finell flood by: yet he suppressed his pain with filence; and held his Arm immoveable; leaft by flaking the Cenfer he should interrupt the facrifice, or least by his groaning he thould give Alexander any difurbance. The King also delighted with this pa-exhorted them to be couragious, and requested

flew Mardonius one of the Captains of the guard of | tience of the youth; that he might make the more certain experiment of his tollerance, on fet purpose continued and protracted his facrifice, and yet for all this the youth pertifted in his refolute

11. Anaxarchus was varioufly and cruelly tor- Val. Max. mented by the Tyrant Nicocreon; and yet by all 1.3.6.3. groan, Xerxes commanded to loofe him. All his cruelties could never be reftrained from urging 1-77.78. we Athenians faid Acophans, are of the like coul of him with opprobrious terms and the most reproachful language. At last the Tyrant being my left hand into the five, the King amazed at his highly provok'd threatned that he would cause his resolute Speech, Commanded him to be carefully tongue to be cut out of his mouth. Effeminate yong man faid Anaxarchus, neither shall that part of my body be at thy disposal. And while the Tyrant a woman of that firm temper of mind, that not (for very rage) flood gaping before him, he immediately bit off his Tongue with his Teeth; and sharpest pains of her travail: she ever supprest, spat it into his mouth. A Tongue that had hereboth voice and fighs. A most incredible thing, but to fore bred admiration in the cars of many, but especially of Alexander the Great; at such time as of the truth hereof, by Ladies of unquestion- it had discours'd of the State of the earth, the able verity, who attended upon her in her properties of the Seas, the motion of the Stars, and indeed the Nature of the whole World: in a most prudent and eloquent manner.

12. William Colingborn, Elfg, being condemned Fab.Chron. for making this Rhime on King Richard the third, P-\$19. Cheb.ili.

The Cut, the Rat; and Lovel our Dog Rule all England under the Hoy.

into the fire, when the executioner put his hand into holding the folemnity, a young man whose heart | the bulk of his body, to pull out his heart; he faid, was newly plucked out : and himfelf turned | Lord Jefiss yet more trouble? and fo dy'd, to the

13. Amongst the Indians the meditation of pa-Val.Max. tience; is adhered to, with that oblinacy, that  $\frac{1.3.63}{9.78}$ . there are some, who pass their whole life in na-Mocks, that some of them torture themselves with kedness, one while hardning their bodies in the chains of Iron: fome as if they were wild beafts; frozen rigours, and piercing colds of Mount Cauflut up themicities in narrow and strait Cells, cafue: and at others exposing themselves to the and see no body; remain in silence; and safting for flames, without so much as a sigh or groun. Nor the space of twenty days and nights together. O is it a small glory that they acquire to themselves, by this contempt of pain, for they gain thereby the reputation, and Title of Wife Men.

14. Such Examples as I have already recited, I Fulg. Ex. have furnished my felf with, either by reading, or 1.3.6.3. by the relation of fuch as have feen them: but \$\frac{p\_{365,366}}{2}\$ there now comes into my mind, a most eminent one, whereof I can affirm that I my felf was an eye witness, and it was this. Hieronymus Olgiatus was a Cirizen of Millian, and he was one of those four that did Affaffinate Galentius Sforza, Duke of Milas a fingle ligh or groan. Nay further, when part lain. Being taken he was thrust into Prison, and put to bitter tortures; now although he was not flood by as a spectator; this burned villain in the above two and twenty years of age, and of such a delicacy and fofeness in his habit of body; that was more like to that of a Virgin, than a man, though never accustomed to the bearing of Arms, by which it is usual for men to acquire vigour and ftrength; yet being fastned to that rope upon which he was tormented, he feemed as if he fat upon some Tribunal; free from any expression of grief, with a clear voyce, and an undaunted mind, Center in his hand, Itood before the King: it chan he commended the exploit of himfelf and his Comced that a burning coal, fell upon his Arm, and panions; nor did he ever flew the leaft fign of repentance. In the times of the intermillions of his of his burnt fiell, was in the Noies of them that torments, both in Profe and Verie, he celebrated the praifes of himfelf and his Confederates. Being at last brought to the place of Execution, beholding Carolus and Francion two of his aflociats to stand as if they were almost dead with fear; he

the Executioners that they would begin with him, | proclaim this glorious memorial to lare Posterity. that his fellow fufferers might learn patience by his as it hath done for those that follow. example. Being therefore laid naked, and at full length upon the herdle, and his feet and Arms bound fast down unto it, when others that stood by were terrified with the fliew and horror of that death that was prepared for him; he with specious words, and affured vovce extolled the gallantry of their action, and appeared unconcerned with that cruel kind of death, he was speedily to undergo: yea when by the Executioners knife he was cut from the shoulder to the middle of the breast, he neither changed his countenance nor his voyce: but with a Prayer to God, he ended his life.

Chap. 36.

Falgofiex.

15. Cains Merius the Roman Conful having the 163.3.2.2 chief veins of his legs fwelled (a Difease of those 5.36th. Ex. Times) he ftretched out one leg to be cut off by lib.5. cap. the hand of the Chirurgeon; and not only did he refuse to be bound (as 'tis customary with such Patients) or to be held by any man; but not fo much as by any word or fign did he bewray any fence of pain all the time of the operation, no more than if the incifion had been made in any other body, or that he himself had been utterly voyd of all fence. But afterwards, when his Chirurgeon propounded to him the same method of cure for his other leg; (in regard the Difeafe was rather deforming than extreamly dangerous) Marius told him, that the matter feemed nor to him of that importance, as that upon the account thereof, he should undergo fuch tormenting pain. By which words he difcovered, that during the time of the incision of his leg, he had indured very great pain; but that through the firength and tollerance of his mind, he had diffembled and supprest what he felt.

Palgif. Ex. 16. This was also an Example of great pati-1003 coly 3. ence in this kind, which Strabo mentions in his Ge- when he was furrounded with a Troop of his Encography from the Authority of Wicholaus Damafeel ography from the Authority of Internals Danigor mus; viz. that Zarmonochaga, the Amballador from the Indian King, having finished his Negotiation with Augustus to hismind, and thereof fent account to his Malter, because he would have no further trouble for the remaining part of his life, (after the manner of the *Indians*) he burnt himself alive, preferving all the while, the countenance of a man that finited.

### CHAP. XXXVI.

## Of the Fortitude and Perfonal Valour of some Famous Men.

for it is bred among Thunders, and is found in places where Heavenall fivollen with anger, hath cleft the Master-pieces of the Worlds Migazine, faith Cueffine, fuch is the valiant man; bredup fo long in dangers till he hath learned to contemn them. And if the Poet be a Prophet you shall hear him fay.

He that failing can saze on Styx and black wav'd Acheron, That dares brave his ruine, he To Kings, to Gods, Shall equal be.

At least if he fall in a Noble Caufe he dies a Martyr, and the Brazen Trumpet of Fame, shall

1. Sapores the Persian King beseiged Cafaria in Diambrais Cappadocia, a Captive Phylician, thewed him a weak nor. 113.3. place of the City, where he might enter, at which P.23.9. the Perlians gaining entrance, put all indifferently unitedians. to the Sword. Demolthenes the Governour of the City, hearing the Tumult, speedily mounted, and perceiving all loft, fought to get out, but in the way fell upon a Squadron of the Enemy, that gathered about him to take him alive, but he ferting Spurs to his Horfe, and frontly laying about him with his Sword, flew many, and opening himfelf a way through the midst of them escaped.

2. When L. Sylla beheld his Army put to the lib34.49.2, worft by Archelau the General of Muhridues, p.3.1. he alighting from his Horfe, laid hold of an Enfign, and rufhing with it into the midft of his Encmics; cry'd out, 'tis here Roman Souldiers, that I intend to die; but for your parts when you shall be asked, where it was that you left your General, remember it was in Orchomenum. The Souldiers moved with this Speech of his, returned to their

Ranks, renewed the Fight, and became the Victors

in that Field, where they were fo near an overthrow.

3. Manlins Cipitoliums when as yet he was not highly full feventeen years of Age, won the Spoyls of two capeas, p. 23. p. 24. p. 25. p. 25. p. 26. p. Enemies, he was the first amongst the Romans that 170. was honoured with a Mural Crown; by his Valour Solin. C.O. he gained thirteen Giviek Galands, and thirty other 6. p. 191. Military Rewards; he had thirty and three Scars, the remainders of most honourable wounds that were to be feen in the fore-part of his body, befides a wound in his shoulder, and another in his hip. He faved P. Servilius the Mafter of the Horie, mies, and was he who defended and preferved the Capitol, when the Garls had little lefs than become

the Masters of it. 4. Pyrrhus King of Epirus fighting in the first Disasth. me. ranks against the Mamertines, had received a wound, 3. 9.235. and retired to have it bound up; but when he heard Falgof Exthat the Enemies courage was encreased by that ac- 113,3,627,23 cident, and that one of the bravest amongst them, 1.304. had called for him by name, he returned to the Battle, and having found out him, who had given him the Challenge, he gave him such a blow upon the head with his fword, he threw him dead at his feet; by which action the Enemy being difinayed,

left him the better of the day.
5. The Abenium under the command of Milita- Inflinibil.

5. The Abenium under the command of Milita- Inflinibil. des, had charged the Army of Darius at Murathm Sabill. Ex. fo home, that they were enforced to run away to lib.4.c.p.6. their Navy, where it was that one Cynegirus an A 1.205. thenian, shewed such incomparable valour, for being in purfuit of the Perficus to their Ships; when Here is a Precious Stone by the Greeks called fome of them were putting off from the thore, he Ceramia, as one would fay the Thunderstone, caught hold of one of the Ships with his right. hand, holding it till his hand was cut off; then did he lay hold of it with his left hand till that also was cut off, and yet then he catched hold of it with his teeth, nor did he leave is till fuch time as the fleeting breath had withdrawn it felf from his body, and thereby disappointed the resolute in-

tentions of his mind. 6. In the Naval fight betwirt Merellin and Af . Videol Kin drubal, L. Glancus, a Knight of Rome, having laid 10.3. cap. hold upon Afdenbal's Ship, by no wounds could be 2- 9-302. beaten from thence, till he left both his hands together with the Ship. Brufon. facet. & Ex. lib. 2.

сар. 4.3. р. 152. 7. Philopamen, the Magapolitan was in the Ar 3.c.(1.2. p. Bb 2 my 3.95.

Chap.36.

against Cleomeaes the King of Sparta, and with a too forward, yet Military ardour, not expecting the Signal, ruthed forth against the Enemy, where fighting he was flor through both thighs with an Arrow, and thereby was at were lettered; for there was no pulling it out, he therefore fo opened and ftrained one thigh one way, and the other the contrary, that he brake the Arrow, and to pulled out both pieces, and no whit difcouraged thereby, prefled yet to boldly upon the adverte part, that he was the principal cause of that days Victory, falling

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on the fide of Antigonus. 8. In the Reign of Johannes Zimifea, Emperor adding 3. of Greece; the Ruffins and Soythions with an Army of 300000 Souldiers, watted Thrace, against whom Bardus Sclerus, a ftout and valiant Person was fent; he having fortunately fought against a part of that Army, when he had drawn them within the compais of an Ambush he had placed for them, elevated with this Success, he refused not a pitch'd fight with the reft, and whie he was riding in the battle in the midfl of his Souldiers, exhorting them both by words and deeds, to quit them felves like men, a *Scythiau* of a vaft Stature above the reft, having third him, rushed upon him and gave him a terrible blow upon the head, which the excellent temper of his Helmet relifted : But Selecus, thruck with that force upon the head of the Seychian, that he clave the Burbarian in two parts, the Seythians aftonished, with the prodigious effect of fo potent an Arm, committed themselves to flight, and the Greeitus obtained a Signal Victory.

9. L. Siccius Dentaus a Tribune of the People, when Sp. Turpeius, and A. Aternius were Contals, is reported to have ferved in an hundred and twen-Challenger; he carried on the fore-part of his bo dy forty five Scars, made by honourable Wounds; he wan the Spoil of thirty four feveral Enemies, By Congression and had given him by his Captains for his prowers. the 2, eq. and good fervice, eighteen headless Spears, twenty 437-152 five Capparifons and Furnitures of great Horses, eighty three Chains, one hundred and fixty Brazelets to adorn his Arms, twenty fix Crowns or triumphant Chaplets, whereof fourteen were Civick, for religing formany Roman Citizens in jeopardy of death, eight of beaten Gold, three other mural, for mounting first upon the Enemies Walls; and laft of all one obfidional, for forcing the Enemy to

break up his Seige, and depart. 10. M. Sergius, the fecond time he went into the Field, his hap was to loofe his right hand, and in 23.5.179. two other Services he was wounded no fewer than three and twenty times, by means whereof he f(x, t) > t. him in little fread. How be it thus maimed and a time after to the Wars, attended with one Slave oaly, and performed his devoir; twice was he taken Prioner by Anaibal; and twice brake he Prifor and mide his escape. Notwithstanding that, for the enty Monorhs space, he was every day ordianaly kept bound with Chains and Fetters; four times length he with his left hand only, until two Horics one after another were killed under him, after with a right hand of iron faltned to his arm, and in France he forced twelve fortified Camps of th Unemies. Brufon, facet. & Ex. lib. 2. c.ip. 43.

m / Of Antigonus King of Mucedon, when he fought | having received many Wounds, and the reft forced lib, sec 7.9. having received many Woulds, and the felt forect sabill. Ex. hard upon the Reer of them, and were now entring 9,207. upon the Bridge, which gave them a fair entrance Lonico. into Rome, when there stood Horatius Cooles, who Theatre. fingly maintained the fight against the whole Forces of the Enemy, till find time as his Companions had cut down the Wooden Bridge behind him, and then armed as he was, he leap'd into Tyber, and fivam fale to the bank on the other fide, having only received a wound in his Buttock, by an Herrufian Javelin. Poplicola the Conful admiring his Valour proposed it to the People, that each of them thould give him as much as should maintain him for a day, and that they should allot him as much Land, as he could compais in one day with a Plough, which they yielded to and befides erected for him a Brazen Statue in the Temple of Vulcan, with those Honours endeavouring to alleviate the lameness he had contracted by his wound.

12. Under the Walls of Durazzo, first called plut in ca-Epid immen, and afterwards Dyrrhachium, was the ing.7.15. Epidenomm, and atterwards Dyvincolum, was the beginning their bickering betwire the Souldiers of Cefor and Sation. in Pompey, not only to the prefent loss, but to the fullog-quit utter disconfigure of Cefor (as himfelf confessed) magn. p. magn. p. if the Eaemies Captain had known how to over 499, come: at this Seige the Valour of Ciffus Seeva, Sabill.Ex. was famous, who alone to long refifted Pompey's lib 4-capic. Army, that he had 130 Arrows sticking in his p.205. Shield, loft one of his eyes, was wounded in the thigh and shoulder, yet gave not over till Cafar came to his refeue.

13. In the Battle against Perfens., M. Cino, Son Plateir to the Orator of that Name, fighting bravely as the Orator of the Enemies, was beaten full the public of the Enemies, was beaten full the public of the Enemies. from his Horse; and then sought on foot, when a 11h. 34. p. ty pitch'd Pattles, eight times he was victorious in Party of the Enemy had furrounded him, and when 28,5 fingle Combats, wherein himfelf had been the they preffed upon him on every fide to bear him Displacement down, he ftood unappalled, and gallantly fuffained bear Allaults: But while he fiercely fet upon one of greatest Stature amongst them, his Sword slew out of his hand into the midft of them, to recover which protecting himfelf with his Shield, and opening his way, he prefled betwixt the points of their Swords in the view and to the wonder of both Armies; when having recovered his Sword he retreated to his Companions, with the applause of all men, full of Wounds and as full of Glory; the rest in imitation of his Valour, falling

inercely upon the Enemy obtained a great Victory Diodor, Si-14. Alexander the Great had belieged a City of phodor, Sithe Oxydraca, and refolving to carry it by Storm, p.570,571. had broke in at a Gate, and forced the Enemy to org. bill. fly into the Castle; here, while the rest of the lib.3. cap. Mucedoniums were bufied in undermining the Walls; 19. p.94. two other Services he was wounded no fewer than three and twenty times, by means whereof he had little use of either hand, and his feet stood him in fittle stead. How be it thus mainted and disabled as he was to be a Souldier, he went many disabled as he was to be a Souldier, he went many left the standard of the short and the standard of the stand Guard of the place had observed it, he had gained 145. the top; they durft not approach to deal with him hand to hand, but at a diffance threw Javelins and Darts at him, in fuch a number as that he was fore prefled by them. The Macedonians fought to mount upon two Ladders they had advanced, but their number and weight that ascended, caused them to break under them. Then was Alexander left destitute of any Assistance, but scorning to retire by the way that he came, arm'd as he was leap'd linto the midit of his Enemies, and made a bold p. 132.

Pin 132.

Pin 132.

11. Porficing King of the Herrirans had fo beat-light 5: en the Romans, that Poplicols, the Roman Conful 1993.

vironed, and there he fought it with the floutest ) had retreated, the Romans searing to follow so far, Dinathons. met and Shield; at last he had a wound under the Pap with an Arrow, with the pain of which he was forced to the Earth. Then the Indian that had given him the wound, carelefly approaching too near him, to strike himas he lay, received Alexan- tred the Marish also, where they fought it with der's Sword into his Bowels, and tumbled down by his fide; the King catching hold of a Bough that their Swords; the Emperor himfelf still bravely hung downwards, again recovering his standing, and then began to challenge the best of them to the fight. In this posture he was found by Pencestes, Sword.

15. In the Reign of William the First, a private chrosp.45. Norwegian Souldier, himfelf alone upon a Bridge, Diath.lib. refifted the whole Army of the English, flew forty 34:240. of them, and maintained the place for divers hours Ping. lib. 8. together, till one getting under the Bridge, found means to thrust up a spear into his body, and so killed him.

16. Cius Cefur was renowned as a valorous Perfon, and one that despited all danger, he alone 16. p.262. divers times reftored the fight, opposing those of 19. p.202. divers times renoration and inflaming them, often thrull-relation in into the thickeft of his Enemies, firthing tertour into them, and inflaming the courage of his four into them, and inflaming the courage of his own, when at Mandain Spain he fought against the that he commanded he found diarnated be exposed. Sons of Pompey; he was the first that assaulted the to a Lion of extraordinary sierceness. He wrap-Enemy, and when his Souldiers hardly endured the brunt, he alone fought in the Front of them, two hundred lavelins were thrown againft him, yet he moyed not a foot. The Souldiers moved with anger and fhame, renued the fight, and at last late towards Evening obtained through his Prowefsa Noble Victory, by the death of thirty thousand men of the adverse Party.

17. King William the Second, being reconciled to his Brother Robert; he allitted him to recover

the Fort of Mount Saint Michael which their Brother Henry did forcibly hold in Normandy: during which Seige ftraggling one time alone upon the fhore; he was fet upon by three Horfemen, who affaulted him to fiercely, that they drove him from his Saddle, and his Saddle from his Horfe. But he catching up his Saddle, and withal drawing out his Sword, defended himfelf till refeue came, and being afterward blamed for being to obstinate to defend his Saddle. It would have angred me (faid he) to the very heart, that the Knaves (hould have bragged they but won the Suddle from me.

18. Atalcolme King of the Scots, in the time of Chromp.47, King William the Second was a most valiant Prince, as may appear by an Act of his, of an extraordinary ftrain. For hearing of a Conspiracy and Plot to marcher him, whereof one was Author, whole name is not recorded. He diffembled the knowledge of it, till being abroad one day a hunting, he took the fellow apart from the Company, and being alone; Here is now, faid he, a fit time and place, to do that manfully, which you have intended to do treatchroulty; draw your Weapon and if you now kill me now being present, you can incur no danger: With

which Speech of the King the Fellow was fo daunted, that prefently he fell down at his feet, confessed his fault, humbly asked forgiveness, and being granted him was ever after ferviceable and faithful to the King.

19. Miximinus the Emperor in an expedition that he made against the Germans when he came to 324,325. huge and vast Marishes ( into which the Germans

of them; many a blow he received upon his Hel- he himfelf mounted on his Horfe, was the first that mordibe. entred the Marish, and their flew many of the Bur- 1. 238. barians that with great obstinacy resisted him. The Army confounded with shame, that the Emperor alone should sustain the Assault of the Enemy, enthat gallantry, that few of the Barbarians escaped fighting in the head of them.

20. Proloneus the Son of Pyrrbus King of Epi-Juffindid.
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20. Proloneus the Son of Pyrrbus King of Epi-Juffindid.
20. Proloneus the Son of Pyrrbus King of Epi-Juffindid. who by this time had got over the Wall, and after dy, that he dared accompanied only with fixty phieble like him a multitude of others, by which means the Castle was taken, and most of them put to the with a Garrison and took it. The same Person in 235. a Naval fight, leaping out of a Boat into a Galley of the Enemies, reduced it under his power: And at the Seige of Sparta, a City famous for Military Glory; he brake into the midft of the City, beating down all the Ranks of Souldiers that opposed his Entrance.

21. Lysimaohus the Mucedonian, had fent Poyson Patric de to Califthenes to put an end to his miferable life; rignolib.1: for Alexander upon the account of his too great Lt.119. liberty of Speech, had cauted his hands, note, cars, 47. lips to be cut off and thrust into a Cage with a ping his Cloak about his hand (when the Lion came virtue and conftancy forgave him his fault, and not only to, but held him in much better effect than before, and gave him both more honour, and a bet

ter command about him.

22. Godfrey of Bovillon was brought up in that Faller's h. School of Valour, the Court of Heavy the Fourth, 2 man disthe Emperor: Whilft he lived there, there happened an intricate Suit betwixt him and another Prince about Title of Land; and because Judges could not untye the knot, it was concluded the two Princes should cut it afunder with their Swords in a fingle Combat. Godfrey declined the Fight as much as in him lay, as conceiving any private Title for Land not ground enough for a Duel. Notwithstanding he yielded to the Tyranny of Cuftom, and alter the falhion of the Countrey entred the Lists; when at the first Encounter his Sword brake, but he ftruck his Adversary down with the Hilt, yet faved his life, and gained his own Inheritance. Another parallel act of his Valour was, when being Standard-bearer to the Emperor, he with the Imperial Enfign, killed Redulphs the King of Saxony in fingle Fight, and fed the Eagle on the bowels of that Arch-Traytor.

in a Naval Fight at Muffilia, threw himfelf into a faren 715, Ship of the Enemy's; where having loft his right hand, together with his Sword, he yet retained his Shield in his left hand; with which he fo laid upon the faces of his Enemies, that he alone put

themall to flight, and took the Ship.

24. When Epaninondus with his Troops was Plat in Aentred Sparta, there was one Ifada, a young man, Estimosis. a proper and beautiful person; who coming our of the Bath, naked as he was both of Cloaths and Armour, with a Lance in one hand and a Sword in the other, threw himfelf into the midft of the Enemies, wounding and over-throwing all that oppo-

23. Acilius was a Soldier of Cafar's, who being Platines

h: dtaken care of his Vertne, or that he feemed to the Enemy to be fornething more great and august than a man. They fay that the Ephori rewarded this valorous exploit of his with a Crown; but foon after imposed upon him a Fine of one thoufind Drachmes, for during to expose himself in

the Fight in fuch manner without Armor. 25. Lucius Bantius of the City of Nola, was a Marcella man of great Nobility and Vertue, had fought with great resolution at the Battel of Cuma; and baying flain a number of Enemies with his own lands, he was at lall found in a heap of dead bodies, all covered with Javelins. ILumibal himfelf astonished at his valour, not only sent him home without Rantom, but honoured himalfo with Pretents, and contracted a Friendship with him. Whereupon, at his Return to Nohe, he fought to make it of Flamiber's Party. Alircellus the Conful had underflanding hercof; and not enduring to cet off a man, who had expoted himfelf to fo many dangers in the behalf of the Romans, and fo hably merical of them; and withal, knowing how to treat a high Spirit with fuch humanity and discourfe, as to affire him to himself: One time when Besters came with others to falute him, he asked who he was? when he heard it was Lucius Beating, which he knew before) as one feized with a initiation and joy; What, faid he, are you that n arrita on and joy; seems, and us, are you had Provises of whom the Romeis defeated for much above of thefe that for he at Canne; who alone, they fay, defeated not the Confid, but received on your own body those farelins that were aimed at him? Bonius not denying it, but thewing him his fears: Since then, faid the, that you bear about you fo many tokens of your a dwill to it, why would you not let me fee you fooner? do you thick its foill named, as not to effects of that Vertue that is in bonour with our very Enemies? Here he embraced the young man, and prefented him with a gallant Horse and five thousand Deachines. From thenceforth he was most faithfel to the interest of Abucellus, and the people of

26. The Emperor Tius encouraged his Soldiers to affault a Wall of the Tower of Amonia in fenfalon; but all being difinayed at the extremi-ty 7-2 ty of the danger, Sabinus a Syrian undertook it, a mmo: excellent ifrengthand courage, yet fo finall o: flature, that one would have deemed him unfit to be a Soldier. This man offered himfelf to Cefar with eleven more that envied his Vertue. He took his Shield in his left hand, and holding it above his h ad, with his drawn Sword in his right hand, about the fixth hour of the day he went unto the Wall. On every fide the Jews upon the Wall caft an infinite number of Dares at him, and rowled down upon him huge Stones that ftrook down fome of the eleven that followed him: But Sabiwas did not remithis force, till fuch time as behad at ended the top of the Wall, and put the Enemies to hight; for they, terrified with his ftrength and comarg, and indeed inppoling that more had come up after him, they fled. Thus the gallant man fall duot of his purpofe, yet washe ftricken with a some, and thrown down flat upon his face most to as feeing hieralone, and lying upon the ground, tentre Lagain, and that him on every fide. He trecion room his kn es, and covering himfelf with his shield, did first of all revenge himself upon his Enemies, and wounded many that came

ted him. When the Fight was over, no wound I weary, that he could firike no longer; und fo at was found upon him; whether fome Tutelar God last was flain with Arrows. Those of his Company having almost reached the top of the Wall, were flain with Stones, or wounded and carried into the Camp.

27. The Romans having won the Tower Anto-Joseph 27. The Romans having won the Tower Anto-Joseph 2014, the Jews fled into the limer Temple, and there 1125, 17. maintained light from the ninth hour of the night 6, 3, 1, 7, 29. to the leventh hour of the day; at which time the Romans had the worlt of it. This was observed by Julian a Centurion, (born in Bithinia) who at that time flood by Titus in Amonia; he therefore prefently leaped down thence, and all alone purfued the Jews who had the Victory in the Inner Temple: And the whole multitude fled, deeming him by his force and tourage not to have been a man; in the midft of them he flew all he lighted upon, whilst for haste the one overturned the othe. This deed feemed admirable to Cefar, and terrible to his Enennes. Yet did the deftiny befal him which no man can escape; for having his Shooes full of tharp Nails, as other Soldiers have, running upon the Pavement, he flipped and fell down, his Armonr in the fall making a great noife; whereat his Enemies who before fled, now curned again upon him. Then the Romans in Autonia fearing his life, cryed out; but the Jews, many at once, strook him with Swords and Spears. He defended many blows with his Shield, and many times attempting to rife, they strook him down again; yet as he lay he wounded many: neither was he quickly flain, because the nobler parts of his body were all armed, and he farunk in his neck a long time; till other parts of his body being cut off, and no man helping him, his ftrength failed. Cefur forrowed to fee a man of that force and fortitude flain in the fight of fuch a multitude. The Jews took his dead body, and did beat back the Romans, and thut them in Antonia; only the brave Julian left behind him a renowned memory, not only amongst the Romans and Cefar, but also amongft his Enemics.

### CHAP. XXXVII.

# Of the fearles Boldness of some Men, and their desperate Resolutions.

COme men have within them a Spirit fo daring and adventurous, that the prefence and more than probability of any difafter whatfoever, is not able to conjure down. To desperate Diseases they apply as desperate Remedies; and therein Fortune fometimes to befriends them, that they come off as faccefsfully with their Prefumptions and Temerities as others who manuage their Counfels with the greatest care and conduct they are able.

1. A Dutch Sca-man being condemned to death, Marger's his Punithment was changed, and he was ordered Thauts, his to be left at St. Heller's Illiand. This unhappy per- 9. 280. for reprefenting to himfelf the horrour of that Solitude, fell upon a refolution to attempt the ftrangelt action that ever was heard of. There had that day been interred in the fame Island an Officer of the Ship: The Sea-man took up the body out of the Coffin; and having made a kind of Rudder of near him; till that with wounding them he was to the upper board, ventured himfelf to Sea in it. It

The fearles Boldness of some Men. happened fortunately to him to be fogreat a Calm | vado would often challenge the Hungarian's to evant, bift that the Ship lay immoveable within a League and

half of the Island; when his Companions feeing fo ftrange a Boat float upon the Waters, imagined they faw a Spectre, and were not a little ftartled at the refolution of the man, who durft hazard himfelf upon that Element in three boards flightly nailed together, though he had no confidence to find or be received by those who had so lately sentenced him to death. Accordingly it was put to the question whether he should be received or not; tome would have the Sentence put in execution, but at last mercy prevailed, and he was taken aboard, and came afterwards to Holland; where

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he lived in the Town of Horn, and related to many how miraculously God had delivered him. 2. The French King Charles the Eighth, through niftlmorld, the weakness of Puer de Medices in his Govern-\$1.2. 6. 22. ment, had reduced the City of Florence unto fuch hard terms, that he had the Gates of it fet open to Hist. Cofm. him, he entred it (not professing himself friend or foe to the Effate) in a triumphant manner, him De Serres felf and his Horfe armed with his Lance upon his hist. France, thigh. Many Infolences were committed by the French, fo that the Citizens were driven to prepare to fight for their Liberty. Charles propounds intolerable Conditions, demanding high funums of money, and the absolute Rule of the State as by right of Conquest, he having entred armed into it. But Peter Caponi a principal Citizen, catching thefe Articles from the King's Secretary, and tearing them before his face, bad him found his Trumpets, and they would ring their Bells. Which bold and refolute words made the French better to bethink themselves; and came readily to this Agreement, that for forty thouland pounds, and not half that money to be paid in hand, Charles should not only depart in peace, but restore whatever he had of their Dominion, and continue their affured friends

3. Henry Earl of Holfatia, firnamed Iron (be-100. means, before the frength being gotten into great fa-cant chiff, your with Edward the Third, King of England, Saxon. 1.3. by reason of his Valour was envied by the Cour-6.24-p.91. tiers; who one day (in the absence of the King) camerar. counfelled the Queen, that for as much as the Earl oper. Jubei- was preferred before all the English Nobility, the for can: 1. would make tryal whether he was fo nobly born as 1.22.9.118 he gave out, by cashing a Lyon to be let loofe upon him, faying that the Lyon would not fo much as touch *Harry* if he was Noble indeed. They got leave of the Queen to make this Tryal upon the Earl. He was used to rife before day, and to walk in the base Court of the Castle, to take the fresh Air of the morning. The Lyon was let loofe in the night; and the Earl having a night Gown caft over his Shirt, with his Girdle and Sword, and fo toming down the Stairs into the Court, met there with the Lyon, briftling his hair and roaring; he nothing aftonished, faid with a stout voice, Stand, fland you Dog. At these words the Lyon couched at his feet, to the great amazement of the Courtiers, who looked out of their holes to behold the iffue of this bufinefs. The Earl laid hold of the Lyon, and thut him within his Cage, he left his Night-cap upon the Lyon's back, and to came forth without fo much as looking behind him. Now, faid the Earl (calling to them that looked out at the Windows) let him amongly you all that flandeth most upon his Pedigres, go and facts my Might-cap; but they ashamed, withdrew themselves.

4. In the Court of Matthias King of Hungary, there was a Polonian Soldier in the King's Pay,

wraftle, or skirmish with the Sword or Pike, Saxon. l. 3 wherein he had always the better. One day as he 6.24. 2.91 stood by a great Iron Cage in which a Lyon was Lon. Total? kept, the greatest and fiercest that had been seen of p. 577. a long time, he began to fay to those that were in Camera. his company, Which of you dures to take a piece of open substitute to take a piece of open substi flesh out of this Lyon's throat when he is angry: None acressing the flesh out of this Lyon's throat when he is angry: None acresing to take it in hand; You shall fee, added the Polonian, the proof of my Speech. All that day following the Lyon had not any meat given him, the next day they threw him the fore Quarters of a Sheep; the Lyon begins to grunt, to couch down at his Prey, and to eat greedily: Herewith the Polonian enters; and locking the Lyon betwixt his legs, gives him a blow with his fift upon the Jaw, crying bah, you Deg, give me the flesh. The Lyon amazed at fuch a bold voice, let go his hold, shewing no other Countenance, but casting his eye after the Polonian that carried the flesh away.

5. The City of Rome being taken by the Gauls, Plat.P.m.i. and those that fled to the Capitol besieged; in this in Capitols diffress some of the Romans that were fled to Vci- 2. 141. entum brought that fame Camillus, whom before Liv. hig. they had ungratefully forced into Exile, to take 1.5. P. 162. upon him the Supreme Command. He answered, zon. donalthat while those in the Capitol were safe, he took tonic 2,002, them for his Country, and should obey their Commands with all readiness, but should not obtrude himself upon them against their will. But all the difficulty was to fend to them that were inclosed in the Capitol; by the way of the City it was impos-fible, as being full of Enemies. But amough the young men of Acdes, where Camillus then was, there was one Pontius Cominius, of a mean Birth, but defirous of Glory and Honour, who offered himself to this piece of service. He took no Letters to them, left, being taken, the defign should be betrayed to the Enemy: But in meat habit, and pieces of Cork under it, he performed part of his ourney by day-light; as foon as it grew dark, being near the City, because the Bridge was kept by the Enemy he could not that way pass the River; with his light Garment, therefore, bound about his head, and bearing up himfelf upon his Cork, he fwam over the River; and perceiving by the fire and noise that the Guards were awake, he fhunn'd them, and came to the Carmental Gate; there all was filent, and the Capitoline Hill was most steep, and hard to ascend: By this way he climbs up, and at last came to the Sentinels that watched upon the Walls; he falutes them, and tells them who he was. He was taken up, led to the Magistrates, acquaints them with all his business: They presently create Camillus Dictator, and by the fame way difmits Postiss; who with the fame wonderful difficulty escaped the Enemy as before, and came fafe to Camillus, and Camillus to the fafety of his Countrey-

6. In the Reign of Than King of China, there Alvares. was a Colao, an Officer not unlike that of our Duke, Sound, hift. who having been Tutor to the King, was very po-1.6, 22, p. werful with him, and to preferve himself in his 109, 110. Grace and Favour, fludied more to fpeak what would please the King, then to tell him the truth for the good of his Estate. The Chineses forbare not to speak of it amongst themselves, and to tax the flattery of this Colon; once fome Captains of the Guard were diffcouring this Point at the Palace, when one of them being a little warmed with the Difcourfe, fecretly withdrew himfelf, went into the Hall where the King was, and kneeling who boafted much of his valour, and who in a braid down upon his knees before him; the King asked

what he would have? Leave, faid he, to ent off the bend of a flattering Subject. And who is that, faild the King? Such a one who ft ands there, replied the other. The King in a rage; What, faid he, againft my Mafter durest thoute propound this, and in my gamps my reagress an ep tronto proposition and Prefence too? Take him away, and firike off his head. When they began to lay hands upon him, he caught hold of a wooden balanfter; and as there were many pulling of him, and he holding with a great deal of flrength, it brake: by this time the King's heat was over; he commands they should let him go, and gave order that the balanter should be mend ed, and that they flould not make a new one, that it might remain a witness of the Fact, and a memorial of a Subject, that was not afraid to advise his King, what he ought to do.

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the Mode. 7. Photion the Albenian was a man that stood Live 7-15 with numoveable conftancy against the Multitude, the Nobles, Fortune and Death it felf. There was once an Oracle recited at Athens; viz. that there was amongst them one single man that ever dislented from the agreeing opinions of all the reft. All ted from the agreeing opinions of all the reft. All the people were entaged, and enquired after that man. Now, pray, find Photion, Jurceale your coquirry, Lunthe man you feek for; for not one thing of all that you do did ever pleafe me.

8. In a Parliament at Salisbury, in the twenty

litth year of King Edward the First, the King requires certain of his Lords to go to the Wars in Gafeoigne, which needed a prefent Supply, by rea-tion of the death of his Brother Edmund; but all the Lords made excuses each for themselves: thould either go, or he would give their Lands to others that would. Upon this Humphry Bohine, Earl of Hereford, High Constable; and Robert Bigod Earl of Norfolk, Marshal of England, made their Declaration, that if the King went in Perton they would attend him, otherwise not: which ton they would attend min, otherwise hot: which Anfwer offended the King more; and being urged again, the Earl Marthal protefted he would willingly go thither with the King, and march before lingly go thither with the King, and march before lingly go thither with the King, and march before him in the Van guard, as by right of Inheritance he ought to do. But the King told him plainly he should go with any other, though he went not him-

Division: 9. Avidim being General of the Army, when a mad, 1.3, part of the Auxiliaries without his privity had from three thousand of the Sarmatians upon the Banks of the Danubius, and returned with a mighty Spoil; the Centurions expecting mighty Rewards, for that with fo finall Forces they had overthrown to great a number; but he commanded them to be icized, and crucityed. For, faid he, it might have fallen out that by a finden cruption of the tenuny from some Ambush, the whole Army might have been hazarded. But upon this Order of his a Sedition arose in the Army, when he straight goes forth into the midst of the Mutineers unarmed, and without any Life-Guard; where unappalled, he spake in this manner: Kill me if you dire, and he spake in this manner: Kill me if you dire, and he spake in spanner is the spanner in the grew quiet, and willingly submitted themselves to Discipline; which thing not only preserved the Romans themselves in obedience, but struck such an awe into the Barbarians, that they fent Ambaffadors to chaoning to grant them Peace for an hun-

dred years; for they were aftonished above meafure to find fuch Authority in Military Laws, as that by the Judgment of the Roman General even they were condemned to die, who had gloriously (though unlawfully) overcome.

10. Alexander the Great being in Cilicia, was Platin Adetained with a violent Diffcale; lo that when all transle pother Physicians despaired of his health, Philip the 675 Acarnanian brought him a potion, and told him if Val. Max. he hoped to live he must take that. Alexander 1.3. c. 8. p. had newly received Letters from Parmenio, wherein he advised him to repose no trust in Philip, for Q. Cartius he was bribed to destroy him by Darius with a mighty Summ of Gold. Alexander held the Letters in the one hand, took the Potion in the other, and having supped it off, shewed Philip the Conand having supped it oll, shewed Philip the Control Their vol. tents of them; who, though incenfed at the slander cast upon him, yet advised Alexander to con- 119. fide in his Art; and indeed he recovered him.

had his Forces and Camp at Legostration, Life month had his Forces and Camp at Legostrate, and was compalled about with a luge number of Confederal 110, 111. rated Enemies, yet would he not fight, whether because some Forces he expected were not yet come, or that he forefaw a fafe and unbloody Vidory: In the mean trace the Enemy, that abounded with great Guns, thundered amongft his Tents in fuch manner, that fix thousand great Shot was numbred in one day; fo that the Tents were every where boared through, the Emperor's own Tent elcaped not the fury of the Guns; men were killed at his back, on each fide of him, and yet the Whereupon the King in great rage threatned they | Emperor changed not his place, no nor his carriage, nor his Countenance. And when his Friends entreated him that he would fpare himfelf, and all them in him; finiling, he bad them be of good courage, for no Emperor was ever killed with a great Gun. Thefe things are short in the relation, but so mighty to consider of, as to deserve the me-

12. In the Reign of King Henry the Third was Ball, Chrot. Simon Monford Earl of Leicefter; a man of fo an 133-dacions a Spirit that he gave King Henry the lye to his face, and that in the prefence of all his thould go with any other, though he went not mustiful in person. I am not fo bound, said the Earl, notiber will I take that fourney without you. The King twore, By God, Sir Earl, you full go or hang. And I swear by the stone O.ah, said the Earl, that I will neither go nor hang; and so departed without gone and Lightning, he commanded to be set on will neither go nor hang; and so departed without gone at the next stairs, which happened to be at Shore at the next stairs, which happened to be at Shore at the next stairs, which happened to be at Shore at the next stairs, which happened to be at Shore at the next stairs, which happened to be at Shore at the next stairs, which happened to be at Shore at the next stairs. Durham-house, where Montford then lay; who coming down to meet the King, and perceiving him fomewhat frighted with the Thunder, faid num tomewnat trigued with the I timides, that mut him; Tour Majefty need not fear the Thunder, the danger is now paff. No Montford, faid the King, I fear not the Thunder formed as I do thee.

3. Addolme King of Scots belieging Abroick squaship.

Caftle, an Englith Knight marmed, only having a 2. 440-light Spear in his hand, on the end of which he bare the Keys of the Caftle, came riding into the Camp.; where being brought to the King, conching his Spear as though he intended to prefent him with the Keys, ran him into his left eye, left him dead; hence fome fay came the name Pierceye: the Knight by the swiftness of his Horse escaped.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of the immoveable Constancy of Some persons.

This admirable Vertue is to the Soul as the Balaft to the Ship, it keeps it fleady and preant to the ship, it keeps it ready and pre-ferves it from fluctuation and uncertainty, at fuch times as any tempest of adverfity shall affault it. It holds the middle place betwixt levity and obstinacy of the Mild, and being now to give fome examples thereof, let none be displeased that I make choice of one of the other Sex to begin with, feeing a more illustrious one is not very easily to be met with.

olear, voya- 1. The Baron de Raymond having married the ges and the Daughter of an English Gentleman called William vals of two Barolley, foon after to comply with the great Duke bishalors. I. of Moscovy, he changed his Religion: Now the Law of the Country is, that if in a family the Husband or Wife be of theirs, the rest shall be inforced to profess it, so that by this Law his Wife was to follow his example: Her Husband first used all the mild means imaginable, but finding fo great a con-flancy on the other fide, was forced to recur to the Authority of the great Duke and Patriarch. Thefe praying him rather to take away her life, than to force her to a belief the was not fatisfied of in her Conscience. The Father used the same submission but the Patriarch puthim off with Kicks, told him whether she would or no. Accordingly she was dragg'd to a Brook where the was rebaptiz'd, notwithstanding her protestations she made against it, when they plunged her in the water she drew in along with her one of the Religious Women, when they would oblige her to detelt her former Religithe might profess the Protestant Religion, but that from her, and the with a little Daughter was fent | all kind of fears. years amongst the Nans, in all which time she was not fuffered to speak with any, and but once (by the means of a German) heard of her friends. The Patriarch dying the got out of the Man and the set out of t Patriarch dying the got out of the Monastery, and his Succellor allowed her Liberty of Confedence at Being in the prefere of Antonius, he was by him her own house, and to give and receive visits: I of asked how he should deal with him? Canse, faid her own house, and to give and receive visits: I of ten vilited this virtuous Lady in this condition, and he, my Throat to be cut, for neither by the obligations have heard that the dyed fome two years fince, conitant in her Religion to the laft gaip. I may add, that her Father William Burnfley dyed in England not long fince, aged one hundred twenty fix years, after he had married a fecond Wife at one hundred: The

former Hiftory commenced Anno Dom. 1636.

Plut. pard. 2. Tarquinius the Son of Demaratus, in the Sair Vafiteda bine War had vowed a Temple to Jupiter Capitolinius Tarquinius Superbus the Son of him that had vowed it, built it but dedicated it not, as being expelled Rome before it was perfectly finished. Poplicola one of the Confuls, had a great defire to dedicate this Temple, but the dedication thereof fell to M. Horning his Colleague in the Confulfhip: All were | perfusions with threats of exile and torments ,

affembled in the Capitol for this purpose, Horatins had commanded filence, other Rites were performed, and now (as the cuftom is) holding a Post in his hands, he was beginning to speak the words of dedication, when M the brother of Poplicola who had long waited at the door for this occasion, spake aloud, Conful, thy Son is dead of a Difease in the Army. The Affiltants were perplexed at this news, but Horatin not moved in the leaft; Difpose then, said he, of his Carcas as you please, I shall not mount at this time: and so performed the rest of his dedication. His news was not true, but merely feigned by Marcus to divert Horatius from the Dedication in favour of his Brother: But however the constancy of the man is memorable, whether he in a mo-ment differend the fraud, or whether though he believed it yet was unmoved.

Pomponius a Knight of Rome was in the Army Fulgofiex.t. of Lucullus against Mathridates, where (upon some 33.689, engagement) he was forely wounded and made a 420. prisoner, being brought into the presence of that King, he was asked by him whether when he had taken care for the cure of his wounds he would be his friend? Pomponius with the constancy worthy of a Roman replyed; That if he would be a friend to the people of Rome he would then be his, otherwise not.

4. Sylla had feized upon the City of Rome, had Val. Max. 1. driven out his enemies thence, and being in Arms 3.6.8. p.91. had called the Senate tog: ther for this purpofe, that by them he might speedly have *C. Marins* adjudg. offered her at first great advantages, but she though but slitten years of age, (and the handsomets Stranger in the Country) cast her self at the Dukes feet, no man amongst them sound, who had the courage no man amongst them found, who had the courage to oppose him in this matter; only Q. Scavola the Augur being asked his opinion herein, would not declare his affent with the reft. And when Syllie began to threaten him in a terrible manner; Though that she was to be treated as a Child, and baptized | faid he, you shew me all these armed Troops wherewith you have surrounded this Court, and though you threaten ne with death it felf, yet shall you never bring it to pass that to save a little old blood, I should judge Maxius an enemy, by whom this City and all Italy it felf hath been preferved.

5. It was the faying of Xantippe concerning So-Allangen, erates her Husband, that although there were a highly of the on the spit in their faces, and would never abjure.

After her Baptifin she was sent to Stuaths where her thousand, perturbations in the Common-Wealth, p.237. Husband was Governour, where the flaid the three yet did Socrates always appear with the fame manyears of his Government: Those expired he relief of countenance, both going ont and returning turned to Mosco and there dyed, the then thought into his house: For he had a mind equally prepared for all things, and fo well and moderately compowould not be permitted, her two Sons were taken fed, that it was far remote from grief and above

> my, taken prisoner and carried to Alexandria. of saving my life, nor by the punishment of any kind of death, can I ever be brought to cease from being Castars Soldier, and begin to be thine. But by how much the greater constancy he shewed a contempt of life, by fo much the more cally did he obtain it, for Antonius in the admiration of his vertue, preferved

7. Modestus the Deputy of Valens the Emperour, no. Computs fought to draw S. Bafil, after many other Bishops, Samp. 103. into the herefie of Arrius, he attempted it first with careffes, and all the fugar'd words that might be expected from one that was not uneloquent: Difappointed in his first essay, he reinforced his former

tacter of the man: Firmior oft quam ut verbis, prastantior quam in minis, fortior quam in blanditiis vin-ci possi. That is, he is so solid that words cannot overcome him, fo refolute that threats cannot move him, and fo ftrong, that Allurements cannot alter him.

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S. Dion the Son of Hyparinus, and Scholar of bift. 3.5.4. Pluo, was bufied in the difpatch of publick affairs, when it was told him that one of his Sons was fallen out of the window into the Court-Yard, and was dead of the fall. Dion feemed to be nothing moved herewith, but with great constancy continued in the difpatch of what he was about.

9. Anigonus the fecond, beheld when his Son big.d.3.c.5. was born dead upon the floulders of some Soldiers that had thus brought him from the Battle, he looked upon him without change of countenance, or fhedding a tear, and having praifed him that he dyed like a brave Soldier and a valiant man, he commanded to bury him.

10. When the aged Polycarpus was urged to be the Re-loft is cert, reproach Chrift, he tells the pro-Conful Herod, that fourfcore and fix years he had ferved him, Saviour: And being threatned on with fire if he that it was his ignorance that made him expect it, as admirable virtues. For, faid he, if you know not who I am, hear me telbraye Bishop cryes out to let him alone as he was, for that God who had enabled him to endure the fire, would enable him also without any chains of theirs to fland unmoved in the midft of flames: fo with his hands behind him unftirred he took his

Crown. 11. Valens an Arrian Emperour, coming to the Gishost b. City of Edeffst, perceived that the Christians did keep their Affemblies in the fields, (for their Churches were demolifhed) whereat he was fo enraged that he gave the Prefident Methodius a box on the car, for fuffering fuch their meetings: commanding him to take along with him a cohort of Soldiers, and to fcourge with Rods and knock down with Clubs as many as he flould find of them, This his order being divulged, there was a Christian woman who with her Child in her Arms, ran with all tipced towards the place, and was got amongst the ranks of those Soldiers that were sent our against the Christians, and being by them asked whither the went and what the would have? She told them that the made fuch halt, left the and her little Infant should come too late, to be partakers of the Crown of Christ amongst the rest of those that were to suffer. When the Emperour heard this he was confounded, defifted from his enterprize, and turned all his fury against the Priefts and Clergy.

12. Heavy Prince of Saxony, when his Brother may 248. George fent to him that if he would forfake his faith and turn Papift, he would leave him his Heir. But he made him this answer, Rather than I, will do for and deny my Saviour Jefus Christ, I and my Kate each of us with a ft. ff in one hand, will beg our bread out of his Countryes.

13. Quintus Metellus Numidicus, when he per-3.63. pg: ceived whereunto the dangerous endeavours of Saof what mischievous consequence they would prove roufly opposed, rather than he would fusier the of Scipio.

yea and death it felf, but finding all these equally I haw he proposed to pass by his Suffrage, he chose in vain, he returned to his Lord with this charles to go into banishment. What greater constancy can there be than that of this man, who rather than to confent to a hurtful law, would be forced from his Country, wherein he had attained to the principal dignity and honour.

### CHAP. XXXIX.

Of the great Confidence of Some men in themfelves.

His manner of confident behaviour, if founded in extraordinary military skill and vertue, in an uncommon integrity and uncorruptness of manners, or fome special improvement and proficiency in learning, for the most part hath an happy event, 'tis far otherwife when it proceeds from and never was harmed by him, with what confcience then could be blafphene his King that was his an humour of immoderate boldness or impudent boafting. If these that follow had unwonted and would not fivear by Cefurs fortune, he tells him unufual fuccess, it was because they were men of

1. The Roman Army in Spain was oppreffed, Pal.Max. t. ling you that I am a Christian. And when at the fire they would have fashed him to the Stake, the forces, all the Nations of that Province had embraced the friendship of the Carthaginians, and there was now no commander of ours, that dared to undertake in an affair of that desperation, when P. Scipe at that time but twenty four years of age, stepped up and promised that he would go, which confidence of his gave hopes to the people of Rome both of fafety and victory. The fame confidence he used in Spain, for when he belieged the Town of Badia, and that feveral perfons food before his Tribunal, he adjourned to a house within the Walls of the City, commanding them to make their appearance there upon the next day. Soon after he took the City, and at the time and in the place afcending his Tribunal he did them Juftice. With the same considence, though forbidden by the Senate, he passed out of Sicily, into Affrica, and when there having taken some Spyes that Hanmbal had fent into his Army, he neither punished them, nor enquired of the Forces or order of the Carthaginians, but leading them through all his Troops, he asked if they had feen as much as they defired, and to fent them away in fafety. Alfo when M. Nævisu Tribune of the People, (or as others fay the two Perilis) had accused him to the people; he came into the Forum with a great Retinue, and mounting the Desk he put a Triumphant Crown upon his Head, and thus fpake. This day ye Romans, I forced Carthage whose hopes were then too high, to stoop to your commands, and therefore it is but equal, that you with me should go to the Capitol to render thanks to the Gods. Glorious was the event of these words, for the whole Senate, and all the Order of Knights, and the Body of the Commons, accompanied him to the Residence of super. The Tribune must now deal with the people in their Absence, for he was deserted and left alone in the Forum, to travinus the Tribune of the people tended, and his great reproach, fo that to disguise his shame, he was forced to follow the rest unto the Capitol, to the Common-Wealth, unless they were vigo- and instead of an accuser, became the honourer

113.3.017-7. when C. Curatins Tribune of the People, canfed the Confuls to appear in prefence of the people, there he would have it enacted, that rouching the baying of Corn, and for the fending Legats to dispatch that Affair, they foodld propote it to the Sinate. P. Nafica apprehending this inconvenient he opposed it: whereat the people about him began to clamor, he on the other fide unappall'd, thus roundly took them up: I pray you Romans faid he, hold your tongues, for I my felf do better understand what is profitable for the Commonwealth, then any or all of you. At the hearing of these words, all the people, with a filence full of veneration, fliewed they had a greater respect unto his Autority, then they had unto their own food.

3. P. Furius Philus the Conful, when the Prolib.3.c.sp.7. vince of Spain fell to him by lot, and that Q. Metellus and Q. Pompeius both Confular Persons, and both his vehement enemies, had often upbraided him, with his going thither as a place he most desired to go to; he compelled them both to go with him as his Legares; A noble confidence this was, I had almost faid, some what rash too: that dared to have two fo tharphatreds fo near him, and to endure his enemies in fuch place about him, as was fcarce fafe to him had they been his friends.

4. L. Craffus, in his Confulthip, had the Province of Gallia fallento him by lot, whither when C. Carbo came (whose father he had condemn'd) as a fpy upon all his actions, he not only did not remove him thence as he might have done, but he alfo did affign him a place in his tribunal, nor did he take cognizance of any affair, but in his prefence and by his advice. So that fierce and vehement Carbo, got nothing by this Journey of his into Gallia; but only to understand, that his guilty Father had been fent into Exile, by the Sentence of a

most upright Person.

163, 179.7 Confidence, that in the War against Fyrrhm, when reputation of the most skilful and experienced the Carthaginium of their own accord fent one hun- Commander. It fell out that the Greeks being overdred and twenty Ships to Offia, as a Guard for the thrown by the Abenium, four hundred Spiritans Romans; the Senate then voted that Legats flould be fent to their Admiral to tell him that the Romans were wont tomake fach Wars, as they were able to their hands, and therefore belieged them in the manage with their own Forces; and that therefore be should return with his Navy. In like manner ty of the Weather, the Fortification of the Place, when after the Battle at Counce, the Roman strength and the Valour of the Defendants kept them from was almost exhausted, yet even at that time they dared to fend recruits to their Army in Spain. Hence it was, that the very place where the Eue- the buliness. Clean often contended with him about mies Camp was, (Hamibal being then at the Gates it, and at last grew to servent therein, that he oof Rome) was fold for no lefs, than if the Carthaginians had not been there. Thus to behave themielves in adverfity; what was it but to make Fortune (athamed of her former perfecutions) to return to their afliftance.

6. Hamibal was an Exile with Prufas King of 19.3 cp.q. Bythine and advifed the King to give Battle, when F28. Bythinia and advifed the King to give Battle, when the King told him, that the Entrails of the Sacrifeiged Linedemonians in his hands either dead or fice did not portend well at that time, ; And what, alive. Fortune favoured this boldness of his, and faid he, will thou rather give credit, to the Liver of . Culf, than to an old undexperienced Commander? If very difficultly to be compafied at all, that Clean you look upon the words they are fhort and con- brought to pass within the time he had designed; cife, but confidering the fenfe they are copious and Tull. For he therein laid before him at once the Defendants, he brought the reft Prifoners to Atwo Sp.iins taken from the Romans; the Forces of thens. Gaid and Ligaria reduced under his Power, a new Paffage made over the tops of the Alps; the Memotial of his Victory at the Lake Thrasimene; the Noble Monument of his Glorious Atchievements at Counts, the Policifion of Capua, and the endange- this time Aufilian made offer to his Citizens, that

2. There was a great fearcity and dearth at Rome | tring of all Italy it felf; all which, confidered, he could not bear that the Entrails of a finale Sacrifice should be preferred to the glory he had acquired by a long experience. And indeed for the exploration of warlike facrifices, and a right ellimation of Military Affairs; more was to be allowed to the breaft of Humibal, than to all the little fires, and all the Altars of Bubinia, Mars himfelf being the Judge.

7. Cefar being in difguife with three Servants en- Chambell tred a Brigandine, intending to crofs the Sea, but collectives, coming down the River to enter the Sea, it was fo 4-9-97. troubled and tempestuous that the Pilot not daring to pass further would have returned. Then Cofar discovered his Face, and faid, Fearnot, thou carriest Cafar and his Fortue.

8. Paracelfus was exceedingly tharp and vehe- Milch. Ament against the Followers of Galen, and looked Girm, miupon them in a manner as Perfons of no value at all: dic.p.35. So that some where he thus breaks out upon them, and at the fame time most highly applauds himself. Take you notice of this, faith he, that the very foolishof hair which grows upon the hinder part of my head (for he was fomewhat bald behind) knows more than you and all your Writers , and the Buckles upon my Shoos are more learned than your Mafters Galen and Avicenna; and this Beard of mine has more experience than all your Universities put together; and I am apprehensive of the very hour, wherein the Sows will dray you through the dirt. He histed at all the Ancients, not excepting Hippocrates, Galen and Ariftotle himfelf; and he boafted that they being exploded (who by the confent of fo many Ages hall been the Princes of Philosophy and Phylick) he was now come, who was a Philolopher according to the Light of Nature, and not the Dictates of men, and that in Physick he was the most absolute Monarch.

9. There were continual Contentions between this action of the liberty of the Majorithe and Charles on the Administration of the liberty of t Nicias and Cleon, in the Administration of the page 1. 5. These were also Examples of the Publick Commonwealth at Albers : but Nichts had the retired themselves mto the Island Stagged: The Athenians pullonately defired to have thefe men in being Mafters of their withes; all the fault was laid upon Nicius who had the Chief Command in penly faid, That if the Supreme Command in that expedition (hould be committed to him alone, he would render them a very good account of it in a short time. This Province was therefore decreed to Ciron alone, and fuch a marvellous confidence he had, that ar his departure from Athins he gave out, that within the that which Nicias an experienced Leader thought aud having feifed the Place, and flain fome of the

10. Agefilius King of Sparta was then in his Fulsof He. Youth, when to the terrour of all the Grecians, the lib. 2. 1.2.7. Fame went that the Perficus were refolved upon 2.4.2. the Invalion of Greece with a Mighty Army. At Cc 2

with a final Army, he would not only defend his Country but would also passover into Asia, and there obtain of the Perfiais a notable Victory, or ar leaft an honograble Peace. The Spartans conceiving good hope from this confidence of his, gave him the leading of ten thousand Souldiers well armed; with these Forces Agefilians went into Mis, overthrew the Perficus in Battle; whence being recalled by his Citizens, joyful and victorious he brought home his Army to incire, that he had loft very few of them.

11. Anigonis had newly taken upon him the registry. Name and Dignity of King of Mucdon, when it was told him that the People were openly difcontemed therewith, he conicious to himself of his manifold virtues, in the fight of the People, layd down his Crown and Scepter 5 then he recited the Heads of those things which he had performed with great Valour and Glory; after which he openly admonished them, that if they knew any man more worthy of the Kingdom than himfelf, that they should at their pleasure difpofe of Crown and Scepter to that Perfon. With this confidence of mind, he to moved the People, that all of them (of their own accord advited him to reallime the Kingdom, and befought him thereunto with most earnest entreaties; which yet he conflantly refused to do, till they had taken condign punishment of the Authors of the Se-

r departs. 12. Cuerthe Elder shewed no less considence, when 11 35 400 he moved for the Centorthip against his Competitots; for being got up into a Place whence he might be conveniently heard, he spake openly in these Yerms: That the mamees of the Romans stood in need of a floor and fevere, and not a faint bearted Physician: That hereupon fuch as were vitious, be-carfethey knew him, did show his Conforship, and gave their Votes to his Competitors , that they might have rome to book into , and correct their M. fearringes. Il the refere the Roman people, but any regard for Virin and detellation of Pice; if they defired the manners of Rome flould be reflored to their ancient frugality; they should then make choice of him and Valerius Flaccus to be their Cenfors. The People were moved with this Oration, and preferring him before others, voted him the Cenforship; which he administred with that integrity, that the People erected him a Statute in the Forton, with this Inscription; That Cato the Cenfor had merited the Honour of that State; far that by his prudence he had reduced the loofe mamers of the Romans, to their priftine Frugality and Virtue.

13. B.dth. war Coffee applied his mind to his Stu 1 Sept. 13. Bulharar Coffe applied his mind to his Stu-leggery, dies for fome time with great diligence at Bononics, thence he put himfelf upon the way towards Rome, thence he put himself upon the way towards Rome, and being asked why he would go to Rome? That (faid he) they may choose me Pope; and this he faid in good carneit, not long after he was made Cardinal by Alexander the Fifth, and fucceeded him in the Popedom by the name of John the Twenty CHAP, XL.

Of the Great Reverence shewed to Learning and Learned Men.

The finopolis was a Stoick Philotopher, and was Craff. half kept in the House of a Great Roman Lady; 2.759. The once called him aside, and used much Diffcourse with him concerning his Capacity, his Virtue and Worth; the resolved to bestow a great Office upon him, and what should it be, but to take charge of her Little Bitch, which was ready to Whelp. The inconfiderable rudeness of this Lady shews the then took more care of her Bitch, than the had formerly taken of her felf, and had Learned Men never met with more Worthy Patrons; the World (though never fo well inlightned by the Sun) had been but a wide Dungeon of uncomfortable darkness; but the best of it is, they have found fairer respects from the greatest of Princes, yea and the most barbarous Nations.

the most barbarous scattons.

1. I dwelt, faith Mortima Martinius, in the City Martini
of Venuts, in a fair Houfe; the City and People being believed. all in a unult, by reason of the Tartar's approach: p.284. Alfon as I understood it, I fixed over the fairest Gate the House, a Red Paper, very long and broad, with this Infeription upon it. Here dwells the European Doctor of the Divine Law ; libewife at the entrance of the greater Hall I fet out my greatest and fairest bound Books, to thefe I added my Mathematical Inftruments, Perspettive, and other Optick Glasses, and what elfe I thought might make the greatest thew; and withat I placed the Picture of our Saviour upon an Altar creeked for that purpose; by which fortunate Stratagem , I not only ofcaped the violence and plunder of the common Souldiers, but was invited and kindly entertained by the Tartarian Vice-Roy.

2. Alexander the Great having found amongst Lips.mon. the Spoils of King Durins, his Perfumier, or lib.t.cap.d. Casemer of fivest Ointments, richly embelished plin, library with Gold, coffly Pearls, and Precious Stones; cap.29. p. when his Friends about him flewed him many uses 171. that curions Cabinet might be put to: It shall Louier, ferve, faid he, for a Cofe for Homer's Works: also 201. in the forcing and Saccage of the City of Thebes, sabell. Ex. he gave express commandment, that the Dwelling lib.7.c.49.5. House, and the whole Family of *Pindurus* the Poet 1838, thould be spared; he caused also the City where 119100011. Ariffork his Mafter had been born to be rebuilt, and feeing a Mellenger coming to him with a chearful countenance, as one that brought him good News: What, faid he, canst thou tell me that Homer is alive

3. Dionyfius the Tyrant though otherwife Plin. lib. 7. 3. Disonylus the Tyraint though otherwise proud and cruel, being advertized of the coming 62730 p. of Plan, that great Philotopher: fent out a flip to solin.exp. meet him adorned with goodly streamers: and 7.9.197. himself mounted a chariot drawn with four white Sabell. Ex. horses, gave him the reception of a great King, at lib. 7.6.19.5. the Haven where he difembarked and came on p.388.

4. Pampey the Great, after he had ended the Plin. 115.7. War with Mithrid aes, went to visit Posidonius that cap.30. ?. Renowed Professor of Learning, and when he Solin.642. came to his houle, gave fraight Commandment to 7,9,197. his Lictours that they found not (after their sibilities) usual manner with all others) rap at the door. Ib.q.cap.5. This Great Warrior to whom, both the Eaft and §39%. West parts of the World had submitted:

Chap 40.

Zuing.

1.1.6.8.

Plinds, 5. The Kings of Egypt and Micedon gave a 630.9.172 fingular tellimony, how much they honoured Menander the Comical Poet, in that they fent Emballadors for him; and a Fleet to walt him for his more fecurity: though he more effeemed of his private fludies, then all the honours defigned for him, by the bounty and favour of these great Princes.

6. In the first Publick Library that ever was Plinder. (3) 19.172 erected in Rome, there was also set up the Statue of M. Varro that Learned man; and for his greater Honor, it was alto done while he himfelf was yet

7. Pomponius faith in his fourth book of the Pandetts; By reason of the desire I have to learn, (which to this feventy and eight year of mine age, I have ever looked upon as the best account to defire to live, ) I ammindful of this fentence, which is faid to be one of juli one; Though I had one foot in the grave, yer should I have a defire to learn fomething.

8. Chandins Cefar craz'd the name of a Greek Zwing. col. 1.6.1.4.39. Prince, out of the Roll of the Judges, because he understood not the Latine Language, and fent him to travel.

Lighmonit. 9. Solon the Abenian, travelled as far as Fthing, I am grown old. About the time of his death, when he lay languishing upon his bed, he raifed up his head to hearken to fome friends of his difcourfing at his bed fide, and when they asked him to what purpose, he did so? he

10. Theodofius the younger, continually turn'd Ligforouit. over the Greek, and Latine Historians; and that | time after, nor without much entreaty. with fuch eagerness, that whereas he spent the day in Civil and Military affairs; he fet apart the night for the Lecture of them, and that neither as oft as there was any want.

Lighmonic. 11. The Greek Emperor Leo, was exceeding bountiful to Learned Men, and when once an Eunuch of his told him, that fuch expences were fit test to be made upon his men of War. I would faid he it might come to pais in my time, that the Salaries of the Soldiers might be fpent upon the times every Library, throughout the Empire, and ten times every year to be transcribed at the publick Profellors of the Liberal Arts.

lipfmon't. 12. Alphanfus that great King of Naples was Licap. wont to fay, he had rather fuffer the loss of his Kingdoms (and he had feven) then the leaft part of his Learning: nor did he love it only in himfelf, but others, it isto this King that we are indebted, for Liurenius Valla, Anomus Panormitamus, Bartholomeus Faccius, Georgius Trapezuntius, Joannes Aurisp., Jevianus Pontanus, and a considera ble number of Juniorsto them: He fet up Univerfities and erected or adorned Libraries up and down in his Kingdoms, and a choice book was to him the most acceptable prefent of all other: In his Enfigus he carried Pourtray'd an Open Book, importing that knowledge drawn from thence became Princes, when he heard the King of Spain should fay, that Learning was below Princes he

veil'd as it were the *Roman fafices*, and the Enfaid angrily; it was the voice of an Ox and not a figure of his Authority, before the door of this Philader. As for himfelf, he read Cefar and Livy with great diligence; he translated the Epistles of Seneca into Spanish with his own hand; fo conversant in the Sacred Writings, that he faid he had read over the Old and New Testament with their gloffes fourteen times: all this he did being stricken in years; for he was fifty before he intermedled with studies, his improvement therein having been neglected in his younger time, and yet we may fay of this Prince, how great a man was he both at home and abroad? a greater both in virtue and fortune, Europe hath not feen.

13. The Emperor Charles the fifth, being at Lipsmonit. Genoa; was entertained with an Oration in Latin, 1.1.6.8. and when he found that he could not fully com- p.127. prehend the fense of it, with a fad countenance he made this ingenuous confession, that he now underwent the punishment, of his youthful negligence, and that his Master Hadrianus was but too true a Prophet, when he told him (as he often had) that one day he would furely repent it: Paulus Jovius who was then prefent, and an ear witness, hath related thus much of that great Prince.

14. It is reported of Mandalene Queen of France, But Mei. and wife to Lowis the Eleventh by birth a Scottish par. 3.9 1. Woman, that walking forth in an Evening, with 1,352. her Ladies, the efpied M. Alants one of the Kings Sphine. 15. Chaplains: an old hard favored man, lying fall p.534,535. eypi, Cyprus, nay furvey'd all Afr.i, and this for no affeep in an Arbor, the went to him, and kiffed gyp, Gyras, has turvey of an april, another real of the real of th unto, but the Divine beauty of his foul.

15. The Great Theodofius used frequently to fix Chambifl. by his Children, Arcadius and Honorius, whilest collecent. Arsenius taught them: he commanded them to 3.2.82. give their Mafter the same respects as they would gave that Noble answer, that I may die the more unto himself, and surprizing them once sitting and Arfenius standing he took from them their Princely Robes, and restored them not till along

16. Marcus Aurelius shewed great piety and chambig; respect to his teachers and instructers: he made collett.cent. Proculus Proconful, and took Junus Rusticus with 34.83. himfelf might be diffurbed in his reading, nor any him, in all his expeditions, advited with him in of his servants constrained to watch with him: he all his publick and private business, saluted him caufed a Candleftick to be made with that artifice, as to fipply the light with oyl, of its own accord, cond time Conful, and after his death, obtained of the Senate publickly to erect his Statue.

17. Claudins Tacitus the Emperor a great fa- spied.bift. vourer of Learned Men, commanded the works of 2250. Tacitus the Historian to be carefully preserved in times every year to be transcribed at the publick cost; notwithstanding which many of his works

CHAP.

Of the exceeding intentness of some Studies.

He Greek Writers extol to the heavens the Gallantry of one Cynagirus an Athenian; who in the famous battel at Salamine against the Perfians, laid hold upon one of their Ships with his right hand, and that cut off, with his left, when that also was lost he endeavoured to retain it with his teeth: No less is the constancy of these illustrious persons to be wondred at, some of whom no confideration whatfoever, unless the indiffeentable laws of necessity or death it felf could be able to divorce from their dear studies.

clarks mir.

1. Thus ms tells of a Countryman of his called francifeus Vieta, a very learned man, who was to bent upon his fludies, that fometimes for three days together he would fit close at ir, fine cibo & fomno, nisi quem cubito innixus, nec se loco movens capiebat. Without meat or fleep, more than what for mere necessity of nature, he took leaning on his Elbow,

without moving out of his place.

2. Dr. Reynolds when the Heads of the Univer-6.82.6.358. fity of Oxford came to vifit him in his last fickness: which he had contracted merely by his exceeding pains in his studies, (whereby he brought his wi

thered body to be a very Sckeleton) they earnest-ly perswaded him that he would not (perdere subfantiam propter accidentia) loofe his life for learning, he with a finile answered out of the Poet,

Nec propter vitam vivendi perdere causas,

Nor to fave life lofe that for which I live.

3. Charephon the familiar Friend of Socrates, was zuing, The 3. Charephon the lamintal The was grown pale ur, vol. 4.1. firnamed Nyiteris, for that he was grown pale ur, vol. 4.1. firnamed Nyiteris, for that he was grown pale with nocturnal Lucubrations, and was fo exceedingly emaciated and made lean thereby.

4. Thomas Aquinas fitting at Dinner with Philip,
24 the or (as Campanas faith) with Lewis King of France,
217, vol. 1.d. was on the fudden fo transported in his mind, that Fulgof 1.8. he struck the board with his hand and cryed out, ruigo, i.e. the truck the board with his hand and dived only adverfus Minichess conclusion off; The Moniches are confued. At which when the King admired; Thomas blushing, befought his pardon, faying: That an Argument was just then come into his mind; by which he could utterly overthrow the opinion of the Manichees.

5. Bernardus Abbot of Claravalla, had made a zaing. The dayes journey by the fide of the Lake Laufanna, arr. vol. 1.1. and now at Sun letting being come to his inne, and

Vid. Mix.l. 6. Archimedes who by his tractimes and various fit was to be supported by it for want of it, his weary eyes when closures, had much and long impeded the victory furprifed by it for want of it, his weary eyes when closures, had much and long impeded the victory furprifed by 225. of M. Marcellus in the Siege of Syracufe, when fing and falling by reason of his overwatching, he still the City was taken, was describing Mathematical held to their work, and compelled to wait upon figures upon the earth, fo intent upon them both with his eye and mind, that when a Soldier who

drawn Sword and asked him who he was? He (out of an earnest defire, to preserve his figure entire which he had drawn in the Dust) told not his name, but only defired him not to break and interrupt his Circle: The Soldier conceiving himself scorn'd, the exceeding intentness of some ran him through, and so consounded the draught men upon their Meditations and and lineaments of his Art with his own blood. He loft his life by not minding to tell his name, for Marcellus had given special order for his safety-

7. I remember I have often heard it from Joseph Heinsti orat. Scalivers own mouth, that he being then at Paris, orat. 1.9.4. when the horrible Butchery and Mallacre was there, fate fo intent upon the fludy of the Hebrew tongue, that he did not so much as hear the clashing of Arms, the cryes of Children; the lamentations of Women, nor the Clamours or Groans of

8. St. Augustine had retired himself into a foli- Sabell. Ex.l. tary place, and was there fate down with his mind 2.6.6. p.86. wholly intent upon divine meditations, concerning the mystery of the facred Trinity, when a poor woman (desirous to consult him upon a weighty matter) prefented her felf before him; but he took no notice of her; the woman fpake to him, but neither yet did he observe her: upon which but neither yet did he observe her: upon which the woman departs, angry both with the Bishop and her self, supposing that it was her poverty that had occasioned him to treat her with such neglect. Alterwards, being at Church where he preached, she was wrap'd up in Spirit; and in a kind of Trance she thought she heard St. Austin disconting concerning the Trinity; and was informed by a private voice, that she was not reglected as the private voice, that she was not neglected, as she thought, by the humble Bishop, but not observed by him at all, who was otherwise busied: upon which she went again to him, and was resolved by him according to her defire.

o. Thomas Aquinas was fo very intent upon his sabili. Ex.l. meditations and in his readings, that he law not 2.1.7. p.91. meditations and in his readings, that he have not a fuch as frood before him, he heard not the voices of fuch as fpake to him, to that the Corporeal Senfes feemed to have relinquished their proper Offices to attend upon the Soul, or at the leaft were

fices to attend upon the Soul, or at the leaft were not able to perform them, when the Soul was determined to be throughly employed.

10. Mr. John Gregory of Christs-Church, by the problem of that Friend and Chamber-fellow of his, and death, who hath published a short account of his life and depth death, did study sixteen of every twenty four hours for divers years together, and that with so much appetite and delight, as that he needed not the cure of Aristotle's drowlines to awake him.

11, Sir John Testrey was born in Sussex, and so prosited in the study of our Minicipal Laws, that prosited in the study of our Minicipal Laws, that prosited in the study of our Minicipal Laws, that he was preferred secondary Judge of the Common Pleas, and thence advanced by Queen Elizabeth in Mechalmas Term the nineteenth of her Reign,

in Michalmas Term the nineteenth of her Reign, to be Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, which place he discharged for the term of two years to his great commendation. This was he who was hearing the Fryers that accompanied him, difcour-fing amonglt themfelves of the Lake, he asked where that Lake was? When he heard he won-the that Lake was? When he heard he won-the that Lake was? When he heard he wondred, professing that he had not so much as seen it, tem nothing studies vindicat, non vacest some sed sucbeing all the time of his Journey so intent upon his meditations.

6. Archimedes who by his Machines and various be devoted to study, he had no lessue to study but when

with his eye and mind, that when a Soldier who had broke into the house, came to him with his addicted to his meditations, that he unwillingly 117,118.

Chap. 42. Pen of great Learning and lingular skill in the Tongues. 119 gave way to that necessary repose, which nature called upon him for, and therefore to repress the ascent of vapours, and thereby to hinder his being

overtaken with fleep, he used sometimes to apply a vellel of hot oyl to his Stomach, and when he flept he would hold a brazen Ball in his hand over a Bafin, that fo when the Ball should fall down into it,

he might again be awaked by the noise of it.

13. Calliftus the third hath this as part of his tis portific character, fet down by the Pen of Platins, that he was sparing in his diet, of singular modesty in his speech, of easie access, and that although he was arrived to fourfcore years of Age, yet even then he remitted nothing of his ufual industry and constancy in his studies, but both read much himself, and had others who read to him when he had any time to spare, from the great weight of his af-

Metch. A.

14. Jacobus Milichius a German Physician, was dam in vit. fo enflamed with a passionate desire of Learning, form. Mid. that he would not spare himself even then when ill in respect of his health, and when old age began to grow upon him, when some of his friends would reprehend this over-cagerness of his, and his too reprehend this over-cagernels of his, and his too much attentiveness to his studies, his reply was that of Solon. γερδοκαδ' ἀιὰν πολλὰ διδαο κόρεινων, i.e. I grow old in learning many things. He was so careful and sparing after watd of his time, that no man could find him at his own house, but he was either reading or writing of fomething, or elfe (which was very rare with him) he was playing at Tables, a fport which he much delighted in after dinner. After Supper and in the Night he was at his Studies and Lucubrations; which was the rea-fon that he flept but little, and was also the cause of that disease which took away his life, for the over constant and the unseasonable intention of his mind in his studies, was doubtless the occasion of that affliction which he had in his Brain and Stomach, fo that he dyed of an Apoplexy, Nov. 10th.

Milds. A15. Jacobus Schegkius though he was blind many dam in vit. years together, had frequent fits of an Apoplexy, Garm. Med. was in extreme age, and found therein a deficiency of all his strength, yet could not he indulge himfelf in idleness, but continued then intent upon his thoughts and meditations, had one to read for him, and put forth most learned Commentaries was written of him by Bellarmin, upon the Topicks of Aristotle.

CHAP. XLII.

Of fuch Persons as were of choice Learning, and fingular skill in the Tongues.

VV Hen Basilim Amerbachim heard of the death of Theodorus Zuingerus, a German Physician, he sighed, and brake out in these words; Piget me vivere post tantum virum, cujus words, there were post tanum virum, custing magna suit Doctrina; sed exigua se cum Pietate conferature. It grieves me to live after so great a Person, whose Learning wis great; but if compared with his Piety, but small. The Piety of these Persons underwritten sor ought I know, was as great as their Learning: however, fince the Learning of most of them hath furvived them, we have the less reafon to be forry that we come after them.

1. Wonderful is that Character which Vives Habers. Agives of Budeus, himself being a man of eminer pol. 13.65. parts. France, saith he, never brought forth a sharparties. France, latefine, never brought forth a flow. 311-1220, per Wit, a more piercing Judgment; one of more extension, attending the first and greater Learning; nor in this Age. 4 decivit, Italy it felf. There is nothing written in Greek or Lat. Discussion, which be hath not read and examined. He was in both these Languages excellent; speaking both as read-dily. nothing was a them it. To fleaking both as read-dily nothing was a them it. To fleaking both as in both these Languages excellent; speaking both as readily, perhaps more, than the French, his Mather tongue. He would read out of a Greek Book in Latin, and out of a Latin one in Greek. Those things which we see so excellently written by him slowed from him extempore. He writes more easily both in Greek, and Latin, than the most skifful in those Languages understand. Nothing in those Tougues is so abstruse, which he hath not ransaked, and brought, at another Corberus, out of Darkues in Light. Insinte are the significations of Words, Figures, and Properties of Speech, which unknown to former Azes, but he only help of Buldans. unknown to former Azes, by the only help of Budwus, fludious men are now acquainted with: and these so great and admirable things he (without the direction of any Teacher) learned merely by his own industry. I speak nothing of his knowledge in the Laws; which being Jpean, varning of mis enowieage in the Laws; which veing in a mainer ruin'd, feem by him to have been reflored? Nothing of his Philosophy; whereof he hath given flich an Instance in his Books De Asse, which no man could compose without an assiduous conversation in the Books of all the Philosophers. He adds, that notwithstanding all this, he was continually conversant in Domeflick and State Affairs at home and abroad in Embaf-fies: and concludes all with that Diffich which Buchanan made of him.

Gallia quod Gracia est, quod Gracia barbaranon est. Utraque Budæo, debes utrumque suo.

That France is turn'd to Greece, that Greece is not turn'd rude. Both owe them both to thee, their dear great learned Bude.

2. Toftatus, Bishop of Abulum, at the age of Hilem. At two and twenty years (saith Possevine) attained pold. 3.6.6. the knowledge of all Arts and Sciences. For besides \$1.1, 2.27. Philosophy and Divinity, Canon and Civil Laws, History and the Mathematicks, he was well skill'd both in the Greek and Latin Tongues. So that it

Hic stupor est mundi, qui scibile discutit omne.

The Wonder of the World; for he Knows what soever known may be.

He was fo true a Student, and fo conftant in fitting to it, that with Didymus of Alexandria, he was thought to have had a body of Brass: and so much he wrote and published, that a part of the Epitaph engraved upon his Tomb was,

Prima natalis luci; folia omnia adaptans Nondum sic sucrit pagina trina satis.

The meanning is, that if we should allow three leaves to every day of his life from his very Birth, there would be some to spare: yet withal, he wrote fo exactly, that Ximenes his Scholar, attempting to contract his Commentaries upon St. Matthem, could not well bring it to less than a thou-fand leaves in Folio; and that in a very small Print. Others also have attempted the like in his other Works, but with the same success.

3. Julius Cafar Scaliger was thirty years old before

Lighs Re he fell to Itudy, yet was a fingular Philosopher, lig. and an excellent Greek and Latin Poet. Volling Listnik 9-6, calls him, The Miracle of Nature, the chief Cenfor of 12.p. 317, 12.p. 317, Calls IIIII, The Narracte of Islands, the Ancients, and the Darling of all those that are con-Lipfiep.cent. cerned to attend upon the Mufes. Lipfius highly admires 24.1944 him: There are three, faith he, whom I use chiefly to Jano Doulse wonder at, as persons, who though amongst men, seem yet to have transcended all humane Attainments; Homar, Hippocrates and Aristotle: but I shall add to them this fourth, that is, Julius Scaliger; that was born to be the Miracle and the Glory of our Age. He verily thinks there was no fuch acute and capacious Wit as his fince the Age of Julius Cafar. Meibomins calls him a man of stupendious Learning, and than whom the Sun hath scarce shined upon a more learned. Thuanus faith, Amiquity had fearcely his Superior; 'tis certain his own Aze hadnot the like.

4. Amongst the great Heroes and Miracles of Learning most renowned in this latter Age, Joseph pol. adver-tifimint. 3. Scaliger hath merited a more than ordinary place. p.5.17. The learned Caufabon hath given this Character of Heinf. Ora- him: There is nothing, faith he, that any man could tion. orat. 1. desire to learn, but that he was able to teach. He had Jos. Scalig. read nothing (and yet what had he not read) but what per totum. he did readily remember. There was nothing in any Latin, Greek or Hebrew Author that was fo obscure or abstruse, but that being consulted about it, he would forthwith resolve. He was throughly versed in the Hifories of all Nations, in all Azes, in the successive Re-volutions of all Empires, and in all the Affairs of the ancient Churches, he was able to recount all the Ancient and Modern Names, Differences and Proprieties of living Creatures, Plants, Metals, and all other Natural things. He was accurately skill'd in the scituation of Pluces, the bounds of Provinces, and their various Divisions, according to the diversity of Times. There was none of the Arts and Sciences so difficult, that he had left untouched. He knew so many Languages so exaltly, that if he had made that one thing his bufinefs throughout the whole compass of his life, it might have been worthily reputed a miracle. Hereunto may be annexed the Testimony of Julius Casar Bulengerus a Doctor of the Sorbon, and Professor at Pifa; who in the twelfth Book of the History of his time, Genius or ingenuity as to Learning; and poliibly vaded it, and expelled good Arts and Philosophy the fore-past Ages have not had his Equal in all out of its Borders, faith Hereboord of Verona.

the foto-pair Ages have not have him to the pair which of Learning.

5. That which Pafquier hath observed out of total 3. c.6. Monthelet is yet more memorable, touching a \$1.9.228. young man, who being not above twenty years old, came to Paris in the Year 1445. and shewed himself so admirably excellent in all Arts and Science of the part of ences, and Languages, that if a man of an ordinary good Wit and found Conftitution should live one hundred years, and during that time fhould fludy inceffantly without eating, drinking and fleeping, or any recreation, he could hardly attain to that perfection. Infomuch that some were of opinion that he was Antichrift, begotten of the Devil, or at least somewhat above Humane Condition. Caffellanus, who lived at the fame time, and faw this Miracle of Wit, made these Verses on him; his are in French, but may be thus Englished.

> A young man have I seen At twenty years so skill'd, That co'ry Art he had, and all In all degrees excell'd.

Whatever yet was writ He vaimted to pronounce, Like a young Anti-Christ if he Did read the same but once.

6 Beda was born in the Kingdom of Northum- Fullars ch, berland at Girroy now Tarrow in the Bilhoprick of hill-lacent, Durham, brought up by St. Cuthbert, and was the 8.9. 98,99; Philosophy, History, Divinity, Mathematicks, 20th Bris. Musick, and what not: Homilies of his making were read in his life time in the Christian Churches, a dignity afforded him alone, whence fome fay, his Title of Venerable Beda was given him; It being a middle betwixt plain Beda which they thought too little, and St. Beda which they thought too much while he was yet alive.

7. Rozer Bacon was a famous Mathematician and Leigh on most skilful in other Sciences, accurately vers'd in Relig. and the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, of whom Selden Liam. 1.3.c. thus: Roger Bacon of Oxford a Minorite, an ex- Stiden ite cellent Mathematician, and a person of more learning diis syit, than any of his age could afford.

8. Richard Pacie Dean of Pauls, and Secretary 2-p-104.

for the Latin Tongue to King Henry the Eighth, Leigh.on he was of great ripeness of wir, learning, and elo. Relig. and quence, and also expert in foreign languages. Pit- Learn.d. 3.c. feus gives him this Character. A man endowed 10. p. 278. with most excellent gifts of mind, adorned with great variety of learning, he had a sharp wit, a mature judgment, a constant and firm memory, a prompt and ready tongue, and fuch a one as might deservedly contend with the most learned men of his age, for skill in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages.

9. Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius, flourished Leighoffee Anno Dom. 520. He was very famous in his days lig. and being Conful at Rome, and a man of rare gifts and Learnhace. being Committee and the specific profession of the specific mife hind Cicero himself, and had none that exceeded politic mife. him clears minich, and had hole that exceeded emilicity him in Poetry. A great Philosopher, Musician, Herboord, and Mathematician. Polit. saith of him thus: Than ep. dd. ad Boethius, in Logick who more acute, in Mathematip. explicities more subtile, in Philosophy more copious and tologh. saith thus writes of the same Sealiger. There followed the Year 1600. an unfortunate Year, in respect of death by Theodoricus King of the Goths, and after rich, or in Divinity more sublime? He was put to the death of Joseph Scaliger, than whom this Age he was flain Peripatetick Philosophy decayed, and of ours hath not brought forth any of fo great a almost all Learning in haly. Barbarism wholly in-

10. St. Augustine in his Epistle to Cyril Bishop of Zuing. The-Jerusalem, writes concerning St. Jerome, that he air.vol. 1.d. understood the Hebrew, Greek, Chaldee, Persi-19-34an, Median, and Arabiek tongues, and that he was skill'd in almost all the learning and languages of all Nations. The same St. Augustine saith of him, no man knows that which St. Jerome is ignorant of.

11. Milbridates the great King of Pomus, had Plut.in Lano less than twenty and two Countries under his cullo. p. Government, yet was he used to answer all these Plin. nat. h. Ambafladors in the fame language of his Country 1.7.6. 24.7. Ambanadors in the tailed language of ins country 168. that he fipske to him in, without the help of any sabill, ex.l., Interpreter. A wonderful evidence of a very finite. 9.4. gular memory, that could fo diffinctly lay up fuch 522. a diversity of stores, and so faithfully, as that he Gellary a could call for them at his pleasure.

12. Hugo Grouius was born at Delph in the Low-Ligh Rd. Countries, Anno 1583. Vossius faith of him that and Learns. he was the most knowing, as well in Divine as Hu. 41. 32. mane things. The greatest of men, saith Meibo. 215. miss, the Light and Column of Learning, of whom nothing fo magnifick can be either faid

or writ, but that his vertue and crudition hath ex- of the greatest Lights in Holland. He hath written

Leigh's Rel.

13. Claudius Salmasius a Learned French Critick: of whom Rivet thus; that Incomparable Performs the Great Salmafins hath wrote of the Primacy of the Pope, after which Homer if any shall write an Iliad, he will fpend his pains to no purpose. C. Salmafius, faith Volfius, a mannever enough to be praifed, nor usually to be named without praife. The Miracle of our Age, and the Promus Condus of Antiquity, faith Guil. Rivet. The Great Ornament not only of his own Country, France; but also of these Netherlands, and indeed the Bulwark of the whole Commonwealth of Learning,

2uing the 14. Hieronymus Aleander did most perfectly att. vol. 1. fpeak and write the Latine, Greek, and Hebrew, 116.1.2.34 with many other Exotick and Forreign Languages. He first taught Greek at Paris, soon after he was called to Rome by Pope Leo the Tenth, and sent Ambassador into Germany. By Pope Clement the Seventh made Bishop of Brundusium, and by Pope Paul the Third he was made Cardinal.

15. Andreas Massus was a great Linguist, for hefides the Italian, French, Spanish, and the rest of the Languages of Europe; he was also famous for no mean skill in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Syriack, Thuanus gives him this Character; a man of a fincere, candid, and open disposition, endowed with rare and abitruse Learning, and who to the know-ledge of the Hebrew, Chaldee, and the rest of the Oriental Tonques had added exceeding piety, and a diligent study of the Holy Scriptures, as appears by his Commentary. He wrote learnedly on 70-Bug, and affifted Arias Montanus in the Edition of the King of Spain's Bible; and first of all illustra-ted the Syriac Idiom with Grammatical Precepts

16. Carolus Clusius had an exact skill in Seven & Learn. Languages, Latin, Greek, Italian, French, Spanish, Portugal, and Low Dutch; a most acute both Writer and Cenfor of Histories, that are not commonly known: As also most Learned in Cosmography, faith Melchior Adam in his Lives of the German Physicians. Lipsius thus sported on him.

> Omnia natura dum Clusi arcana recludis Clufius haudultra fis, fed aperta mihi.

Ligh's Rel. 17. Gulielmus Canterus born 1542. besides his Learn. Own Belgick Tongue, was skill'd in Latin, Greek, He-163:649-9- bren, the German, French, and Italian: fo that one faith of him; If any would desire the Specimen of a Studious Person, and one who had wholly devoted himfelf to the advancement of Learning, he may find it exait-ly expressed in the Person of this Gulielmus Canterus:

18. Lancelot Andrews, born at All-Hallows-Barkhift.lib. 11. ing in London, Scholar, Fellow, and Master of Pembrook-hall in Cambridge, then Dean of Westminster, Bishop of Chichester, Ely, and at last of Winchester. The World wanted Learning to hear how learned this man was; fo skill'd in all, especially the Oriental Languages, that some conceive he might (if then living) almost have ferved as an Interpreter General at the confusion of Tongues. He dyed in the first year of the Reign of King Charles the First, and lies buried in the Chappel of Saint Mary Overies, having on his Monument a large elegant and true Epitaph.

10. Gerhardus Johannes Vossius Professor of Elo-Leigh's Rel. quence, Chronology, and the Greek Tongue at the Learn. Leyden, and Prebend of Canterbury in England, an lib.6.cap.6. Excellent Grammarian, and General Scholar, one

learnedly of almost all the Arts. Bothartus faith thus of his Book . De Historicis Gracis , a work of wonderful Learning, by the reading of which, I ingeniously profess my self to have been not a little profited.

20. If use Caufabone, a great Linguist, but a Ligh's Rd. fingular Grecian, and an excellent Philologer. Sal. & Liarn. mafins (no mean Scholar himfelf) calls him that In- 10,0,155. comparable Person, the Immortal Honour of his Age, never to be named without praife, and never enough to be prayfed. He had a rare knowledge

enough to be prayed. The had a rate knowledge in the Oriental Tongues, in the Greek fearce his Second, much lefs his equal, faith Capellus.

21. James Usher the Hundredth Archibishop Leights Rel. (from St. Patrick) of Armagh. A divine, faith the George. Toetius, of valt reading and crudition, and most p.359. skilful in Ecclesialtical Antiquity. The great Merits (faith Vossius) of that great and every way learned Person in the Church, and of the whole Republick of Learning will-never fuffer, but that there will be a grateful celebration of his memory for ever, by all the Lovers of Learning. Fitz. Simonds the Jefuit, with whom he disputed though then very young, in one of his Books gives him this Title, Acatholicorum Doctiffimus, the most Learned of all the Protestants.

22. John Selden a Learned Lawyer of the Inner Leigh's Rel. Temple; he had great knowledge in Antiquity, & Lean. and the Oriental Languages, which he got after he lib 5. cap. fell to the Study of the Law. He is honourably 13.7.322. mentioned by many Outlandish men. He wrote in all his Books of travros The that See in a bove all Liberty. To shew that he would examine things and not take them upon trust. Dr. Duck, faith thus of him, to the exact knowledge of the Laws of his Country, he also added that of the Mofaical, and the Laws of other Nations, as also all other Learning, not only Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, but also a fingular understanding and knowledge

of the Oriental Nations.

23. John Gregory born at Amersham in the Fuller's County of Buckingham, 1607. He was bred in Christ-worthis. p. church in Oxford, where he so applied his Book, 135, 137. that he studied fixteen hours in the four and twen- count of his ty, for many years together. He attained to fingu- Life and lar skill in Civil, H. Itorical, Ritual, and Oriental Death, pre-Learning, in the Savon, French, Italian, Spanifh, and fixed to all Ealtern Languages, through which he miraculously travelled without any Guide, except that of positions.

Mr. Dod the Decalogift for the Hebrew Tongue. whose Society and direction therein he enjoyed one Vacation near *Banbury*. As he was an excellent Linguist and general Scholar: So his modesty fet a greater luftre upon his Learning. He was first Chaplain of Christ-church, and thence preferred Prebendary of Chichester and Sarum, and in deed no Church Preferment, comparible with his Age, was above his Deferts. After twenty years trouble with an Hereditary Gout, improved by immoderate study; it at last invaded his Stomach, and thereof he died Anno 1646, at the Age of thirty nine years. He died at Kidlington, and was buried at Christ-church in Oxford. This Epitaph was made by a Friend on his Memory.

Ne premas cineres hosce Viator Nescis quot sub hoc jacent Lapillo Graculus, Hebraus, Syrus, Et qui te quovis vincet Idiomate. At ne molestiis (is, Ausculta, & causam auribus tuis imbibe. Templo exclusus Dd

Et avità Relligione Jam senescente, (ne dicam sublatà) Mutavit charum, altiorem ist capeforet. Vade nune, fi libet & imitare.

R. W.

The happy Authors of orders Famous Inventions.

(Chuw, biff. 24. Manutius in his Preface to his Paradoxes tells years of Age (when he was killed by the Order of the Duke of Manua) understood twelve Languages, had read over all the Fathers and Poets, difputed de omni fcibili, and answered extempore in Verse, Ingenium prodigiosum, sed definit Judicium : He had a prodigious Wit, but was defellive in Judgment.

#### CHAP. XLIII.

### Of the first Authors of divers Famous Inventions.

THe Chineses look upon themselves as the wifest People upon the Face of the Earth; they ule therefore to fay, that they fee with both eyes. and all other Nations but with one only. They give out that the most famous inventions that are fo lately made known to the European world; have been no Strangers to them, for a number of Ages that are passed. I know not what Justice they may have in these pretensions of theirs; but shall content my felf to give some account of the molt useful amongst them, by whom, and when they were conveyed down to us.

1. The Invention of that Excellent Art of

Parchment, with this Infcription, added in the end

thereof, viz. The Excellent Work of Marcus Tullius,

vant , finished it was in the Year 1466, the Fourth of

Aufburg; another in Emanuel Colledge in Cam-

able Art; but Faust the first who taking it from

bridge; and a fifth Dr. Hakewell faith he faw in the

pol.lib.3. Printing, Peter Ramus feems to attribute to one cap.108.2. John Fauff a Moguntine, telling us that he had in his p.276,277. keeping, a Copy of Tully's Offices Printed upon

Rim. Schok I John Faust, a Citizen of Ments, happily Imprinted, not with writing Ink, or Braf Pen, but with an Ex-cellent Art, by the help of Peter Gerneshem my Ser-1ib.2.p.

Stow's As- February. P. fquier faith, the like had come to his nals, 2,404, hands, and S. dimuth fays, that one of the faine Impreflion was to be feen in the Publick Library of

Tib.Chron. Publick Library of Oxford, though with some little P-719: difference in the Inscription. Yet Polydor Virgil

monvedth. Citizen of Harlem, in the Low Countries, with whom joyned Thomas Peters a Kinfman of his, for

his Manuscript to the Graver, who makes his Ta-Back chron. bles of the same bigness with the Sheets that are P.284. given him, and pasting the Leaves upon the Table with the wrong fide outwards, he engraves the Letters as he finds them, with much facility and exactness, their Wooden Tables are made of the best Pear-tree: So that any Work which they print (as they do in great numbers) remains always intire in the Print of the Table to be Reprinted, as oft as they please, without any new expence in setting for the Press, as there is in our Printing. It was brought into England by William Caxto of London Mercer, Anno 1471, who first pra-

As touching that of Guns though Lipfus calls it Halen. 4the Invention of Spirits and not of men, and Sir pol.l.3.c. the invention of Spirits and not of their, and si polarist.

Water Radigh, will have it found out by the Indi16-93-p.

mrs, and Petrato and Valuatius, refer it to Archi276.279.

medes for the overthrow of Marcellus his Ships at Radighs the Seige of Syracufe. Yet the common opinion Histoworld. is that it was first found out by a Monk of Germa. 11.6.7.4.p.

ny. Forcaulus in his fourth Book of the Empire 19.200. and Philosophy of France names him Berthold Bak. Chron. and Philotophy of France names nun Bertmin Balcchron.
Swartz of Cullen; and Salmuth; calls him Confrantine, p.222.
A blitzen of Friburg; but all agree that he was a Loniartha.
German Moak, and that by chance a Spark of Fire Strong, Jan.
falling into a pot of Nitre, which he had prepared.
Strong, Jan.
St he theresponded a composition of Powder, with an inframent of Brafs or Iron, and putting Fire to it found the conclusion to answer his defire. The first publick use of Guns that we read of, was thought to be about the year 1380. as Magins, or 400 as Ramus, in a Battel betweet the Genowayes, and the Venetians, at Clodia Foffa, in which the Venetians having got (it feemes) the invention from the Monk; so galled their enemyes that they faw themselves wounded and flain, and yet knew not by what means nor how to prevent it, as witneffeth Platina in the life of Pope Urban the fixth.

3. The Mariners compais is an admirable Invention, of which Bodinia thus, though there be polition nothing in the whole Courie of Nature, that is more \$4.49.281. worthy of wonder then the Loadstone yet were stones Anthe ancients ignorant of the divine use of it. It nallo, 811 points out the way to the skillful Mariner, when tutof butall other helps fail him, and that more certainly lig.c.29.33. though it be without Reason, sense or life, Hyllosin, then without the help thereof all the Wis 1.1.6.1. ards and learned Clerks in the world, using the 1015. united strength of their wits, and cunning can possibly do. Now touching the time and Author of this invention, there is some doubt. Dr. Gilbert our country man, who hath written in Latine a large and learned discourse of this stone; seems from the report of the Magamines themselves, at from the report of the Magamines themselves, at from the report of the Magamines themselves, at the boe of opinion that Paulus Veneus, brought the Fulgos, Ex. firms that John Gutenberge, a Knight, and dwelling. In Manz was the first Inventor thereof, Anno Obrius in his discourte of the Acts of King Emmunel, 11,2-1082. 1,4-0. and with him agree divers Learned Persons, believing he was the first Inventor of this Invaluer, and his Country men the Portugals, who as he pretends took it, from cettain bargals. barous Pirates roaving upon the Sea, about the him made proof thereof in Printing a Book. Cape of good Hope. Goropius Becams thinks he Bilg. Com- Junius tells it was the Invention of Laurence Jans a hath good reason to intitle it upon his countrymen, the Germans, in as much as the thirty two points of the Wind upon the Compais, borrow the the perfecting of it; and that the forementioned name from the Dutch in all Languages. But Blon-John Fauft fole his Letters, and fled with them dus who is therein followed by Pancirollus (both 1834. Sirft to Amsterdam, thence to Collen, and aferwards Italians) will not have Italy lose the prayse thereof, Articaps. to Ments. According to their Books they of Chi- telling us that about Anno 1300, is was found me have used Printing this 1600 years; but 'tis not out at Malphis or Melphis a Citty in the Kingdome like unto ours in Europe, for their Letters are en- of Naples, in the province of Campania, now called graven in Tables of Wood. The Author gives Terra di Lovorador, But for the Author of it one

names him not, and the other affires us he is not they beguiled their hungry Itomachs. Thus for known. Yet Sabnuth out of Cuzus and Gomera, confidently christens him with the name of Flavius, and so doth Dubartas, whose verses on this subject are thus translated.

We'r, not to Ceres fo much bound for bread Neither to Bacchus for his Clufters red. As fignior Flavio to thy witty tryal, For first inventing of the Seamens Dyal, Th' ufe of th' needle turning in the fame Divine Device! O Admirable Frame! Whereby through the Ocean, in the darkest night Our huselt Carracks are conducted right: Whereby ware stor'd with trouchman, guide and lamp To fearth all corners of the warry camp: . Whereby a Ship that Hormy heav'as have whirld Near ( in one night ) unto the other world, Knowes where she is, and in the card defertes What degrees thence the Aguinoctial lyes.

It may well be then, that Flavius the Milevitan, was the first inventor of the guiding of a Ship by the turning of the needle to the North; but foine Germane afterwards added to the compais, the 32 points of the wind in his own language, whence other nations have fince borrowed it.

ul ddemtifment.3.p.

4. The Instrument of perpetual Motion was invented by Cornelius van Drebble a German here in England and by him prefented to King James.

s. Sayling Coaches were invented by Simon with Pring-kind of Coaches we are told that Peireskins made bill 2-9-55 tryal in the yeare 1606. Purpoing to fee Grotius historial: (fayth Gasserated and liverted to Scheveling that 39-29 pur, she might satisfie himself; in the carriage and livift-strudift incisoratoach, a few years before invented and fire.deangu. made up, with that Artifice, that with expanded Armario p. fayles it would fly upon the thore, as a flip upon the Sca. He had formerly understood that Count Man. nice, a little after his victory at Neuport, had put himself thereinto, together with Francis Mendoza his prisoner, on purpose to make tryal thereof, and that within two hours they arrived at Putters which is distant from Scheveling 14 leagues, that is 40 miles and more. He had therefore a mind to make experiment of it himself, and he would often tell us with what admiration he was feifed, when he was carried with a quick wind, and yet perceived it not, the Coaches motion being as quick as it felf. When he perceived that he flew over ditches and passed the interposed waters, scarce touching the superficies of them. How those that travelld before, feemed to come towards them, as things that were at the remotest distance were almost in a moment left behind, and other things of the like

Heyl.Cafet.

6. In the Reign of I.co I fauricus, Caliph Zulci-man, belieged Confiantinople, for the space of three years, where by Cold and Famine 300000 of the Saracens were confumed. At this feige was that fire invented which were for the violence of it call wild-fire and the Latines because the Greekes were the Authors of it, call Gracus Ignis, by this invention the Ships of the Saracens were not a little molefted. It was invented by Callinious. Amo 678

The Lydianswere the first inventors of Dice Hirod.i. Ball, Cheffe, and the like games: necessity and hunger inforcing them thereunto. Ingenii largitor vener; Famine sharpens the brain as well as the Stomach. In the time of Arys the Son of Manes the Lydians were vexed with it and their devised these games, every second day playing at them

twenty two years they continued playing and eating by times: But then feeing that themselves were more fruitful in gesting and bearing children, then the foil was at that time fruitful in bringing forth fustenance to maintain them, They sent a Colony into Italy, under the conduct of Typhenss the Son of Asys: who planted in that Country first called Tyrrhenia and fince Tuscany.

8. The Phenicians by reason of their Maritime Hyl. cofm. fituation, were great adventurers at Sea, trading p. 1015. in almost all parts of the then known world, they are faid to have been the first Navigatours, and first builders of Ships: they first invented open vessells, the Ægyptians Ships with decks; and gallyes with two banks of Oars upon a fide. Great Ships of burden were first made by the Cypriots, Cock-boats and Skiffs by the Illyrians or Liburnians, Brigantines by the Rhodians, Frigatts or light Barks by the Cyrenians, men of War by the phamphilians. As for tackle the Beotrians inven-ted the Oar; Dedalus of Creet, Malts and fayles: Anatharfis grappling hooks: the Tufcans anchors; The Rudder; Jedin, and art of theoring, was the invention of Typhis, the chief Pilot in the famous Argo, who noting that a Kite, when she slew; guided her whole body by her tayl; essected that in the devices of Art, which he had observed in the works of Nature.

o. The Sicilians were heretofore famous for Hyl cofin. many notable inventions: Pliny ascribes to them P.83. al. wid. in Stevinius in the Netherlands, of which wonderful the finding out of hourglaffes; and Plurage of military Engines, brought to great perfection by Archimedes that Countreyman, Palamedes the fon of Nauplius, is faid to have first instituted centinels in an army, and was the first inventor of the watchword: the battle ax, was first found out by Pembefilea Queen of the Amazons, who came to the feige of Troy in ayd of King Priamus, where she was slain by Pyribus the Son of Achilles.

10. The dying of Purte, was first invented at Hylicofm. Tyre, and that as Julius Pollus fayth, by a meet ac-P-591. cident, a Dogg having feifed upon the Fish calld Conchilis or Purpusa had thereby stained his lips with that delightful colour: which gave the occalion of its feeking and it was afterwards the richelt and most desirable colour to persons of greatest quality, for ages together.

11 The Inhabitants of Sidon are faid to be the Ful.ch. Hift first makers of Glass, the materials of the work 1.3.cm.7. being brought hither from the Sands of a River; run. P.84. ning not far from Ptolomais, and only made fulible in this City. About Anno. Dom 662; one Bemault a forraign Bilhop, (but of what place I find-not,) brought the mystery of making glass, into England, to the great beautifying of our houses and Churches.

12. For Verses, and writing in that way: A- Hylicom's riftotle, ascribes the first making of pastoral Ec- p.671. logues to the Sicilians. Arion an excellent Mulician and eminent Poet, is faid to be the first inventor of Tragodies, and the Author of the verfe called Dithyramick, Sapho an Heroick woman, and calld the tenth Mule, was the Author of the verfe called Saphiel, and be it here remembred, that the fird Bishop of Sherborn ( when taken out of the Bishoprick of Winehester by King Ina ) which was Cand. Brit. Adelme, kinfman to the King, was the first of our him. English Nation, who wrote in Latine, and the first Falch Hist. that taught Englishmen, to make Latine verse, ac- 1.2 cont. 3.p. cording to his promile,

Primus

Chap 44.

Primus ezo in patriam mecum modo vita supersit, Aonio rediens deducam vertice Misfas.

If life me last that I doe see that native foil of mine From Aon tops, I'e first with me, bring downe the

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High. Colon. 13. Unto the Flemings we are indebted for the 1361, making of Cloth, which we learnt of them, and allo for Arras hangings, Dornix, the making of Worsted, Sayes, and Tapestries, they restored Musick and found out divers musical Instruments, To them belongeth also the invention of Clocks, Watches, Ghariots, the laying on of Colours with oyl, and the working of Pictures in Glais.

Hyl. cofm. 14. Brachyeraphy or the Art of Witting by short Live 221. Characters, is faid by Dion to be invented by Maccanas, the great favourite of Augustus Casar ad coleritatem scribendi, for the speedier dispatch of writing. Isidor ascribes it to Aquila the freedman of this Mecanas; and to Tertius, Perfumius, and Philargius who had added to this invention, yet had all they their chief light in it, from Tullius Tito a freedman of Cicero's, who had undertaken and compassed it in the propositions, but went no further. At the last it was perfected by Seneca, who brought this Art into order and method, the whole Volume of his contractions confifting of five thousand words.

15. The boyling and baking of Sugar as it is Hyl.cofm.p. now used, is not above two hundred years old and the refining of it more new than that, first found out by a Venetian in the days of our Fathers, who is faid to have got above 100000 Crowns by this invention; and to have left his Son a Knight, before which our Ancestors (not having fuch luxurious pallats) fometimes made use of rough Sugar as it comes from the Canes, but most commonly contented themselves with honey.

Hyl. cofix. 16. That Paper which was first in use, was the p.925. invention of the Ægyptians, for on the banks of the River Nilus, grew those fedgy weeds called Papyri, which have fince given name to Paper. By means of this Invention, Ptolemy Philadelphus was enabled to make his excellent Library at Alexandria, but understanding that Attalus King of Perganus (by the benefit of this Ægyptian Paper) Itrove to exceed him in this kind of Munificence, he prohibited the carrying it out of Ægypt. Herenpon Analus invented the use of Parchment, made of the Skins of Calves and Sheep, from the materials called Membrana and Pergamena from the place where it was invented. The convenience hereof was the cause that in short time the Ægyptian Pa-Histof Ma. per was worn out of use, in place whereof succeed-mail with call our Paper made of Rags, the Authors of which 47-57. to commit to memory: My Lord Bacon reckons this amongst the fingularities of Art, so that of all Artificial matters there is fcarce any thing like it: It derives its pedigree from the Dunghil.

U'que ades magnarum fordent primordia rerum.

17. Amongst all the productions and inventions Histof Mise of Humane wit, there is none more admirable 49.46, 47. and useful than writing, by means whereof a man may copy out his very thoughts, utter his mind without opening his mouth, and figuifie his plea-fure at a thousand miles distance, and this by the help of twenty four Letters and fewer in some places, by various joyning and combining of which

letters, all words that are utterable and imaginable may be framed: Fo the feveral ways of joyn-ing and combining these Letters, do amount (as Chaim the Jesuite hath taken the pains to compute) to 5852616738497664000 ways so that all things that are in heaven or earth, that are or were or shall be, that can be uttered or imagined, may be expressed and fignified by the help of this marvel-lous Alphabet, which may be described in the compass of a farthing. It seems this miracle hath lost its mafter, being put down with the inventa Ade-fpota, by Thomas Read, and thus fung by him.

Quisquis erat, meruit senii transcendere metas, Et sati nescire modum, qui mystica primus Sensa animi docuit, magicis signare siguris. that is,

Who er'e he was that first did shew the way, T' express by such like Magick marks our mind, Deserv'd Reprieve unto a longer day, Then Fate to mortals mostly has affigu'd.

18. Archimedes the Syracufan was the first Author of the Sphere, of which instrument he made 84. one of that Art and Bigness, that a man standing within, might cally perceive the motions of every Celeftial Orb, and an admirable agreement betwixt Art and Nature, this rare invention is cele-brated by the praifes of many, but especially by Claudian in an Epigram he hath on purpose compos'd upon it, of which this is part:

Jupiter in parvo cum cernerat & Libera vitro. Risit & ad superos talia dicta dedit: Huccine mortalis progressa potentia cura, Jam meus en fragili luditur orbe labor, &c.

### CHAP. XLIV.

Of the admirable Works of some curious Artists.

THen Learning (as to the generality) was at a kind of lower cbb in the world, it was ordinary for fuch as had a more than ordinary knowledge in the Mathematicks, to pass amongst the vulgar fort; as men that were devoted to conjuration and necromancy. The illiterate rout could not believe that to be any lawful Art, which trod fo near upon the heels of nature, and whose wonderful productions transcended the measure Pet.Ram. of their reason: Since then the times have been fallow more favourable to learning, and thereby Art im-Halem Approved to that height, as some of the following 1.3.0.10\$ examples will difcover.

1. Petrus Ramus tells us of a wooden Eagle and Verfleg ref. a iron Fly, made by Region 1. an iron Fly, made by Regiomentanus a famous Ma- intelligence. thematician of Norimberg, whereof the first stew p. 5. forth of the City alost in the Air, met the Empe. Hyl. cosm. rour Maximilian a good way off coming towards it, P.399. and having faluted him, teturned again waiting Petr fire on him to the City gates. The Second, at a fealt both whereto he had invited his familiar friends, flew min Physical Rev. 1981. forth of his hand, and taking a round returned field-dep-thither again, to the great aftonishment of the 1368. beholders, both which the excellent Pen of the In 6th day noble Du Bartas rarely expressed. Why meck o.

Why should I not that wooden Eagle mention, A learned German's Late admir'd invention, Which mounting from his fift that framed her: Flew far to meet an Almain Emperour? And having met him; with her nimble Train And weary Wings turning about again; Followed him close unto the Castle Gate Of Norimberg, whom all their hews of State; Streets hang'd with Arras, Arches curious built : Gray-headed Senate, and Youths Gallantife; Grac'd not fo much as only this device.

He goes on and thus describes the Fly.

Once as this Artist more with mirth than meat, Feasted some Friends whom he esteemed great; From under's hand an iron Fly flew out, Which having flown a perfect round about, With weary Wings return'd unto her Master: And as judicious on his Arm he plac'd her. O! Divine Wit, that in the narrow Womb O: Drome ver, that in the marrow re and
Of a fmall Fly, could find fufficient Room
For all those Springs, Wheels, Counterpoise and Chains,
Which stood in stead of Life, 'and Spur and Reins.

2. The Silver Sphere, (a most exquisite piece of Halen. A- Art, which was fent by the Emperour Ferdinand 10. § 1.p. to Solyman the Great Turk) is mentioned by Pau-274. Its Jovius and Sabelleus, It was carried (as they Vollege 22. write) by twelve men unframed, and reframed in the Grand Seignior's presence by the maker of it, Thrk.hill.p. who likewise delivered him a Book, containing the mystery of using it : of which Du Bartas thus.

> Nor may we Smother or forget ungrately, The Heav nof Silver that was fent but lately, From Ferdinando as a famous work, Unto Bizantium to the Greatest Turk ;

One Strattlin to the Greatest Turk;
Wherein a Sprite still moving to and fro,
Mude all the Engine orderly to go.
And though th' one Sphere did always slowly glide,
And couracy the other swiftly slide:
Yet still the Stars kept all their courses even, With the true courses of the Stars in Heaven: The Sunthere Shifting in the Zodiack, His shining houses never did for sake His pointing path; there in a month his Sifter Fulfil'd her course and changing oft her Lustre, And form of Face, (now larger) lesser soon, Follow'd the Changes of the other Moon.

3. In the twentieth year of Queen Elizabeth, Mark Scalior Blackfinith, made a Lock confifting of eleven pieces of Iron, Steel and Brafs, all which together with a Pipe Key to it, weighed but one Farnessus, we invited that Prince, into our School, grain of gold, he made also a chain of gold con- and amongst other gifts and shews, that were prefifting of forty three links, whereunto having faftned the Lock and Key before mentioned, he put the Chain about a Fleas neck, which drew them of a Concave, washappily serviceable to me: for all with case: Now all these together, Lock and by the virtue and power of it, I erected on high Key, Chain and Flca being weighted, the weight the name of Alexander Farnessus: impressed it in

of them was but one grain and a half.

Plin.1-76.

4. Collectates used to make Plimites, and other estimator. fuch little creatures out of Ivory, with that won-

bill. 1.6 with four wheels and as many horses in so little may sit at a table, which with the seats about it, 17.9.13. With four wheels and as many notices in to little may lit at a table, which with the leats about it, stroins de Room, that a little Fly might cover them all with hangethat one of its Poles. There a man may fee

tackling to it, no bigger than that a small Bee might hide it with her wings.

6. Praxiteles was a curious worker in Imagery, Plin.l. 7.6. he made a Statue of Venus for the Gnidians folive- 38.9.175. ly, that a certain young man became so amorous of it, that the excess of his love deprived him of his wits. This piece of Art was esteemed at that rate by King Nicomedes, that whereas the Gnidians owed him a valt him of money, he offered to take that Statue in full fatisfaction of his debt.

7. Cedrenus makes mention of a Lamp which citifional. (together with an Image of Christ) was found at Mado 3. Edossa in the Reign of Justinian the Emperor: It 64. was fet over a certain gate there, and privily inclosed (as appeared by the date of it) from after Christ was crucified; it was found burning; (as it had done for Five hundred years before) by the Souldiers of Cofrees King of Persia, by whom also the oyl was taken out of it and call into the fire; which occasioned such a Plague, as brought death upon almost all the forces of

8. At the demolition of our Monasteries here Hilt. April. in England, there was found in the supposed Mo. 1.22.3.5 nument of Conftanius Chlorus (father to the Great 3. P. Conftanius) a burning Lamp which was thought p.in Yorks. to have continued burning there, ever fince his *tuderio*, burial; which was about three hundred years after inde civ. Christ. The Ancient Romans us'd in that manner Did.21. to preserve lights in their Sepulchres, a long time, c.6.7. by the oylyness of Gold, resolv'd by Art into aliquid fubstance.

9. Athur Gregory of Lyme in the County of Fullworth.
Dorfet, had the admirable Art, of forcing the Seal 2-284, in
of a Letter, yet so invisibly that it still appeared Dorte, have a Virgin to the exactest beholder. Secretary Walfingbam, made great use of him, about the pack-quet, which pass'd from Foreign parts to Mary Queen of Scotland. He had a Pension paid for his good fervice out of the Exchequer, and dy'd at Lyme about the beginning of the Reign of King Fames.

10. Cornelius van Drebble that rare Artist, made Hist Mao. a kind of Organ, that would make an excellent Arts.c.3. Symphony of it felf, being placed in the open air, P. 33. and clear Sun, without the fingering of an Organist; which was (as is conceiv'd) by the means of air inclosed: and the strictures of the beams, rarifying the fame, for in a fliady place it would yield no Musick, but only where the Sun-beams had the Liberty to play upon it, as we read of Memnous

11. I remember faith Clavius, that while (as Fortifficia yet) I was but young, and Studied the Mathema-ALLY.150 ticks: for the great honor we had of Alexander fented him by the Ingenious, a Mathematical one was impos'd upon me. Then was it that the force the air, all the letters of it, being radiant and this ning. It was a monument indeed but only of our observation, and honor to, but very short of the

observation, and nonor to, but very mort of the significant the parts of them one from the other, without the plin.1.7.6. help of Glasses.

1.9.167.

5. Myrmecides was also excellent in that kind of its a double Globe, made of Copper, ten foot and bill.1.1.6. with some body and a many horse in S. listed. ung. Armor. her wings: The same man made a Ship with all the (by means of an Horizontal Circle within the

Degrees, and rifeth, and fetteth regularly. The motion of this Globe exactly followeth that of the heavens, and deriveth that motion, from certain Wheels, driven by water, which is drawn out of a mountain hard by, and let in as it requireth more or less, according to the swiftness of the Spheres.

Gaff.in vit. ditter. I. 2.10,11.

13. There was at Leige, Ann. 1635. a Religious, and industrious man of the Society of Jeffus, named Linus, by birth an English man, he had (faith Kircher) a Phial or Glass of Water, wherein a little Globe did float, with the twenty four letters of the Alphabet described upon it, on the inside of the Phial, was an Index or Stile, to which the Globe did turn and move it felf, at the period of every hour, with that letter which denoted the hour of the day successively: as though this little globe kept pace and time with the heavenly mo-tions. And Kircher himself, had a vessel of water in which ( just even with the surface of the water) were the twenty four hours described. A piece of Cork was fet upon the water, and there in were put some seeds of the Heliotrope, or Sun-flower, which like the slower it self did turn the Cork

Fortifferie 14. I will shew you an experiment (faith Galidi p. 123. 140) which my last leifure hours did produce, and to calling his fervant he gave him his Cloak, and taking but a round box; he went directly to the window, upon which at that time the Sun thone: and opening the box towards the Sun, till fuch time as it had received the light of it, he defired that the room should be made as dark as might be, thew'd or made by us to day? Pardon the extravagancy of the word; shold here the work of the hill day: Let there be light, and opening the concave box, a light that it felf into the dark and then in prefence.

Fortifferie 15. I will produce faith Grenibergius, an experi-dir. 143 ment concerning voice, which I infuted into a Sta voice (as it were included in the hollow belly) might receive the percussions of founds, and renwords into this du tory of the voice, as the diffances of breath would permit, and fo again I infufed others at the like intervals. I then closely stopped up the entrance of the voice, at last after divers windings, and various inflections and fuch impediments as promoted the defign; what I had spoken, came to the head and face of the Statue, and for as much as the force of the words was sharp and that there was a succession of Spirits; they did very expeditely move the Jaws and the tougue which were made moveable for that purpose) even to the variety of Syllables. 16. Janellus Turrianus a Great Master in the

Mathematicks, did usually delight the Emperor May dets. Charles the fifth, with miracles of Study, fome-Histing obs. times he fent wooden Sparrows, into the Emperors dining room, which flew about there and re-157,158. turned: At other times he caused little armed men, to malter themselves upon the table; and artifi-

Globe) how the Stars and Sun it felf, out of its cially move according to the discipline of war; Centre, moveth of its felf, through its Ecliptick which was done to beyond Example, that the Supewhich was done so beyond Example, that the Superior of the Religious house of S. Jerom, nothing read in the mysteries of that Art, suspected it for plain Witchcraft.

17. We were heretofore, some young Scholars scaldeshib, of us, with Albertus Durerus, one of which (as in card. 'twas usual with him) gave evidence of his strength, kin 333-in divers tryals. Durerus stroking him on the head, come (faid he) let us fee if you can do a very finall matter: and with all shewed him two little Tables of Brass, the one laid upon the other, take faid he falt hold on the uppermost, and fever it from the other that is under it: when he had affay'd it, but in vain, and though he used more ftrength yet found it was all one; The young man told him, that he had deluded him, for the two tablets were rivetted together, and thereupon he defifted the further tryal. When Durens himfelf bending them downwards, easily performed, it, for both being exactly polified they fliped one from the other. 18. There was an Artificer in Rome who made Petr.Saty.

vessels of Glass of so tenacious a temper, that they plin.1.36, were as little liable to be broken as those that are 6.26. put fome feeds of the Heliarrope, or Sun-Howen, which like the flower it felf did turn the Cork about, according to the courle of the Sun, and with its motion, point out the hour of the thought a prefent worthy of Cefe alone, the was p. 56. admitted into the presence of the then Emperor Tiberius: the gift was praifed, and the skilful hand of the Artift applauded, and the devotion of the giver accepted. The Artift that he might inhance the wonder of the Spectators, and promote himself yet further in the favor of the Emperor, defires and receives again the Vial out of Cafars hand, and threw it with that force against the floor that the folidest metal would have received some which done turning to Chrim then with him; did danage or built thereby. Celar was not only you not defire (faid he) that fomething should be anazed but affrighted, with the Act; but he taking up the Vial from the ground (which was not broken, but only fhrivelled together as if the fubstance of the Glass had put on the temperature of Brais) drew out an Instrument from his bosom. ascended by degrees as a vapor that is kindled by aptly corrected the form of it, and reduced it to ancended by degrees as a vapor that is kindled by the Sun, alloon as it diappeared, there was a great the Sun, alloon as it diappeared, there was a great plante made him, by all the affiftants that were to do on a Brazen Veilel that is bruifed. This done he imagined that he had conquered the world, as believing that he had merited an acquaintance with nent concerning voice, which I infuted into a State Cefar, and raifed the admiraçion of all the affitue: It was not made of Brasor folid Marble, but the fall that: but it fell out otherwise, for the Emperor of Plaister, that so the winding receptacles of the enquired if any other besides himself was privy to the like tempering of Glasses: when he had told him no, he commanded to strike off his head, sayder them again the more happily. I therefore put ing, that should this Artifice come once to be known, Gold and Silver would be of as little value as the dirt of the Street. Long after this, viz. Knowl.Tar 1610. we read that amongst other rare presents, bif.p.1 273 then sent from the Sophy of Persia to the King of Spain, were six Glasses of Malleable Glass fo exquintely tempered that they could not be

> 19. At Danizicka City of Pruffia, Mr. Marrifon Hist. Man. (an ingenious Traveller of this Nation) fent a Article. Mill, which without help of hands did faw Boards. P. 33. having an iron wheel, which did not only drive the Saw, but also did hook in and turn the Boards unto the Saw. Dr. John Dee mentions the like feen by him at Prague; but whether the Mill moved by Wind or Water, is fet down by neither of

20. At the Mint of Segovia in Spain, there is an Sir Keulds-Engine that moves by Water, fo artificially made, Digby's that one part of it distendeth an Ingot of Gold, budits.th. into

wrought unto another that printeth the Figure of the Coin upon it, and from thence it is turned of Parabolical Section, and the wonderful power and Acades P. ver to another that cutteth it according to the Print in due shapeand weight. And lastly, the several Pieces fall into a referve in another Room, where the Officer whose charge it is finds Treasure ready coyned. Pur. Servie. 21. Ofwaldus Norhingerus, the most excellent Ar-

Chap.44.

differt. de tisan of this or the former Ages, made 1600 Dishes aught. at than of this of the former Ages, made 1000 Dines wag, ama-710, 9.66, pleatin every part; yet fo final and little, fo thin and flender, that all of them ('tis wonderful to relate, more to make) were included at once in a Cup turned out of a Pepper Corn of the common bigness. Johannes Carolus Shad of Mitelbrach carried this wonderful work with him to Rome, shewed it to Pope Paul the Fifth, who faw and counted them all, by the help of a pair of Spectacles; they were fo little as to be almost insensible to the eye; he then gave liberty to as many as would to fee them, amongst whom were Gaspar Scioppius, and Johannes Faber of Bamberge, physician in Rome.

22. Johannes B prifta Ferrarius a Jefuit, not long finde tage fince flewed openly Cannons of Wood with their Arma, P. Carriages, Wheels, and all other their Military Furniture (fmall and flender one you must think) for twenty five of these, together with thirty Cups turn dont of Wood, and neatly made, were altogether contained and included in one single Pepper Corn, which yet was fuch as exceeded not the common bigness.

the common oignes.

History, 23. George Whitchead an English man, made a ship with all her Tackling to move it self on a 12.0.1484 Table, with Rowers plying the Oars, a Woman playing on the Lute, and a little Whelp crying on

playing on the Lute, and a little when crying on the Deck, faith Schritts in his Itinerary. 24. The Grounds of Chymical Philosophy go thus, that Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury are the Prin-ciplesinto which all things do resolve, and that the radical and original moysture whereby the first Principle of Salt consisteth, cannot be consumed by calcination, but the forcible tinctures and impressions of things, as Colour, Tast, Smell, nay and the very forms themselves, are invisibly kept in store in this sirm and vital Principle. To make this good by experiment, they take a Rofe, July-flower, or any kind of Plant whatfoever; they take this Simple in the Spring time in its fulleft and most congruous consistence, they beat the whole Plant in a Morrar, Roots, Stalks, Flowers, Leaves, and all full its bearbased to a way of the Morrar and the stalks. and all, till it be reduced to a confused Mais. Then after maceration, fermentation, feparation, and other workings of Art, there is extracted a kind of Ashes, or Salt including these forms and tin-Antes, of oat including their forms and this chures under their power and Chaos. These Ashes are put up in Glasses, written upon with the several Names of the Herbsor Plants, and fealed Herme tically; that is the mouth of the Glass heated in the fire, and then the neck of it wrung about close, which they call the Seal of Hermes their Master. When you would fee any of these Vegetables again, they apply a Candle or fost fire to the Glass, and you shall presently perceive the Herbs or Plants by little and little to rife up again out of their Salt or Ashes, in their several proper Forms, figuringing up as at fift (but in a fhorter time then) they did in the Field. But remove the Glafs from the fire and immediatly they return to their own

into that breadth and thickness as is requisite to one of the most excellent Chymists of these days make Coin of. It deliveresh the Plate that it hath uses to make shew of this at any time.

The exaulite and curious works of several Artists.

25. Johames a Porta in his Catoptricks mentions Fortefferie effects of it, many admire the Invention, few (per, 150,151) haps none) know how to frame an Infrument, in that form, that shall specify fire, and at almost an Bullons. Speculum infinite distance. For that which Proclus and Archimedes did for the fafety of their Country, were but flight things to this. I have I confess (faith Clavius) attempted the making of one of them, not unprosperously, but with an incredible and dreadful

26. There was one in Queen Elizabeth's time Dr. Heylen's that wrote the Ten Commandments, the Creed, the life of King Pater Nofter, the Queens name, and the Year of our Lord, within the compass of a penny, and gave a pair of Spectacles of fuch an Artificial making, that by the help thereof she did plainly and di-Stinctly differn every Letter.

27. One Francis Alumnus was fo notable in the Hift. Man. Mystery of Writing, that he wrote the Apostle's Arts.cap.3. Creed, and the fourteen first Verses of St. John's Gospel, in the compass of a penny, and in full words: this he did in the presence of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, and Pope Clement the Seyenth, as is related by Genebrard in his Chronology, and Simon Mayolus out of him, who had also in his own possession such a Miracle (as he calls it) or the very fame I believe, for in his twenty fourth Colloquy these are his words: Nos domi idem miraculum servamus; I have the sume Miracle at home in my keep-

28. There are certain . Lolii Sclopi, or Wind Hift. Man. Muskets which fome have devised to shoot Bullets Artiscap.3. without Powder, or any thing else but Wind or P-34. Air compressed in the bore of it, or injected by a Spring, and these they say discharge with as much force as others with Powder.

2). I faw at Leigow, a Clock brought thither by Guffir cu-a Germanto be fold, which had fo many Rarities in 110/2017. it, as I should never have believed if my own P.236; eyes had not feen it, for belides an infinite number of strange motions, which appeared not at all to the eye, you had there a company of Shepherds, some of which played on the Bagpipe, with such Harmony and exquisite motion of the Fingers, as that one would have thought they had been alive, others danced by couples, keeping exact time and measure, whill others capered and leaped up and down, with so much of nimbleness, that my spirits were wholly ravished with the fight.

30. There was a Clock which was the great and Fortefferiexcellent Work of Copernicus, in which there was \*\*.deades.
not only to be heard, a number of different noyfes, 60.59, occasioned by its various motions, but also most exactly to be discovered the circuitions of all the celestial Orbs, the distinctions of days, months, years; there the Zodiack did explicate its Signs: fo performing the circle of the year; there the playful Ram began the Spring, Cancer produces the Summer, Libra inviches it with Autumn, and the flothful Scorpio makes the Winter. Here alio the Moon changes in the Nones, thines out more bright in the Ides, and spamefully conceals her conjunction with the Sun in the Calends. But those things which the Ingenious Artificer prefented, and as it were produced into the Scene, upon the entrance of every hour, marvelloufly delighted the Spectators, every hour made flew of Chaos again. And though this went for a great fecret fome Mystery in our Faith. The first Creation of in the time of Quercaan, yet Gaffarell faith, that how tis no such rare matter for Mounsieur de Claves and all other intermediat Mysteries he had traced

to inlift upon the particulars, was the Work of an Age, the Eye that is the devourer of fuch beautiful Objects, embraces more in an hour than the Tongue of the most eloquent is able to represent

Morrison's

in a confiderable space of time.

31. At Strasburg there is a Clock of all other the most famous, invented by Conradus Dasspodius in the year 1571. Before the Clock stands a Globe on the Ground fliewing the motions of the Heavens, Stars, Planets, namely of the Heaven carried about by the first mover, in twenty four hours, of about by the first mover, in twenty four hours, of Satura by his proper motion carried about in thirty years, of Jupiter in twelve, of Mars in two, of the Sun, Mercury and Venus in one year, of the Moon in a Moneth. In the Clock it self there be two Tables on the right and lest hand, shewing the Eclipses of the Sun and Moon from the year 1524. The third Table in the midle is divided into three Parts In the first Part the Star. divided into three Parts. In the first Part the Statues of Apollo and Diana, shew the course of the tues of Apollo and Diana, then the courte of the year and the day thereof, being carried about in one year; the scoond Part shews the year of our Lord, and of the World the Equinoctial days, the hours of each day the minuts of each hour, Easter than and the there will be Dominial Later. day, and all other Feafts, and the Dominical Letter. day, and an other realts, and the Dominical Letter. The third Part hath the Geographical difcription of all Germany, and particularly of Strafburg, and the names of the Inventor, and of all the Workmen. In the middle frame of the Clock is an Athachts. Astrolabe, shewing the Sign in which each Planet is every day, and there be the Statues of the leven Planets upon a round piece of Iron, lying flat; fo that every day the Statue of that Planet that rules the day comes forth, the rest being hid within the Frames, till they come out by courfe at their day, as the Sun upon Sunday, and fo for all the Week. And there is a Terrestial Globe, and the quarter and the half hour and the minutes are flewed there. There is also the Skull of a dead man, and two Sta tues of two Boys, whereof one turns the Hour glass, when the Clock hath strucken, the other puts forth the Rod in his hand at each stroke of the Clock. Moreover there be the Statues of the Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, and many observations of the Moon. In the upper Part of the Clock are four old mens Statues, which flrike the quarters of the hour, the Statue of Death coming out at each quarter to strike, but being driven back by the Statue of Christ, with a Spear in his hand for three quarters; but in fourth quarin his hand for three quarters; but in fourth quarter, that of Chrift goeth back, and that of Death striketh the hour, with a bone in his hand, and then the Chimes found. On the top of the Clock is an Image of a Cock, which twice in the day croweth aloud, and clappeth his Wings. Befides this Clock is decked with many rare Pictures, and being on the infide of the Church, carrieth another Frame to the outside of the Wall, wherein the hours of the Sun, the courses of the Moon, the length of the day, and fuch other things are fet out with great

32. In the Duke of Florence his Garden at Prato-line is the Statue of Pan fitting on a Stool with a tine is the statue of Pan intring on a stool with a wreathed pipe in his hand, and that of Syrinx beckpible.

1011. Man. Ining him to play on his Pipe. Pan putting away his Stool, and standing up plays on his Pipe, this done he looks on his Miltrefs, as if he expected done he looks on his Miltrefs, as if he expected. thanks from her, takes the Stool again, and fits down with a fad countenance. There is also the Statue of a Landress, beating a Buck, and turning the Cloths up and down with her hand, and bat-

upon this Engine, even to the great Eclipse, that was when our Saviour suffered on Mount Calvary There is the Statue of Fame lowdly sounding her Trumper, an Artificial Toad creeping to and fro, a Dragon bowing down his head to drink water, and then vomiting it up again, with divers other Pieces of Art, that administer wonder and delight to the beholders.

33. At Tibur or Tivoli near Rome, in the Gar- Hift. Man. 33. At Their or Troot near Rome, in the Gartellians, dens of Hippolitus & Effe, Cardinal of Ferrara, p. 37. there are the Representations of fundry Birds, p. 37. fitting on the tops of Trees, which by Hydraulick Art, and secret conveyances of water through the trunks and branches of the trees, are made to fing and clap their wings; but at the fudden appearance of an Owl out of a Bush of the same Artisice, they immediatly become all mute and filent, ir was the work of Claudius Gallus, as Possevine informs us. 34. At Dantzick in Poland there was fet up a rare Hist. Mam.

34. AL DIMERIOR, IL FORMS LIFE WAS IET UP A TALE HIJLSON, time without any human help. It was an Engine p.85. that moved of it felf, and would work night and day. This Invention was suppressed because it would have ruined the poor people of the Town, and the Artificer was fecretly made away, as Lancelotti the Italian Abbot relates from the mouth of M. Muller a Polonian who had feen the device.

782. Peanue a rounaut who had been the device.
35. That Pleasilis domus or portable Palace Hist. Man.
31. That Pleasilis domus or portable Palace Hist. Man.
32. That Pleasilis domus or portable Palace Hist. Man.
33. That Pleasilis domus or portable Palace Hist. Man.
34. The Pleasilis domus of Palace 1. The Pa view that he had with Francis the First, was a work of great Art and Magnificence and much spoken of by Forreign Writers; especially Paulus fooken and amongst our own by my Lord of Cherbury, in his History of that Prince. The Model of this Famous Piece was preferved, and faith he, to be

feen of late years in the Tower of London. 36. In Florida and other places of the West In- Hist. Mair. dies, the Inhabitants made garments of Feathers Articapa. with maryellous Art and Curiofity, as also rare and 1.99. exquilite pictures for in those Countries there are birds of rare and exquisite Plumage, of very gay and gaudy colours, fuch as put down all the pride of the Peacock, they mingle variety of colours in fuch an admirable medley, that they make a very state of the price of the glorious fliew. Fernando Cortez the Spaniard, found abundance of these curious works in the Palace of Montezuma the Emperour of Mexico, which were fuch and so excellent, that none could make in Silk, Wax, or Needle-work, any thing comparable to them: Nay he adds, that they were fo artificial and neat, that they cannot be described in writing, or presented to the imagination, except a man sees them. These admired pieces put down not only those of Zeuxis and Apelles, but those two of Management of the sees of the se chael Angelo and Raphael Orbin, the Plumes of these birds do seem to surpass all their colours; not only

37. Keneth King of Scotland had flain Couthlinus Delvio. the Son, and Malcolmus Duffus the King and Kinf difamagic. men of Fenella. she to be revenged of the murther-lib.1.cap.3. er; caused a Statue to be framed with admirable quitp.40. Art, in one of the hands of it was an Apple of Gold fet full of precious stones, which whosoever touched was immediately flain, with many darts which the Statue threw or shot at him: Keneth fuspecting nothing was invited to this place, and being flain in this manner, Fenella escaped over in-

for Lustre and beauty, but also for duration and

38. Hadrianus Junius, faw at Mecklin in Brabant zning Thea Cherrystone cut in the form of a Basket, where- atr. vol.2: in were fourteen pair of Dice distinct, each with lib.7.p. their fpots and number easily to be discerned with 625.

Peach com. a good eye, and Anno 1524. the City of Colonia | tremely defirous to be a hearer of Chrysppus the Val. Max. s.

Guillo. 9.4. Agrippina was painted with much exactness, yet in | Philosopher, but wanting the necessary provisions 80.57,9227.

Chap.45.

fo little that a fly might cover it.

30. Proclus a famous Mathematician, in the 39. Proclus a tamons mathematician; in the tom; 404. Reign of Anglasius Dicorus, made burning glasses with that skill and admirable force, that therewith he burnt at a great distance the Ships of the Mysians and Thracians that had block'd up the City of Constantinople.

### CHAP. XLV.

### Of the Industry and pains of some men, and their hatred of Idleness.

THat of the Arcopagites is the most honourable Court in the City of Albens, and there it was most diligently inquired into, after what manner each of the Athenians lived, what kind of income and revenue he had, and by what means it was that he fustained himself and his family: They were taught to follow some honest course of life, as knowing they were to give a publick account thereof: and if any man was convicted of idleness or a reprovable way of living, he had a note of infamy upon him, or else was ejected the City as an unprofitable member thereof: No doubt but by this procedure of theirs, they put flothfulnefs out of all countenance, and filled their City with examples of every kind of induftry, without fear of incurring the danger of a publick accufation,

canfile.in 1. Pliny tells of one Crefin who manured a piece the treat. of of ground, which yielded him fruit in abundance, paffins. § 6. while his neighbours Lands were extremely poor and barren, for which cause he was accused to have and barren, for which caucing was accused to have plin, nath, inchanted them, otherwise, faid his accuser, his inheritance could not raise such a revenue, while others fland in fo wretched a condition: But he pleading his cause, did nothing else but bring forth a lusty Daughter of his, well sed and well bred who took pains in his Garden; also he shewed his strong Carts and front Oxen which ploughed his Land, his várious implements of Husbandry, and the

nis various implements of Husbandry, and the whole equipage of his tillage in very good order: He then cryed out aloud before the Judges, Rehold the Art, Magick, and Charms of Crefin? The Judges did acquit him and doubted not but that his Lands fertility was the effect of his Industry and good Husbandry.

Alian.var. 2. There was one Mifes who presented the hill. i.e. great King Araseree, as he rode through Persia, 33.9-29 with a Pomegranate of a wonderful bigness, which the King admiring demanded out of what Paradife he had gotten it, who answered that he gathered it from his own Garden: The King was exceeding ly, pleased with it, and gracing him with Royal gifts, swore by the Sun, that the same man with like diligence and care, might as well of a little City make a great one.

Lipfapacant. 3. The Emperour Theodofius the younger devoother affairs, but a confiderable part of the night to his studies and Books, having his Lamp so made that it would pour in oyl of it self to renew the light, that so he might neither lese time nor occafion an unfeafonable diffurbance to his Servants.

for humane life, he drew water and carried it from arrivol. 3.1. for humane lite, he drew water and carried it from an arroll applace to place in the night to maintain himfelf with 2-65 3.1 the price of his labour, and then all day he was ar-Luar. vii. tending upon the doctrines of Chryfippus, where Phil. he fo profited, and withal fo retained that industry he had while young, that he read constantly to his Auditors, to the ninety and ninth year of his Age, others fay Zeno was his Master, and that wanting wherewith to buy paper; he wrote memorials from him upon the bones of Cattel and the broken pieces of Pots: Thus fighting in the night against poverty, and in the day against ignorance, he became at last an excellent person.

5. St. Jerome faith that he himself had read fix sabell, ext. thousand books that were written by Origen, who 1.67, p.45. daily wearied feven Notaries and as many hovs

in writing after him.

Men of Industry and haters of Idleness.

5. Demosthenes that afterwards most famous O. Val. Max. 1. rator of all Greece, in his youth was not able to 8.6.7.225 pronounce the first letter of that Art which he so affected, but he took fuch pains in the correction of that defect in his pronunciation, that afterwards no man could do it with a greater plainness, his voice was naturally fo flender and fqueaking, that. voice was naturally to lieuder and tqueaking, that-it was unpleafant to the Auditory, this allo he fo amended by continual exercise, that he brought it to a just maturity and gratefulnets, the natural weaknets of his lungs he rectified by labour, striving to speak many verses in one breath, and pronouncing them as he ran up fome ficep place, he used to declaim upon the shores where the waters with greates beat upon the Rocks, that he might acquaint his Ears with the noise of a tumultuating people, and to speak much and long with little stones in his mouth, that he might speak the more freely when it was empty. Thus he combated with nature it felf and went away Victor; overcoming the malignity of it by the pertinacious frength of his mind, so that his Mother brought forth one, and his own industry another Demostheres.

7. Johannes Fernandas of Flanders, though Born Fulgofex.l. blind and pressed with poverty, yet by his sole in-8.c.7.0. dustry attained to rare skill in Poerry, Logick, 1041. Philosophy, and such a sufficiency in the Art of Mufick, that he was able to compose a song of sour parts memoriter, which others can difficultly do by.

fetting all down in writing.

8. Elfreda King of the West Saxons here in Eng. Bab. Chron. land deligned the day and night equally divided b.32. into three parts, to three especial uses, and ob- Circle mirror ferved them by the burning of a Taper fet in his 674.9.322. Chappel, eight hours he fpent in meditation, reading, and prayers, eight hours in provision for him-felf, his repose and health; and the other eight about the affairs of his Kingdom.

9. Almost incredible was the painfulness of Ba-Posth. Mate.

ronius, the compiler of the voluminous Annals of 12. 19. 19. the Church, who for thirty years together, preach. 76.

the Church, who for thirty years togethor, preach. 76. ed three or four times a week, to the people.

10. A Gentleman in Surry that had Land worth chiw, hist two hundred pounds per Annum, which he kept in collecticant. his own hands, but running out every year, he 3p.79. was neceditared to fell half to pay his debts, and Twickfield's let the reft to a Farmer for one and twenty years. bis 500. p. bringing his Rent; asked him if he would tell his 500. p. bringing his Rent; asked him if he would tell his Land? Why (faid he) will you bny it? If it please you, faith the Farmer. How, faid he, that's stronge, the webway his comet to pass, he had a large who we have the context to pass. tell me how this comes to pass, that I could not live upon 4. Cleanthes was a young man, and being extracted at much being my own, and you upon one half thereof;

thereof, though you have payed rent for it or able to buy it. Oh, fayth the Farmer, but two words made the difference, you faid go, and I faid come, whats the meaning of that faid the Gentleman. You lay in bed, replyed the Farmour, or took your I not all in views about your business, and from others about your business, and I rose business, and faw my business done my self.

11. Marcus Antoninus the Emperour, as he was

Parti.me-

dul.tom.2. aperson of great industry himself, so did he also pear fo great a hatred unto idleness, that he withdrew the falaries of fuch men, as he found to be flothful and lazy in their imployments; faving that there was nothing more cruel, then that the common wealth, should be gnawn and fed upon, by fuch as procured no advantage thereunto by their labours.

Melch.A-

12. Joanes Vischerus, Rector of the University dam.in.vit. of Tubing; when in the fixty third year of his ago fo dangerous a year to humane life; though weak dic.p.287. in body, and thereby at liberty in respect of the statutes of the University, from his office of teaching, yet as alwayes before, fo then, in the last act of his life he so followed his business, that so long as he had any strength or ability, so long as his voice and spirits permitted: he was constant in his meditations, comments, and teaching. And when by reason of the inclemence of the air, he could not perform his part in the publick auditory of Physicians, he ftrenuously continued to profess in private at his own house. When his wife of-tentimes advised and befought him that he would not do it, but have fome regard to his own health, as a man that could fearce fpeak or ftand on his feet, and utterly unfit to fpeak by an hour-glafs, to molefted by a Cough as he was: he replied: That moletted by a Cough as he was: he replied: I have which a man doth with a willing mind, is no way troublesome to him: suffer me to speak and walk so long as the strength of my body will permit, for so soon as I shall not be pulled from themee till such time, as sour bearers come to carry me into the Church-yard.

13. Conradus Gefnerus was a man of infinite study, diligence and industry, in searching after dam.in.Vit. the knowledge of all the parts of Nature; but particularly he bent himself to observe those things that were delivered concerning metalls, plants, and living creatures; and the noble Historian breath he was inflamed with an incredible defire; and endeavour after the advancement of learning; for the manner of teaching them to dance sandy; fothat when he was feized with the plague, and that his firength began to defert him, he rofe out of his bed, not to difpose the affairs of his house, and family, but to fet in order the papers in his study, that what he could not set forth in his lifetime, might after his death be made publick to the least, then any cap. 119. Thuanus faith of him most truely; That to his last time, might after his death be made publick to the benefit of the common wealth.

Plut.moral.

14. Aleas a King of Scythia, used to say that he thought himself no better then his horsekeeper when he was Idle.

15 Dionysius the Elder being asked if he was at leifure and no business at present? The Gods forbid faid he that ever it should be so with me; for a bow (as they fay ) if it be over-bent, will break; but the mind if it be over-flack.

CHAP. XLVI.

# Of the Dexterity of some Men in the Instruction of several Creatures.

Man is feldome so unfortunate a teacher, as when he hath himself for his Scholar; but should he employ at home, that ingenuity and in. dustry which he sometimes makes use of abroad; what a wonderful proficient would he be in all kind of Virtue? For there is scarce any thing that may seem so difficult; but his care and constancy hath overcome, as the following examples will be fufficient to account for.

1. The Count of Stolbergein Germany, had a Aist. of Ma. Deer which he bestowed on the Emperour Maximi- 11,9,167. lian the second, that would receive a Rider on his 168. back, and a Bridle in his mouth and would run a Marhat. Ep. race with the fleetest Horse that came in the field, 1.15.Ep.96 and outstrip them too. Martial also mentions a Deer used to the bridle.

Hic erat ille tuo domitus Cyparisse capistro, An magis ille tuus Sylvia cervus erat.

2. At Prague the King of Bohemia's palace, Mr. Morrison saw two tame Leopards, that would either of them at a call, leap behind the huntiman when he went abroad a hunting, and fit like a dog, on the hinder parts of the horse, and would soon dispatch a deer.

3. Seneca speakes of a tame Dragon, that took Morifiling-3. Seneca ipeakes of a tame Dragon, that took rary, Hijs. meat from the hands of Tiberius; and else where Mandits. Repentes inter pocula, sinusqi imoxio lapsi dracones; cationios tame Dragons that crept up and down amongst their Cups, and in their Bosomes, and did them no

4. Scaliger faw a Crow in the French Kings Senecde. Court, that was taught to fly at Partridges, or any other fowl from the Falconers fift.

5. Elephants have bin taught, not only to dance Exercit. upon the Earth, but in the air allo; dancing upon 232,9,728 the rope. The manner of teaching them to dance Sandys evere he hears any musick, he falls a dancing. Bufbequius faw a dancing Elephant in Constantinople, and the fame Elephant playing at ball, tofling it to another man with his trunk and receiving it back

. 6. Michael Neander saw in Germany a Bear Hist. Man. brought from Poland that would play on the Ta. Arts.c. 11. bour, and dance some measures, yea dance within P.173. the compass of a large round Cup, which he would. afterwards hold up in his paw, to the spectatours to receive money or some other boon for his

1. A Baboon was seen to play uppon the Gui-Historia, and a Monkey in the King of Spains court was Artically very skillful at chesseplay, faith Belihazar Castilion, p. 174.

8. Cardinal Afcamo had a Parrot, that was Attach taught to repeat the Apostles Creed verbatim in p. 194.

that could fing the Gamut perfectly. If at any time he was out, he would fay, No va Bueno, that is not well; but when he was right he would fay Bueno va, now it is well. As John Barnes an English Fryer relates in his book de Aquivocatione.

2.6.11.2.

Chap 46.

9. The Elephant is a creature of a very docible and capable nature to learn almost any thing, they have bin taught by their keepers to adore the King, faith Aciftotle, to dance, to throw stones at a mark, to cast up arms into the air, and receive them again in their fall, to walk upon ropes, which Galba was the first that exhibited at Rome, faith Suctonius. And these things they learn with that care, that they have been often found practifing, in the night, what had been taught them in the day. They write too, faith Pliny, speaking of one who wrote in the Greek tongue. Ipfe ego hac feripsi, Spolia Celtica dieavi. I my self saw, saith Elian, one of them writing Roman Letters, upon a tablet with his trunk, and the letters he made were not ragged but straight and even, and his eyes were fixt aponthe tablet as one that was ferious and intent upon his work. In the playes that Germanicus Cefur shewed at Rome in the reign of Tiberius; there were twelve Elephants, fix males, and fix females, the fe were cloathed in histrionical habits as men and women. At the command of their keeper, they danced in the cirque, and performed all the Gestures of a Mimick. At last they were brought where they were to feast, a table was covered with all kind of dainties, and Gobletts of Gold with other little cups of wine plac'd and beds covered with purple carpets, after the manner of the Roman cating, for them to lye upon. Upon these they lay down, and at the signal given, they reached out their Trunks to the table and with great modesty fell to eating, no ravening or defire of the best or bigger part; but they eat and drank as a fort of civil men would

10. In the time of the war betwixt Augustus Ce

Heidfeld in far and M. Antonius; when there were uncommon chances, and no mean rewards of the victory; all the world flood at gaze, which way Fortune would incline it felf. There was then a poor man at Rome who purposing to provide for himself against all events, had this contrivance; he bred up two Crows with his utmost diligence, and brought it to pass, that in their pratting language, one would falute Cafar, and the other Antonius. This man when Augustus returned conquerour, met him upon the way with his crow upon his fift, which ever and anon came out with his Salve Cefar victor, Imperator: Hail Cæfar the conquerour and Emperour. Augustus delighted herewith, purchased the bird of him at the price of twenty thousand Deniers of Rome.

11. Pierius tells of an Elephant call'd Hamo which Emanuel King of Portugal presented to Pope Camerar. oper fubfi-Leo the tenth. The King defirous to fend him to Rome, and the Ship wherein he was to be carried being ready to depart, the could not get Hanno for

fone dayes, to fuffer himfelf to be led to the Sea fide, much less to go ashipboard; so greatly he feemed to missoubt that voiage. The King displeased at the delay promised a great reward to any man, that could win Hanno to ship himself, none offered to do it. At last the King was fecretly informed, that all this was done by the cunning of Hamo's keeper, who being in love with a maic had no defire to leave Portugal, and therefore had councelled his scholar Hamon out to suffer himself to be transported, telling him he should be carryed and delight therein.

Latin; and in the Court of Spain there was one | into wild and terrible deferts, in the Enemyes country, where he should be mocked and outraged of all, ill fed, badly lodg'd, and destitute of all neces-fary provisions, besides the way was long, dangerous and all by Sca; fo that it was better for him to be kild upon the land, then to undergoe a condition most miserable. The King informed of this wile, commands the keeper to be brought before him, and the whole being confessed he enjoins him to take care, that the Elephant might be embarked within three dayes, if not he should be hang'd for an example to all that prefume to dally with their Princes commands. The keeper apprehending the rope twifted, and his neck half in the noofe; reads his scholar a new lecture, tells him that fome enemyes had gone about to deceive him, for envy they bare to his felicity and to move rebellion against the King, that the matter was nothing so as he had said; for they should not go unto any desarts, but to the Lady City of all the world feated in the most pleasant place, where was abundance of all delicate provisions, that there was a Prince whom all the world worshipped, where Hanno should have all the best sport, and pleasure he could desire. And therefore that he should be merry, and make himself ready to go cheerfully on board with his mafter, and should allure himfelf of a good and pleafant voyage. Hanno changing his mind upon these new instructions, when the fignal was given, went willingly towards the ship, shewing himself all the way, very obedient and tractable.

12. Pezelius gives the relation of a wonderful Pizelimilledog, and thinks that pollibly fome wicked fpirit fic. Hill. was within him; a Tinker, faith he, brought him 328. to Constantinople, and a great consuence of people there was to behold the feats he would do. Many of them laid their rings upon a heap confusedly together before this dog, and yet at the command of his Master, he would restore to every particular man his own without any miftake. Also when his mafter asked him in the presence of many, which of the company was a Captain, which a poor man, which a wife, which a widdow, which a whore, and the like, he would discover all this without errour. by taking the garment of the party enquired after

in his mouth.

Dexterity of some men in the Instruction of Creatures.

13 Inty felf faw a dog at Rome, whose Master Plut, moral. a Player had taught him many pretty tricks; a- L.de. comp. mongst others he gave us this experiment, he foak- terrestr. ed a piece of bread in a certain drug, which was 967. indeed a fomniferous and fleepy, but he would have it thought also to be a deadly potion. The dog having twallowed it down (as he was taught) began to quake, tremble, yea and staggered as if he had bin astonied, in the end he stretched out himself, and lay as stiff as one stark dead, suffring himself to be puld and drawn any way, like a block. But afterwards when he understood by that which was faid and done, that his time was come, and that he had carched the hint for his recovery: he began ar first to strive by little and little, as if awaked from a dead sleep, lifting up his head he began to look to and fro, at which all the beholders wondred not a little. Afterwards he arose upon his feet, and went directly to him, unto whom he was to go, jocund and mery. This pageant was performed by him fo artificially, I cannot tell whether to fay, or naturally, that all those who were present, and the Emperour himself ( for Vespasian the father was there in person, within the Thea-

Ee 2 CHAP. CHAP. XLVII.

Of the Taciturnity and Secrefy of Some Men intrusted with Priva-

T was a rare commendation that Spintharus gave I of Epaminondas the Theban, that he had rarely had conversation with any person that knew more. and spake less. It is equal prudence to know when to speak, as well as how; and least we should be over prodigal or unseasonable in our speech, Nature hath taken care that the tongue should be confined within a double inclosure, of the lips and prove frustrate or hazardous.

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to recall him; the best way was, at present to diffemble the matter, and at his return to repay him that time) could reach no forposition thereof. This was questionless a matter of ao mean marvel, confidering the number of the Scenters, amongst whom were divers much enteased to Cremianola, fome in Propinquity in blood, o he's in Friendthip, many of them poor, and to the to be corrupted with rewards, whereof the Captain had no lack of ability to offer and beflow; all which notwithflanding, this honourable Scal of Secrety was furprized, and before the Senate condemaed to prehended him for it. lofe his head; which Sentence was accordingly executed.

made Questor three Years before, but knew not that he was not yet choic into the Order of the Senators by the Cenfors, which was the only way of admittance. But though this was an honeft error or Fabins, yet was he feverely reprehended by the Con fuls for it; for they would not that Privacy (which is the best and safest Bond in the Administration of Affairs) hould be broke. Therefore, when Eumenes King of Affa, a friend of our City, had declared to the Senate, that Piefer King of Mixedon was preparing to War upon the people of Rome, it could never be known what he had faid in the Senate house, or what answer the Fathers had made Perfs was a Prifoner. So that you would have the was put to most exquisite and dolorous torthought, that which was spoke in the ears of all had ments about it. The Athenians therefore, defibeen heard by none.

3. It is reported of the Egyptians, that they Alianvar. undergo tortures with a wonderful patience; and hift. 1.7.c. that an Egyptian will fooner die in torments, than 18. p. 209. discover the Secret he hath been entrusted with.

4. It was heretofore a cultom that the Senators of Gell.nost. of Rome carried their Sons with them; and thither ditie. Lt. did Papyrius Protessaus follow his Father: fome Sability great Affair was confulted of, and deferred to the Exampl. Lt. great Affair was continued or, and deserred to the Exempl.1.c next day, charge being given, that none floodle 6.3-p.17-diffeloof the fubject of their debate before it was "biologistated decreed. The Mother of the young Papprins, at his Return, enquired of him what the Fathers had 6.1-p.257. done that day in the Senate; who told her that it was a Secret, and that he might not discover it. The woman was the more defirous to know for this answer he had made her, and therefore proceeds in her enquiry with more earnestness and violence. The boy finding himfelf urged, invented teeth. Many aman hath dearly bought the intem-this witty lye: It was, faith he, debated in the Senate, perance of the little Member: which was one reason which would be most advantageous to the Common-

why Anna preferribed the veneration of Treita to the Romans, as a tenth Muse, not inserior to any one woman should have two thusbands. The woman of the Nine; as by which great Enterprizes are in a terrible fright leaves the house, and acquaints conducted with fafety, which would otherwife divers other Ladies with what she had heard; the next day came a troop of women to the door, cry-Tiesfoy of 1. In the time of Pops Eugenius, the Seignory ing and befeething that rather one woman might arctist and of Venice had a Captain named Creminola, by whole Treason their Army had received the Over- two women. The Senators entring the Court, throw. It was debated in the Senate what to do enquire what meant this intemperance of the wowith him; and concluded that (being dangerous men, and what their request intended. Here young Papyrius Stepped into the midst of the Court, and told them what his Mother had defired to with death. This determ nation of theirs was de- know, and what answer he had given. They comferred and flept for eight Months, but that up in manded his wit and fecrecy, and then made an Oreach breaft with fuch feerly, that his ears (in all der that no Senators Sons should enter their Court, fave only that one Papyrius.

5. Eumenes was informed that Craterus was com- Plut. de ing against him with an Army; he kept this pri- garralitat. vate to himself; and did not acquaint the most inti- P. 505. mate of his friends therewith, but gave out that it was Neoptolemus that came to fight him; for lie well knew that his own Soldiers, who reverenced Craverus for his Glory, and were lovers of his Vertue, had Neoptolemus in contempt. When therefet with fuch affurance upon every four, that eight fore the Battel came to be fought, Eumenes was vi-Months being expired, Cremignels was kindly re- Atorious, and Craterus unknown, was killed amongst called to Venice, entertained with embraces and the reft: fo that this Battel was gained by his Tabefitting Ceremonies; but on the morrow after citurnity, and his friends rather admired than re-

6. The Ambaffadors of the King of Persia were Plut. de at Athens invited to a Feast, whereat also were pre Garralit. 2. The secret Counsels of the Senate of Rome sent divers Philosophers; who, to improve the P. 194. 13. were divilged by no Senator for many Ages toge. Conversation, discoursed of many things both for ther, only C. Fabius Maximus; and he also through and against. Among the which was Zeno, who imprudence, meeting with Crasses as he went into being observed to sit slent all the while, the Amthe Country, told him of the third Punick War balladors pleafantly demanded what they should fay fecretly decreed in the Senate, for he knew he was of him to the King their Maffer : Norhing, faid he, further than this, that you fany at Athens an old man, who knew how to hold his tonane,

7. Metellus the Roman General was once asked Plut. de by a young Centurion, what defign he had now in garralit. hand? who told him, that if he thought his own p. 506. Shirt was privy to any part of his Counfel, he would immediately pluck it off and burn it.

8. Leana was an Athenian Strumpet that could Plin. 1. 34. play well upon the Harp, and fing fweetly unto it, 68. p. 500. the was familiarly acquainted with Harmodius and Fulgof. Ex-Arfrogion, and privy to their plot and project 1.3. c. 3. p. touching the murder of Pifftrains the Tyrant, yet 353. would the never reveal this purpose and intention to him, till fuch time as it was known that King of theirs to the Tyrant or his Favourites, though

rous to honour this woman for her resolute and constant fecrecy, and yet loath to be thought to make so much of such a Harlot as she was, devised to represent the Memorial of her and her act by a Beaft of her name, and that was a Lyones; the Statue of which they gave order to Iphicrates to make, and that he should leave out the tongue in the head of this Lyoness; for some say that, searing left her torment should cause her to betray her friends, she bit it off, and spit it in the face of the Tyrant and Tormentors.

Chap 48.

9. When the King of Ala goes to War, he af-Pilgr. tom. fembleth his chief men into a Grove near the Pa-1.16.6.14 lace; where they dig a Ditch in a round Circle, and there every man declareth his opinion: after this Confultation the Ditch is closed, and under pain of Treason and death all which bath been spoken must be concealed, as if it was so buried as they had before represented in their Emblem.

10. A Country man having killed Lucius Pifo bijk de Esp.
Governor of Spain, was exposed to tortures, thereby to extort from him a Confession of his Confedence. rates: he endured the first day's torments with invincible courage; but fearing himfelf for the fecond, as he was going to the Rack he flipped out of the hand of his Leader, and dashed his head with that violence against a Stone Wall that he died immediately, left he should, through extremity of pain, be enforced to disclose that which he had fworn to conceal.

Val. Mix.' 11. Zeno Eleates was a perfon extremely well 13. 63.99 verfed in the nature of things, and one that knew 77. Low to excite the minds of young men to vigour and constancy; he gained reputation to his Precepts by the example of his own Vertue. For whereas he might have lived in all fecurity in his own Country, he left it, and came to Agrigentum, that then was in milerable Slavery: he hoped by his ingenuity and manner of deportment to have converted a Tyrant, and fuch a one as *Phalaris* from his Cruelties. But finding that whollome counfel would do nothing with him, he inflamed the Noble Youth of that City with a defire of Liberty, and freeing their Country. When this was made known to the Tyrant, he called the people together in the Forum; and exposing the Philosopher unto cruel torments before their faces; he frequently demanded of him who they were that were his Confederates? Zeno named not one of them; but all fuch as were of most credit with the Tyrant, these he rendred suspected to him: and reproching the Citizens with their fear and cowardife, he excited them to fo fuddain and vehement impulse of mind, that they stoned the Tyrant Phalaris in the place.

12. Theodorus, a wife and excellent person, wearied the hands of all the Tormentors that Hieronymus the Tyrant exposed him to; the severity of his Scourges, the Racks he was stretched upon, the Burning Irons he was tortured with, could never be able to extort from him a confession of the names of them that were with him in the Confpiracy, or to betray the Secret he was intrusted with; but instead of this, in the extremity of his sufferings he impeached the principal Favourite of the Tyrant, and that person he most relyed upon in the Government; and thereby deprived him of one that was most faithful to him.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Of such who in their raised Fortunes have been mindful of their low Beginnings.

T the Coronation of the Emperors of Con-A flaminople it was cultomary to present them with several forts of Marbles and of different colours by the hand of a Mason; who was then to bespeak the new Emperor to this purpose;

Chuse, mighty Sir, under which of these Stones Your pleasure is, that we should Lay your bones.

They brought him Patterns for his Grave-stone, that the prospect of death might contain his thoughts within the due bounds of modelty and moderation in the midft of his new Honours. And it was, doubtiefs, to keep them humble, that the following persons were so mindful of their obfcure beginnings.

1. Pope Benedict the Eleventh was born of mean Drex, oper. Parentage, nor was he unmindful of his primitive 1.3.c.8.9.4. Parentage, nor was ne unminior of its primitive against poverty when advanced to this high degree of ho. P.425. nour. While he was in the Monatery, his Mo. Cauft, Holy Court, John L. Cauft, Holy Court, John L. Cauft, J. C ther was a Laundress to the Monks; and being 13. \$31. now made Pope, he sent for her to come to him; 1.95. she came; and the great Ladies supposing it unsit to present her to his Holiness in her homely At. tire, had furnished her in such manner, that she now appeared almost another woman. Being thus brought into the presence of her Son; the Pope dissembled his knowledge of her: And what mean difficientied his knowledge of her: Ana what mean you, faid he? bring me my Mother; as for this Lady, I know her not s my Mother is a Laundress, and it is with her that I desire to speak. They therefore withdrew her from the Presence, stripped her of all her costly Ornaments; and having dressed her up in her old rags, they again returned with her: then the Pope embraced her; In this habit, faid he, did I leave my Mother, in this I know her, and in this I receive her.

The Emperors of China elect their Wives out of Alvar. Son. their own Subjects; and provided they are other- hift. china, wife accomplified, as in Beauty, and inclinations partice23-to Vertue, they regard not her Estate or Conditi- p. 120. on; in so much that for the most part they are the Daughters of Arrizans. One of these was the Daughter of a Mason; and when she was Queen, kept ever by her an iron Trowel: when the Prince her Son upon any occasion behaved himself more haughtily than became him, the fent to thew him that instrument with which his Grand-father used to lay Stones for his Living; by which means flie

reduced him to better temper.

3. Ajathicles, who from the Son of a Potter, camer. o. came to be King of all Sicily, would yet never wear fubcifin. Diadem, nor have any Guard about him. He also cent. 2. P. caused his name to be engraven in Greek letters upon Vessels of Earth: these Vessels he disposed amongst the richest of his Pots of Silver and Gold, that he might be thereby imminded from whence he defeended.

4. Willegis Arch-Bishop of Menz, from a base came, op. condition, aftended to the highest Dignicies; yet the would be leave behind him a perpetual mark of his fast 2.6.54 humility, and a remembrance of his mean Quality

to a Carter, he caused these words following to be written in great letters in his lodging Chamber; Willegis, Willegis, recole unde veneris: Willegis, Willegis, remember whence thou cameft. He caufed also the Wheels and other instruments of a Cart, to be there hung up in remembrance of his Pe-

Camer. op.

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Lese the Second of that name, of a base Descent, was for his Vertues chosen King of Polonia, Anno 780. But he ruled as a Prince descended from ancient Kings: and all his life time upon folemn days, when he was to appear in his Royal Robes, he canfed a Garment of courfe Cloth which he had worn before to be cast over them, thereby to keep in remembrance his former life.

f. 133.

6. When Libuff Princels of Bohamia had first ennobled, and then married Primificus, the third of that name; who before was a plain Husbandman. In remembrance of his first condition, he brought with him (at fuch time as he was to receive the Royalties) a pair of wooden Shooes; and being asked the caule, he answered, that he brought them to that end, that they might be fet up for a Monument in the Castle of Visegrade, and thewed to his Succeffors, that all might know that the first Prince of Bohemia of that Race was called from the Cart to that high Dignity; and that he himself, who from a Clown, was brought to wear of to be proud. These Shooes are still kept in

clarks Mir. 7. Iphicrates, that noble General of the Athe-6.54.9.280 nians, in the midft of his Triumphs cryed out, EF Slow eig Slow from what to what; from how great mifery and baseness, to how great blessedness and

glory are we existed ? 8. Thomas Cromwel was born at Putney in Suffex, ramof Eccle his Father was a Black-finith; and though he could iff. p.nt. 2. do little to his Education by reason of his Poverty, yet fuch was the pregnancy of the Son, that through various Fortunes and Accidents he was first knighted by King Henry the Eighth, then made Malter of his Jewel house, then one of the Privy Council, then Master of the Rolls, then Knight of the Garter, and laftly, Earl of Effex, Great Chamberlain of England, and the King's Vicegerent to reprefent his own Person. Now, whereas men advanced from mean and bate degree to high Dignity ufually grow proud, forgetting what they were and whence they came, and calting off their old friends who were formerly beneficial to them; it was far otherwise with this noble Earl, as appears by fundry examples. Riding in his Coach with Arch-Billop Grammer through Cheap-contemn and desprife the World. This is durin fermo, Coach with Arch Bilhop Ceanmer through Cheapfide, he fpyed a poor woman of Hounflow, to whom he was indebted for feveral old Reckonings to the Living that can digeft the Sermon of this dead indebted to her: she faid, yea; but she never durst call upon him for it, though now the stood in great need of it. He therefore prefently fent her great need of it. He therefore picethly lett. It is bound of some of his Men; and when he came from the Court he did not only dicharge his Debt, but gave her an yearly Penson of some offered a Cardinalfing by Pope Paul the some offered a Cardinal

to his Succeffors. Being of a poor House, and Son | youthful necessities. And another time being with other Lords at the Monostery of Sheen, ashe sat at Dinner, he fpyed afar off a certain poor man who used to sweep the Cells and Cloysters of the Monks, and to ring the Bells; whom when the Lord Cromwel had well noted, he called him to him, and before all the Table took him by the hand; and turning to the Lords; My Lords, faid he, fee you this poor man; this man's Father was a great friend to me in my necessity, and hath given me many a Meals meat.
Then said he to the poor man, Come unto me, and I will fo provide for thee, that thou fhalt not want while

9. Mr. Ignatius Jordan was bornat Lime Regis, clark's' in the County of *Dorfet*; and when he was young *Marrow of* he was fent by his friends to the City of *Exeter*, to *Eeelf*, infl. be brought up in the Profession of a Merchant. In 471. this City having palled through the feveral inferi-or Offices, he at laft afcended to the highest place of honour, to be Major there, and was Justice of Peace for twenty four Years together; yet his beginning was but very finall, and this upon occasion he was ready to acknowledge. When some threatned him with Law-Suits, and not to give over till they had not left him worth a Groat: to these he chearfully replyed, that he should be then but two pence poorer than when he came first to Exeter; For, faid he, I brought but fix pence with me hither. He would often fay that he wondred what rich men a Crown, might remember he had nothing where- meant, that they gave so little to the Poor, and raked so much together for their Children; do ye not Bohemia as a precious Relick; and the Priefts of fee, faidhe, what becomes of it? And would reckon Vifegrade carry them about in Procellion upon evel- up divers examples of fuch as heaped up much for Fifegrade carry them about in Procellion upon every Goronation day. This Prince having energed this Kingdom, built the City of Prague, and walled it about; did long reign happily, and left a numerous Posterity.

The poble General of the Atherman and the state of a competent Estate; giving a particular instance in himself; I can be such a great factor of a competent that the state of the state or six pence in my purse to this City; had I had a shilling in my purse, I had never been Major of Exeter.

#### CHAP. XLIX.

Of fuch as have despised Riches, and of the laudable Poverty of some Illustrious Persons.

SEbastianus Foscarinus, some time Duke of Ve- Burton's mice, caused to be engraven on his Tomb in Melanch. St. Mark's Church this which follows. Accipite ci- part. 2. 5.3. ves Venett, quod est optimum in rebus humanis. Res 8. 305. humanas contemnere. Hear, O ye Venetians, and I a hard faying; and few there are amongst all the value of forty faillings; he caufed her to be called prince. Only fome choicer Spirits there are to be unto him, asked her whether he was not fome way found here and there, who feem to have been prefent at fuch a Lecture as this; and to have brought it along with them, firmly engraven upon their hearts. Such was

pounds, and a Livery every Year 60 long as field annexed thereunto, which other Mortals for the Light Ridmond a Livery every Year 60 long as field annexed thereunto, which other Mortals for the Light Ridmond there. He also took special notice of Fresco-bald the Florentine, who had releived him in his fire to attain unto; he, with a modesty and great-

ther Age, refused, when freely proffered him.

cantrar. 2. Thirty Mahumetan Kings, the chief of whom
profibels was Smaraghu, a slailed the Kingdom of Cafile;
entitled, with a purposeto divethe Christiaus out of Spain, which they held already as good as conquered.
Whereupon Sanch King of Navarre levied an
Army confifting of a finall number of men, but couragious and most resolute Souldiers; with these he never left till he had broken, deseated, put to rout, aud utterly dispersed the Army of the Barbarians; which done all the Christian Captains and Souldiers came running to him in crowds to kifs his hands and knees, and to do him all possible Honours; crying with loud voyces, God fave the Invincible Captain, and the most valorous Warriour. Afterwards when they came to share the Booty, which was great (the Riches of thirty Kings being then assembled in one heap) there was no man but confelled, that how great a part foever Sancho thould referve of it to hinfelf, would yet be left than his deferts. There was found a huge quantity of Silver and Gold, fome ready coined, much cast into Ingots; a number of Pearls and Stones of rich value, great flore of Hangings and Rich Ve-flures, a large quantity of curious Housholdstuff, fuch as the Moors use, who are excessive and Pompous in War. Almost innumerable Arms of all pous in War. Almost innumerable Arms of all forts, forg'd, wrought, and curiously enriched; Horses of saddles, Bridles, &c. and Prisoners by hundreds, out of which might be drawn great ransons. All the Cafilians, and they of Navarre, befought Sancho to take to himself of this rich Boo ty what he should please, who by his chearful countenance shewing the pleasure he took in this liberal offer of his Army: As for me (faith he) I desire nothing but this Iron Chain which I have hewen afunder in your fight, and that Precious Stone which I have beaten down withmy hands, pointing at Smaragdus (which fignifies an Emerald) lying dead on the graina, and weitering in his vioca. In Niemory of this Victory, the Arms of Navarre were afterwards Chains born crosswife, and disposed into a Square, and those Chains set with Emeralds.

ness of mind, rare to be met with in this or any o

Camprais 3. After the winning of a Famous Battle, Theorem. 1. can. 1. cap. miffocles came to view the Bodies of the Dead, and 78,738. fpying many a rich Booty lying here and there very thick the passed by faying to a Favourite of his; Gather, and take to thee, for thou are not Themisto-

camrar. e. 4. Anmianus Marcellinus magnifies Julian the persubbilifu. Emperor, who shared a great Prey amongst the cent.1.cap. Souldiers, according to every man's Valour and Demerits; but as his custom was (for his own part to be content with a little) he referred nothing for himself, but a Dumb Child which was prefented to him, who knew many things and made them understood by convenient countenances and geffures.

cat.Rhod.

5. Numerianus was a Teacher of Boys in Rome,
1th 13, cap, when upon the fuddain, moved with I know not
66.9.608. what kind of Impulses, he left both his Boys and
his Books; he passed over hastily into Gaul, there pretending that he was a Senator, and commissioned by Severus the Emperor, he began to raise an Army, with which he vexed Albinus the Enemy of Severus. He had routed divers of his Troops of Horse, and with a youthful ardour had gallantly acquitted himself in divers Enterprises. Severus being informed hereof, and supposing him to be one of the Senatorian Order, he wrote a Letter to him, wherein having given him due praises for the the Messengers brought him this Gift, He asked

fervice he had done, he defired him to encrease his Forces. This he fpeedily performed, and having done things worthy of admiration, he fent to Severus one thousand seven hundred and fifty Myriads of Drachmes. This done without fear he presented himself to the Emperour, and openly declared who he was; yet he neither requested (upon the score of his Victories) that he might really be made one of the Senate; nor did he petition for any Honour, or increase of Wealth, but only received from Severus fome finall thing to maintain him alive, and fo retired into the Country, where he spent the rest of his life in privacy and

6. Crates Thebanus was adored for a God, a Lant.vit. Noble-man by Birth, many Servants he had, an Ho-nourable Attendance, nuch Wealth, many Man-1581 nors, rich Apparel, and great store of Money; Bustons me-but when he apprehended that all this, yea all the tanch part. Wealth of the World was but brittle, uncertain, 28-3-P, and no whit availing to live well; he caft off his 297-burden, renounced his Estate, and threw his Trea-

fure into the Sea.

7. Epaminonda that great General of the The-Juftin bift. bans, after his Glorious Exploits and Famous Vi- 110.6.9.62. bans, after his Glorious Exploits and Famous VIctories, lived in fuch meanness and extream pover.

\*\*Elianovi.\*\*
bifl.lib.5. ty, that he had but one upper Garment, and that a caps, p. poor one to; so that if at any time he had occasi-112. on to fend it to the Fuller, or to mending, he was Cal. Rhod. constrained for want of another to stay at home. 11b.19ccap. till it was returned. At his death they found no. 31.9.920. thing in his House but a little Iron Spit, nor wherewithal to commit him to the Ground; fo that he was buried at the Publick Charge; yet had this great man the offer of a confiderable fum in Gold fent him by the Persian King, whereof he would not accept; and in mind, saith Alian, he shewed himself more genrous in the refusal, than the other did in the gift of it.

7. Arifides, who by his Valour, Prudence and Plut in vi-Juftice, had made the Abenian rich and honoura. ta Arifid. ble, at his death was so poor, that nothing in his ?\*337. House being found to do it withal, he was buried

at the charge of the Commonwealth.

9. Frederick Duke of Saxony, his virtues were Feltbam's to great, that unanimously the Electors chose him Resolution. for Emperor, while he as earnestly did refule; nor 35:9:230. did they like tickly *Italians*, pet at this and put another in his room; but for the reverence they bore him, when he would not accept it himself, they would yet have one that he should recommend, which was Charles the Fifth, who out of his gratitude for the putting of him into that Place, fent him a Prefent of 30000 Florens. But he that could not be tempred by the Imperial Crown, ftood proof against the blaze of Gold; and when the Ambassadors could fasten none upon h mi, he desired but his permission to leave 10000 amongst his Servants. To which he answered, They might take it if they would; but he that took but a Piece from Charles, should be sure not to stay a Day with Frederick. A mind truly Heroick, evidently Superlative; by despissing what was greatest, not temptable, with either Ambition or Avarice, far greater than an Emperor by refusing to be one.

10. Audentius upon the death of Baffianus Ca- Imperhift. racalla, was proffered the Roman Empire, which P.208. vet he utterly refused, and could not by any perfwafions be wrought upon to accept of it.

11. Alexander the great having overcome Da- Plut, in rius; of the Persun Spoils he fent Photoin the A. Photoin thenian an hundred Talents of Silver; but when p.749.

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# Contempt of Riches, and laudable Poberty.

them, why Alexander gave him so great a Gift, rather than to any other of the Athenians? Because, said they, he only esteemeth thee to be a good and honest man: Then, said Phocion, let him give me leave to remain the which the said the s tanks man I nen, and rootion, tet nim give meteric to re-minor cas, main that which I fem, and am, so long as I live. 157-59. The Mellengers would not so leave, but followed

him home to his House, where they saw his great sabill.Ex. frugality and thriftiness; for they found his lib.2.czp.1. Wife her self Baking, and he himself drew water to wash his feet. But when they were more earneft with him than before, to accept of their Ma-fter's prefent, and were offended with him, faying, That it was a shame for the Friend of Alexander to live so miserably and beggarly. Then Photon seeing a poor old man pass by; asked them, Whether they thought him worse than that man? No, the Gods for-bid, replied they; yet, answered he; Helives with less than I do, and yet is contented and hath enough.
To be short, he said; If I should take this Sum of To be short, he said; If I should take this Sum of Money, and not employ it, it is as much as if I had it not; again, if I should employ it, I should eccasion all the City to speak evil of the King, and me both. And so he sent back this Great Present, shewing thereby, that he was richer that needed not such Sums, than he that gave them.

Val.Mrs. 12. Pathus Amylius was fent by the Senate of lib.4.csp.4. Rome into Spain, where they were all up in Arms; in which Journey he twice overcame the barbarous people in main battel, and flew about 30000 rous-people in main parter, and new about 30003 for them; he took in allo two hundred and fifty Cities, and fo leaving the Country quiet, he returned to Rome, not enriched by all these Victories the worth of one groat; yea he folittle regarded the World, that although he was Conful twice, and twice triumphed, yet when he died all the E-flate he left was little enough to fatisfie his Wives

13. Vergerits the Pope's Legate was fent by his Malter to Luther (when he first began to preach a-Matter to Luther (when he first beganto freach against the Corruptions of the Church of Rome)
to proffer him a Cardinal's Cap, if he would relinquish his Opinions; to whom he answered, contemprus est an e Romanus & favor & survey, I do equally dispife the suvour and survey of Rome. Another time there was Proposals made of a great Sum of Money to be fent unto him; but one of the Cardinals who was then prefent, cried out, Hem Germana illa bestia non curat aurum; That beast of Germany does not care for money. Luther also tells us, that when some of the Cardinals were by the Pope fent to him, to tempt him with promifes of great Wealth and Honour. Turning my self, faith he to God; Valde protestaus sim me nolle sic satisfair ab to: I carriestly protested, that God should

Plut.in

Jatiani ab to; I earneftly protefted; that God flould not put me off with fuch mean matter.

14. Deiotarus King of Galatia being a very old man fent for Cato Unicenss to come to him, intending to recommend to him the care of his Sons; and when he was arrived the King sent him divers 113.9.557. rich Presents of all forts, entreating him that he would accept of them: This so much offended would accept of them: I his to much offended Cuo, that he flayd very little with him, and the next day returned: But he had not gone one days Journey, when he found greater gifts that tarried for him, with Letters from the King, in which he carneftly requested him to accept of them; or if not, that yet at least he would fusfer them to be distinct the life to the state of the stat rote than yet at teat he would have them to wided amongst his Friends, who did every way deferve them, and the rather, because Cato had not enough of his own wherewithal to content them. But Cate would by no means either accept of this Royal Bounty himself, or suffer his Friends to meddle with any of it, saying, That his Friends

planta divides once pair their Ambassadors to Co-strigil.in

15. The Romans sent their Ambassadors to Co-strigil.in

15. The Romans sent their Ambassadors to Co-strigil.in

15. The Romans sent their Ambassadors to Co-strigil.in

16. The Romans sent their Ambassadors to Co-strigil.in

17. The Romans sent their Ambassadors to Co-strigil.in

18. The Romans sent their

by the Achaians, and not only fo; but defiled with Ordures. The Romans could not concoct this affront; and therefore fent Q. Metillus who overattroint; and toercorre tent 2. Nacian who over-threw them at Thermopyla, and their General Crio-Lunspoyfoned himfelf, in his flead they fer up Dra-cus their General, whom L. Munmius the Confilo overcame, thereupont all Achaia was yielded up to to the Conful, who demolifhed Corinth by order of the Senate, because it was there where their Ambaffadors had been affronted. Thebes and Chalcis were also utterly subverted, because they had asfifted the Corimbians. At this time it was that the Conful L. Mammins shewed himself a rare example of Abstinence; for of all the Brazen Images, Marble Statues and Pillars; the Painted Pieces of Ablest Artists, the Infinite Riches and Ornaments that were found in this most Opulent City, he touched not one, nor caused any the least thing of all the Spoils to be transferred unto his own

House.

16. Atilius Regulus the Glory of the first Punick Val. Max.
War, and the greatest loss we had in it, when by 110. his frequent Victories he had broken and wasted the wealth of insolent Carthage in Affrica, and understood that by reason of his disc. eet and fortunate mannaging his Affairs, his command was continued to him another year, he wrote unto the Confuls, that his Bayly which he had to overfee his Field of feven Acres was dead; and that a hired Servant had thereupon taken occasion to depart, and to steal all his Instruments of Husbandry; whereupon he desired they would fend him a Succeffor, left his Field being untilled his Family should be in want of Food: Upon this report by the Confuls to the Senate, they order his Field to be tilled. his Wife and Family provided for, and his Instruments of Husbandry redeemed at the Publick Charge.

17. In the second Punick War Cn. Scipio wrote Val. Max. out of Spain to the Senate, defiring that a Successor 111. might be fent him, in as much as he had a Virgin Daughter who was now of mature Age, and that without him a Portion could not be provided for her. The Senate, left the Commonwealth for her. The senate returns commonwealth should be deprived of a good Captain, took upon them the Office of the Father; they consulted with the Wife and Kindred of Sopio, married his Daughter, and gave her a Portion out of the Publick Treasury.

CHAP. L.

CHAP. L.

Of Such Persons as have preferred Death before the lofs of their Liberty, and what some have endu-red in the preservation of it.

Chap. 50.

Book III.

THe Ancient Romans had so high an esteem of Liberty, that they thought it worthy of Veneration; for they made it one of their Goddesles, erected and dedicated Temples in honour of it.

The contrary to it, they had in fuch deteflation
that they punished their greatest Offenders with Interdiction, Relegation, Deportation, and fuch like. Generally all forts of men are fo tenacious of their Liberty, that they will refuse no kind of hardship, but sacrisce their chiefest Ornaments lewels, and expose even life it self (as precious as it is) to the uttermost hazards to preserve it.

1. When Maximinus fought against the City

Aduleia, the Matrons and Women thereof cut off the hair from their heads to supply the want of Bow-firings, and to floot Arrows against the Invaders of their Liberties. The like also was once done at Rome heretofore; fo that in honour of the Ladies, the Senate did confecrate a Temple to

Venus the Bald.

Joseph. de 2. The Castle of Massada, being built by Herod billo Juda-the Great, was a most impregnable Fort, and surnished with Provision for many years, having Wine and Oyl and Dates that had continued good and fweet for one hundred years; it had also in it nine thousand and fixty Men, besides Women and Children: These being besieged and so distressed by the Romans, that they had no hope of escape from fervitude and bondage at the least; they therefore by an unanimous confent, chose out ten men who should kill all the rest, who having dispatched them, they cast lots whose turn it should be to dispatch his furviving Fellows. The man on whom the Lot fell, having killed them, fired the Palace, and kill'd himself; only two Women and ped, and gave the *Rimans* an account of what had happened. five Children that hid themselves in a Vault, esca-

Purch. pil- 3. The Ille of Gaza near unto Malta, being gr.vol.2.p. taken by the Turks, a certain Sicilian that had lived long there, and hadmarried a Wife, by whom he had two fair Daughters, (being then in state to be married) seeing this last calamity of the loss of Liberty approaching, rather than he would fee his Wife and Daughters to be brought into shameful fervitude; having called them to him, he first flow with his Sword his two Daughters, and then their Mother; this done with an Harquebuse, and a Cross-bow bent (as clean bereft of his senses) he made towards his Enemies, of whom he ilew two at the first encounter, and afterwards sighting a while with his Sword (being environed with a multitude of Turks) brought himself to the end of

Ifaurians perceiving they could no longer maintain the place, and refolving not to undergo a punilliment that was joyned with reproach, they took this remarkable course, having shut up their Parents, Wives and Children in their Houses, they fet fire to them, into these Flames they cast all their Riches, and whatsoever they thought might be of any use to the Enemy. Perdicess wondring at what was done, again assaulted it with all his Forces in feveral parts; but then the Ifaurians repairing to their Walls, threw down the Macedonians on all fides. Perdiceas aftonished at this, demandod the reason, why they who had delivered up their Houses, and all that was dear to them to the Flames, should yet to obfinately defend their Walls? At last when Perdicay and the Muccdonians were retreated from the Aslault, the Haurians threw themselves into the fire, and so perished to-gether with their Houses and Relations.

5. Ptolemaus ruling over the Cyprian Cities, and Diador. Sihearing that Nicocles the Paphian King did closely at hiblehold correspondence with Anigonus; he fent Arp. 666.

gaus and Calicrates his Friends with command that they should put Nicocles to death, as fearing the they mould put Nicoces to death, as fearing the defection of other Gities, befides that of Paphot. These came to Cyprus, and having received some Troops of Menelaus the General there, they befer the Palace of Nicocles, and having declared the Kings commands, they demanded Nicocles to death. He at first would have excused the matter, but when he saw that would not serve his turn he slew himself. Axiothea the wife of Nicocles being informed of the death of her Husband, did then flay her Daughters that were Virgins, that they might not fall into the enemies hands: She also perfwaded the Wives of Nicocles his Brethren, with her to murther themselves, though Ptolemy had granted them impunity: Their Husbands seeing this, let fire upon the Palace and sew themselves,

by this means the Royal Family of the Paphians, was utterly distinguished. 6. The Tacchi (a people in Asia) rather then clarksmire, they would be captivated to the Greeks, threw 6.78.9.351. themselves down headlong from the Rocks, the very women throwing down their own children

very wondernowing down then own chindren first, and then casting themselves upon them.

7. Philip King of Macedon had beseiged the Polyb. 1.16. City of Abydon, and straitly beset it both by Sea P. 338.3399 and Land, when the inhabitants defended it against him with great courage, till at last the Enemy had undermin'd and overthrown the outward wall, and were now by their mines approaching that other wall which the Inhabitants had made up within inftead of the former. Then the befieged apprehensive of their danger, fent Embassadors to Philip, offering him the surrender of their City upon condition, that the Rhodians and Soldiers of Attalia should be freely dismissed, and that every freeman should have liberty to depart whither he pleased. Philip returned them this answer, that either they should resolve to surrender at discretion, or elfe fight it gallantly. They of Abidus made deliperate by these means, consulted together, and resolved upon this course, to give liberty to all slaves that they might assist them with greater his most unhappy life.

Diador. Si. 4. Perdiccus had besieged the City of Ifaurum in cultivities. The cultivities was desended with great courage, though with publick Schools, to lay all their filter and gold upon a heap in the Market place, and to put their most publick Schools. \*\*P-590-591\* the lo's of many gallant men, that were ready to dierather than to depart with their Liberty. Upon the third day many being flain, and for want of men the Walls being but flenderly mann'd; the men the Walls being but flenderly mann'd; the

CHAP. LI.

Of such as in highest Fortunes have been mindful of Humane frail-

the enemy to be Master of the inward Wall, they thould kill all their Wives and Children, burn the Galleys, and cast the Silver and Gold into the Sea. They all fwore to defend their liberty to the last breath, and indeed when the Walls were fallen, all the Soldiers and Inhabitants maintained the ruines of them with that obstinacy, that few remained alive or unwounded: And when the City was taken, Philip was amazed to fee the rest kill their Wives and Children, cast themselves headlong from houles and into pits, and running upon any kind of death, fo that few of that City could be perswaded to out-live the loss of their liberty, unlefs fuch as were bound, and by force preferved

from doing violence upon themselves.

Orat. hist. 1. 8. At Numantia in Spain four thousand Soldiers
5.6.79,192 withstood forty thousand Romans for sources
clark mir. years together, in which time having often valiant-6.78.9.351. ly repulsed them and forced them unto two dishonourable compositions, at last when they could hold out no longer, they gathered all their Armour, money, and goods together, and laid them on an heap, which being fired they voluntarily calt themselves also into the slaunes, leaving unto Scipio nothing but the bare name of Numarita to adorn his triumph with.

9. The City of Saguntum had been belieged by Annibal for the space of nine months, in which the famine was fo great that the inhabitants were enforced to eat mans flesh : At last when they could hold out no longer, (rather than they would fall into the hands of their enemies) they made a fire in which themselves and their City was consumed to

Jafin I. 10. Perdiceas made war upon Ariarathes King 13. p. 159. of Cappadocia, although he had no way provoked him, yet although he overcame the King in Battle, he carried thence nothing but hazards and wounds inflead of rewards, for the llying Army being re-ceived into the City; each man flew his Wife and Children, fet fire on their houses and furniture of them, and having laid upon one heap all their riches at once, and confuned them to ashes; they then threw themselves headlong from Towers, and high places into the flames, to that the victorious enemy enjoyed nothing of theirs, befides the fight of those flames, which devoured the spoils they hoped to have divided amongst them.

11. When Brutus had belieged the City of the Xanthii in Licia, they themselves set fire on their own City, fome of them leaped into the flames and there perished, others fell upon their own swords, A woman was feen hanging from the roof of her house with an infant newly strangled about her neck, and in her right hand a burning torch, that the might that way have burnt down the house o-

THE Lame (who are the Priefts of the Tibitenses) Paugh, when they prepare to celebrate prayers they flor. Solut. fummon the people together, with the hollow p. 162. whilpering founds of certain pipes, made of the bones of dead men: They have also Rosaries or Beads made of them which they carry always about them, and they drink continually out of a Skull. Being asked the reason of this Ceremony by Anthony Andrada (who first found them out) one that was the chiefest among them told him that they did it, ad fatorum memoriam, they did therefore pipe with the bones of the dead, that those sad whispers might warn the people of the fwift and invi-lible approach of death, whose musick they term'd it: The Beads they wore did put them in mind of the frail eftate of their bodies, their drinking in a skull did mortifie their affections, repress pleasures, and imbitter their tast, lest they should relish too much the delights of life, and certainly these great and excellent persons hereaster mentioned, did therefore carry along with them the commemoration of death, as finding it a powerful Antidote against those excelles and deviations, whereunto the nature of man (especially in prosperity), has so notable a pronencis.

1. Maximilianus the first, Emperour of Germany, for three years (fome fay two) caused his 1.2.6.14.p. Coffin made of Oak to be carried along with him in 330, a Wagon before he felt any sickness, and when he Parati bif. a Wagon before he felt any licknets, and when he Parathhil, drew near to his death, he gave order in his laft promidnewill, that they should wrap up his dead body in la tom. a.p. courfe linen, without any embowelling at all, and that they should stop his mouth, nostrils, ears, and all open passages of his body with unstaked lime, this was the only embalming and conditure he required, and that for this purpole, that his body might (by this eating and confuming thing) be the fooner refolved into its earth.

2. Saladine that great Conquerour of the East, Jovii Elog. after he had taken *Jerufalem*; perceiving he drew *p*. 30. Sannar unto death, by his last Will forbad all funeral dys. vtlat. pomp, and commanded that only an old and black Polyd. Pirg. pomp, and commanded that only an old and black polydiring. Callock fathned at the end of a Lance, should be daghiful. born before his body, and that a Priest going best fore the people, should aloud sing these verses, as they are remembred by Boccace.

Platin.dt vituspontif.

Vixi divitiis, regno, tumidufque trophais, Sed pannum heu nigrum nil nisi morte tuli.

Great Saladine the Conqu'rour of the East, Of all the State and Glory he poffes'd, O frail and transitory good! no more Hath born away, than that poor Shirt he wore.

3. The Emperour Severus after many wars, Lipf monit. growing old and about to dye, called for an Urn 1.2.6.14.9. in which (after the ancient manner) the after of 33%. their burnt bodies were to be bestowed, and after he had long looked upon it, and held it in his hands, he uttered these words; Thou (said he) shale contain that man, whom all the world was too narrow to

Mors Sola factur. Quantula fint hominum Corpufcula;

Men of unulual Fortune and Felicity in their Affairs.

'Tis only death that tells How fmall be is that fivells.

4. Philip King of Macedon had a fall, and after 1.2. 6.14. p. he was rifen, perceiving the impression of his body upon the fand; Good Gods, faid he, what a small parcel of earth will contain us, who aspire to the possession

Chap. 5 2.

these following verses.

Dat vitrum vitro Jonæ, vitrum ipfe Lutherus. Se similem ut fragili nostat uterq, vitro.

Luther a Glafs, to Jonah Glafs, a Glafs doth fend, Thut both may know our felves to be but Glafs, my Friend.

Plat. moral. 6. Antigonus lay fick a long time of a lingring ldt Apolis. difeafe, and afterwards when he was recovered 1886 1414 and well again; We have gotten no harm, faid he, by this long fickness, for it hath taught ment to be fo proud, by putting me in mind that I am but a mortal man. And when Hermodorus the Poet in certain Poems which he wrote, had filled him the Son of the Sun. he to check that undaying difference he his the Sun, he to check that unadvifed speech of his He who night to empty my Clofe-Stool, (faid he) know-th as well as Ithat it is nothing fo.

Pet.Gregor, 7. Crefin that rich King of Lydia, shewed un-di Repub.l. to Solon his valle riches, and asked of him who it

Camerar.

1.75.76.

oper subcism

cent.1.c.12.

was that he could efteem of as an happier man than 133. he? Solon told him that riches were not to be start of a man in this life, fided in, and that the state of a man in this life, change, that no certain judgment could be made of the felicity of any man, till luch time as he came to dye. Orafiu thought himself contenned and despited by Solon, while he spake to him in this manner, and being in his great prosperity at that time, thought there was little in his speech that concerned him. But afterwards being overthrown by King Gyrus in a pitcht battle, his City of Sardis taken, and himself made prisoner, when he was bound and laid upon a pile of wood to be publickly burnt to death in the light of Cyrus and the Persians, then it was that he began to see more deep into that conference he heretofore had with Solon: And therefore being now fensible of the truch of what he had heard, he cryed out three times, O Solon, Solon, Solon. Cyrus admired hereat, and demanded the reason hereof, and what that Solon was? Crasus told him who he was, and what he had faid to him about the frailty of man, and the change of condition he is subject to in this life? the change of condition he is subject to in an me-lyrur at the hearing of this, like a wife Prince be-gan to think, that the height of his own fortune could as little excuse him from partaking in this fragility, as that of Crafus had done, and therefore in a just fense and apprehension of those sudden turns, which the destinges do usually allot to man-

kind, he pardoned *Crofus*, fet him at liberty, and gave him an honourable place about him.

Polyb. hig. 8. Aniochus at the first stood nute and as one 1. 8.9,527, amazed, and afterwards he burst out into tears, per Green, when he saw Achaus the Son of Andromachus who de Repub. 1. had married Laodice the Daughter of Mithridates, 6.6.39 and who also was the Lord of all that Country a. 183: bout the Mountain Taurus, brought before him bound, and lying proftrate upon the earth: That which gave the occasion to these tears of his, was the consideration of the great suddenness of these blows which Fortune gives, and how impossible it is to guard our felves from them; or prevent

9. Sefofiris was a Potent King of Agypr, and Patin. Grihad lubdued under him divers nations, which done gors, the Rehe caused to be made for him a Chariot of gold, and placed to be mad parcet of earn was on of the whole world.

Luth.colloq.

5. Luther after he had fuccessfully opposed the module.

Pope, and was gazed and admired at by all the world as the invincible Champion of the true Chritical as the invincible glory. The Chariot was thus drawn upon a great Festival, when Seffiris observed that one of the Kings, had his eyes continually fixed upon the wheel of the Chariot that was next him. He then demanded the reason thereof, the King told him that he did wonder and was amazed at the unstable motion of the wheel that rowled up and down, for that one while this that part was uppermost, and the highest of all immediately became the lowest: King Sefoftris did fo confider of this faying, and thereby conceived fuch apprehensions of the frailty and uncertainty of humane affairs, that he would no more be drawn in that proud manner.

no more be drawn in that proud manners

10. Xerxer Son of Dariui and Nephew to Cyrus, Stephin
after five years preparation came against the Gre-var. p.
cians (to revenge his Fathers diffgraceful repulse)
y Adhiadas) with such an Army that his men and labeling
Cattel dried up whole Rivers, he made a Bridge common. over the Hellefpont, where looking back on fuch 12,5,73; amultitude, confidering mans mortality he wept, so knowing, as he faid, that no one of all those should be alive after an hundred years.

CHAP. LII.

Of such as were of unusual Fortune and Felicity.

En in a Dream find themselves much delight-MEn in a Dream and themselves made ageing ed with the variety of those images of things which are presented to their waking fancies, that felicity and happiness which most men count so, and please their thoughts with is more of imaginary than real, more of shadow than substance, and hath so little of solidity and stableness in it, that it may be fitly looked upon as a dream. All about us is so liable to the blows of fortune, and it beflows those blows with that blindness and prodigality, and oftentimes fullies the last hours of it, very minious with that blackness, that we count those happy men that have felt least of her frowns In which respect,

In which respect,

1. Lucius Metellus may well pals for one of these Godw Romi fortunate persons, for he was one of the Quindcoin- antiqua, so whi, that is, one of the stiffernmen, appointed for 29.52.53. the keeping of the Sibylline Oracles, and to see Stidlex le that facrifice and all Ceremonial Rites were duely 409,470. personned, he was General of the Horse, twice Planta. It is first that shewed Ele. 17.643. Phants in the Triumph, and a parks in whom all 1.75. phants in his Triumph, and a person in whom all 177. those Ten Ornaments met, which may befal a most happy Citizen In a most flourishing City, for he

2. Quintus Metellus by incessant degrees of in dulgent Fortune from the day of his birth to that of his death, at last arrived to the top of a most happy life. He was born in a City that was the Princes of the World, and was born of noble Parents; he had rare gifts of the mind, and a fufchastity and fruitfulness; he had born the Office of a Conful, been General of an Army, and had gloriously triumphed; he had three Sons of Consular degree, one whereof had been Cenfor, and also triumphant; and the fourth was a Pretor: he had three Duughters bestowed in Marriage, whose Children he had with him. How many Births and at no time interrupted with any Funeral, any fighs, or the least cause of sadness. Look up to Heaven at no time interrupted with any Funeral, any fights, or the leaft cause of sadness. Look up to Heaven it selfs, and you shall scarce find the like state in that place, seeing our greatest men have alligned mourning and grief to the Gods themselves. The last act of his life was agreeable to all the rest; for having lived to a great age, he expired by a gentle and easie way of death, amongst the killes and enter things to be stamped with the figure atrivols. In Matthias King of Hungary caused his Mozuing. This match and easie way of death, amongst the killes and enter things to be stamped with the figure atrivols. It is shown to the state of the same that the same tha and easie way of death, amongst the kisses and embraces of his dearest Relations; and when dead, was born upon the shoulders of his Sons, and Sons in Law, through the City; and by them laid upon his Funeral fire.

Juff. if. 1.

3. The very fame day that Philip King of Macedon had the City of Poildes furrendred up to himfelf, there came a Messenger that brought him word of a great Victory that Parmenio his General had obtained over the Illyrians: Another brought him news that his Horse had won the Prize and Viftory at the Olympick Games: And then came a third to acquaint him, that Olympias his Queen was delivered of a young Prince, which afterwards proved the unconquerable Alexander.

4. It is a rare happine is of the Family of St. Law-rence, Barons of Hoath in Ireland, that the Heirs thereof for four hundred Years together have al-ways been of age before the death of their Fa-

thers. Clarks Mirr. cap. 104. pag. 403.

5. Polycrates of Samos was a petty Kieg, but a Minion of Fortune; had fuch a Series of Prosperity in all his Affairs, that he was advised by Amafis King of Egypt and his Alley, to apply for ere-medy to his over-great Fortune; and that he might have some occasion of trouble, exhorted him to cast away what he most esteemed in such manner as he should be fure never more to l ear of. He therefore threw into the Sea that precious Emerald of his which he used as his Signet, but not cent. 2.c. 57 long after it was found in the belly of a Fish that was dreffed for his Table.

6. And to fliew us that there is a kind of recurwig \$370 rency of remarkable Accidents; one derson, a Townsinan and Merchant, talking with a friend on Newcastle-Bridge, and singering his Ring, before he was aware let it fall into the River, and was much troubled with the lofs thereof, until the fan e was found in a Fish caught in the River, and

was a ftout warrior, good Orator, fortunate Lead , his Affairs had fo good fuccess, that he never re. M. Haraults pented him of any thing he did, that he was never the denyed any thing he asked, and that he never commanded any thing wherein he was not obeyed.

And being asked by a Senator (who marvelled at these things) the reason of them. Because, said he, I make all my doings conformable to Reason, I de-mand not any thing which is not rightful, I command not any thing which redoundeth not more to the benefit of the Commonwealth than to mine own profit.

8. That was a marvellous happy Accident that Fal.Max.l. fell out to a Rower in a Tyrian Vessel; he was 16.84.31. cleanling of the Deck, when a Wave took him on his. 1.7.6 ficiency of bodily strength to undergo labour and the 0.178 travel; he had a Wife conspicuous at once for her the one side, and struck him into the Sea, and soon after a contrary Wave hoisted him up into the Ship again; fo the lamentations of his misfortune were mixed with congratulations for his fafety.

9. L. Sylla might well be firnamed The Happy; Fulgofick.t. for whereas he had attained the Dictatorship with 4-6-1-2-437 many hazards, and therein had put to death two thousand fix hundred Knights of Rome, had flain ten Confuls, proferibed and exiled fo many, and forbid fo many others the Rights of Burial; yet, Cradles? how many of his Deteendants at man's effate? how many Nuprials? what Honours, Go-gordents, and what abundant Congratulations did he behold in his Family? And all this felicity and develted himfelf of fo great a Power, all Rome behold him fecurely walking in the Market-place, behold him fecurely walking in the Market-place, and the most of the place of the pl

of a Crow, carrying a Ring, with an Emerald in 1.0.605.
her bill; whereof I find this to be the reason: having upon some occasion laid his Ring, with an E-merald in it, besides him, a Crow came and snatched it away; the King followed the Crow, shother with a Pistol Bullet, and thereby became again the

With a Prior plant, and the Athenians, had Jobithator, 12. Timothess a General of the Athenians, had officinal fortune fo favourable and propitions to him, that 3/9-97. in every War he had an easie and assured Victory: or very war ne nad an eathe and allured Victory:
So that his Rivals in Glory at that time, envying
his great prosperity, painted Fortune casting Cities and Towns into his lapas he lay sleeping besides it. Timosheu once beholding this Emblem,
said: If I take Cities while I fleep, what think you (hall I do when I am awake?

13. Xanthus writes of Alcimus King of the Ly- Cal. Rhod.l. dians, that he was a Prince of a fingular both Piety 19.6.29% and Clemency; that thereupon he not only had an uncommon profiperity in the matters relating to his Person; but withal, that throughout the whole course of his Reign the Lydians lived in a most happy Tranquillity, and to fecure a Peace, that e-very man lived void of fear, and without appre-henilons of any designs against them; in the midst of a great abundance of Riches, in which they had long flourished.

Alexander passed the Hellespont, came to Troy, plut. 6.12, where he facrificed to Pullas, and made a Libation in Alexand. to the Heroes. He also poured Oyl upon the Tomb of Achilles; and according to the accustomed manner, he with his friends ran round about it naked, and placed a Crown upon it; pronouncing of Achilles that he was a most happy and fortunate person, for that while he lived he had so good a friend as Patroclus; and when dead, that he had fo famous a publisher of his Actions as Ho-

15. Matilda or Mand the Empress had the fame chit. h. coff 7. It is faid of the Emperor Antoninus Pius, that happiness for which Pherenice is admired; she was cont. 2.9.32

Chap. 53. Death received by some Persons with extrao dinary Contage, 241 Daughter of a King, viz. Henry the First; Mother of a King, viz. Henry the Second of England; and Wife of a King, to wit, Henry the Fourth,

Emperor of Germany. On her was made this E-

Ortu magna, viro major, sed maxima prole Hic jacet Henrici silia, nupta, parensi

16. Alexander the Great was a happy and a for-tunate person in divers respects: he had Philip for his Father, the noblest Warrior of his time; and he had for his Master (in his Youth) the Prince of Philosophers, Aristotle. Besides which, Justin ob-ferves of him, that he never gave Battel to any Enemy, whom he did not overcome; never laid Siege to any City, which at last he did not take; nor never came unto any Nation, whom he did not fubdue, and bring under his fubication.

he abode in fafety.

Appius a Roman was proscribed by the Triumvirate: this being known unto him, he divided his Wealth amonght his Servants; and with them got into a Ship, intending to fail into Sicily. In his passage there arose a nughty Tempes; whereupon his Servants let him down from the Ship, into a little Boat, telling him that he should therein be fafest from the Tempest; in the mean time away they failed with the Ship, and all his Riches there-in. The event was, that the Servants and Ship in. The event was, that the servants and sup-was caft awa, wherein they thought themselves se-cure, and Appius by force of the Winds was driven with his little Boat unto his desired Sicily, where

CHAP. LIII.

Of the Gallantry wherewith some Persons have received Death, or the Message of it.

many as consider that Nature hath lent them this | tell him, he is constant in his course of advancing me; tabernacle of the body but for a little time are well contented to remove as foon as they receive a fum-

1. Theodorus being threatned with death by Lysimachus, Speak on this manner, said he, to thy purpled Minions, for to Theodorus it is all one, whether he putrefye, under ground, or on a Cross above

Ratighs b. 2. Sophonisba, was the Queen of Syphax the Nu-world. 5.5. midian, and he being made prifoner to the Ro-3.§ 18. p. mans, the came and yelded her felf to Massaulli. and vehemently befought him, that she might not be delivered into the hands of the Romans. Her youth and excellent beauty, fo commended her fuit, that he forth with granted it, and to make good his promise, marryed her himself that very day, having bin contracted with her before her marriage with Syphax. But Scipio the Roman General gave him to understand that the Romans had title to her head, and that she was a mischeivous enemy of theirs, and therefore advised him. not to commit a great offence upon little reason. Maffaniffa blushed and wept; and finally, having

promifed to be governed by Scipio, he departed to his Tent; where, after he had fpent some time in agony, he called to him a Servant; and tempering a Potion for Sophonisba, fent it her with this meffage, that gladly he would have had her to live with him as his Wife, but fince they who had power to hinder him of his defire would not yield thereto, he fent her a Cup that should preferve her from falling alive into the hands of the Romans; willing her to remember her Birth and Emans; whining her to remember her Diffi and E-fate, and accordingly to take order for her felf. At the Receipt of this Melfage and Prefent the on-ly faid, that if her Husband had no better Prefent for his new Wife, she must accept of this. Adding, that she might have dyed more honourably, if the had not wedded to lately before her Funerals; and herewithal the boldly drank off the Poyfon,

3. Calanus the Indian, of great fame and name Diod. Sicul. for Philosophy, and held in great reverence 17.2-5751 by Alexander the Great; when he had lived feventy three years in perfect health and was now feized upon by a Difeafe; accounting that he had arrived at that term of felicity, which both Nature and Fortune had allotted him, determined to depart out of life: and to that purpose desired of Alexander a Funeral pile to be crected, and that as foon as he had afcended to the top of it, he would appoint his Guard to put fire to it. The King not able to divert him from his purpose, commanded the Pile to be crecked: an innumerable multitude of people flocked together to behold fo unufual a Spectacle. Calanus, as he had faid, with a marvelous alacrity afcended the top of the Pile, and there laid him down, wherein he was confumed to

4. When the Tyrant fent his Mcslenger of Hyw. hier, death to Canius totell him that he must die that 14.2.233. day, Canius was then playing at Chefs, and therefore defired the Messenger not to interrupt his play till the Game was out; which he played in the same manner, and with as much concern as he did before the Messenger came. The Game done, he submitted to the Sentence that was passed upon

5. Queen Ame, the Wife of Henry the Eighth, Bale, chron, when she was lead to be beheaded in the Tower, P.408. A Sthey who remember they are but fojourners, in their hired lodgings, depart thence without any affliction or trouble of mind; so as and faid unto him; Commend me to the King, and for from a private Gentlewoman he made me a Marquifs, from a Marquifs a Queen, and now that he hath left no higher degree of worldly honour for me, he hath nade me a Martyr.

6. Dr. Feckyam was fent to the Lady Jane Gray, Bak. chron, that the must prepare her felf to die the next day; p. 458. which Message was so little displeasing to her, that the feemed rather to rejoyce at it. The Doctor being carnest with her to leave her new Religion, and to embrace the old, fhe answered, that she had now notime to think of any thing, but of preparing her felf to God by Prayer. Feckman thinking flie had spoken this, to the end she might have some longer time of life, obtained of the Queen three days longer, and then came and told so much to the Lady Jane. Whereat the smiling, faid, Tou are much deceived if you think I had any desire of longer life; for I affire you, fince the time you went from me my life halb been fo odious to me, that I long for no-thing so much as death; and since it is the Queen's pleasure, I am most willing to undergo it.

7. Rubrius Flavius being condemned to death Hyw. bict. by Nero, and brought to the Block; when the 649.241. Executioner

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Executioner spake to him, that he would holdly stretch forth his neck; Tes, (faidhe) and I wish thou woulds a boldly frite off my head.

But melan. 8. Ludovicus Cortesius, a rich Lawyer of Padma, parta. 5.3 commanded by his last Will, and a great Mulch 7318. (if otherwise) upon his Heir, that no Funeral Kommande should be kept for him, no man should lament; mir, mor. but as at a Wedding, Musick and Minstrels to be provided: and instead of black Mourners, he took order that twelve Virgins clad in Green took order that twelve Virgins clad in Green from order that twelve virgins clad in Green should carry him to the Church. His Will and Testament was accordingly performed, and he bust miles. Cardinal Provided this Enterthia.

Bart. milas. Clear in the Condition of Science of the Epitaph in part. 3.5 3.

9. Cardinal Brandaspus caused this Epitaph in p. 320.

Rome to be inscribed upon his Tomb, both to shew loath to depart.

Excessi è vita arumnis facilisque, lubénsque. Ne pejoraipsã morte dehine videam.

Withease and freedom I resign'd this breath, Lest I should longer see what's worse than death.

10. The words of dying Plotinus, faith Calius, cul. Rhod.l. are worthy to be writ in Letters of Gold: or if there 21.6.11. pj be any other thing that is more precious than it, in as 977. much as they preferibe each of us what to do in the like cafe. He lay, as I faid, a dying when Euflochius went to Putcoli to vifit him. Hitherto, faid Plotinus Went to Putcol and even would an labouring to ms, I expetted thee; and even now I am labouring to return that which is divine in 11, unto that Divinity his willingness to die, and to tax those that were that informs and enlivers the whole Universe. And having faid these words, he gave up the Ghost.

The End of the Third Book of the Wonders of the Little World.

THE

# THE FOURTH BOOK.

# CHAP. I.

Of Atheists; and such as have made no account of Religion!
with their Sacrilegious actions, and the punishments thereof.

Hat was a worthy Law which was made by Numa Pompilius amongst the Romans, viz. That men should not servethe gods in transitu, as they passed by; nor when they were in haste; or were about any other business: but that they time and leifure, and had fet all other business apart. He thought that the gods could never be attended upon with reverence and devotion enough: whereas many of those that follow, were fo much of the contrary mind, that they would abstain from no kind of affronts and abuses, both in word and deed, towards them when they esteemed as their Deities; most of these have been made as exemplary in their punishments, as they had been presumptuous in

their impleties. 1. A young Florenine, Anno 1527, esteemed a man very brave and valiant in arms, was to confiderati- fight with another young man, who (because ons, 6.59 he was melancholy and spake little) was called Forbebene: they went together with a great company to the place appointed which was without the Port of St. Gal, whither being come, a friend to the former went to him and faid, God friend to the former went to him and faid, God give you the Victory: the proud young man adding blafphemy to his temerity, antwored, How shall he chuse butgive it me? They the to use their weapons, and after many blows given and taken, both by the one and the other; Forchebene, being become as the Minister and Instrument of God, gave him a thrust in the mouth, with such force, that having suffered big. mouth, with fuch force, that having faftned his tongue to the poll of his neck (where the fword went through above the length of a fpan) he made him fall down dead; the fword remaining in his mouth, to the end that the tongue which had so grievoully offended might even in this world endure punishment for so horrible a sin.

world endure punithment for 10 horrible a fin.

2. When Cambyfes, King of Perfia, had con1.3.p.187, guered Egyps, Seeing the Ox that is confectated for Veffa, to be put out; and as one that intend. 1.8.p. 177.

2. did. The more wicked in this, that what he did to that Idol Bealt, he did, as he supposed, to the true God in contempt of all Religion.

But not long after the counterfeit Smerdus rebelling against him, and having foiled the accept. ling against him, and having seised the greatest part of Persus, as Cambyles was mounting his Horse, with a purpose to march against him, his sword sell out of the scabbard, the same sword with which he had before flain the Ox; by this he received a wound in his Hip in the same place, wherein he had given one to the Ox, and of this wound in a short time he died.

3. Urracha, the Queen of Arragon, made Fulgof, Ex.
War with her fon Alphonfus, and when she 1.1.6.2.
wanted money, she determined to rise the p. 57.
Shrine of St. Islader at Leons in Spain: sich as
went with her seared to touch those Treasures; the therefore with her own hands feifed upon many things: but as she was going forth of the Temple, she fell down dead. So dangerous it is to adventure upon that which our felves are perfwaded is Sacriledge, though it should not be so in it felf.

in it felf.

4. Dionysus the Tyrant of Syracuse, having val. Mark. rised the Temple of Proserpina in Locris, and l. 1. c. 1. failing thence with a prosperous wind, Sec (said p. 7, 8. he smilling) to his friends, what a good Voyage Dinoth, the gods grant to them that are facrilegious. Inspection of the grant weight, which King Hiero of Syracuse had dedicated out of the spoiles of the Carlbaginians; and instead thereof caused a woollen one to be put upon him, saying, That a garment of Gold was too heavy in Summer, and too cold in Winter, but a woollen one was convenient for both seasons. He caused the golden Beard of Esculapius at Epidaurus to be taken off, saying, It was not fit that he should have a Beard, when his father Apollo was beard. have a Beard, when his father Apollo was beard-lefs. He took out of the Temples also the tables of Gold and Silver; and thereon being wrote (according to the custom of Greece) That these were the Goods of the gods, he said, he would make use of their goodness. Also the golden Goblets and Crowns which the Statues held out in their hands, he took from thence, faving Heddid but receive when we see and faying, He did but receive what was given, and that it was great folly to refule what was prof-fered from their hands to whom we pray that we may receive.

5. Heliogabalus would needs be married to one of the Vestal Virgins: he caused the perpetual Herodian. fire which was ever preserved burning in honour Dinot.mem.

gods and men against him, that he was alsaulted and slain by his own Souldiers.

6. Alphonsus, the tenth King of Spain, would Life month fluilly blame Providence, and say, That had he 1.1.6.4 been present with Almighty God in the Creation p.43. of the World, many things should have been better ordered and disposed than they were: But let it be observed that he was thrust out of his Kingdom, made a private man, died in infamy and the hatred of all men.

Lydia, the contemporary with Manafles King o Judah, to the light of Xernes and Perlians out of Greece, which was in the year of the world 3485 Herodotus himfelf flourified in the beginning o the Peloponnefian war, which was about the year of the world 3540.

490

2. Thucydides the Athenian immediately fucceeds him, who imbraceth in his Hiltory the ipace of feventy years, that is from the flight of Xernes unto the twenty first year of the Peloponne fin war; for although he profelledly describes only that war betwirt the Athenians and Pelopon neftions, wherein himfelf was a General, ver by way of digreffion he hath inferted an account of those fifty years that are betwist the end of Hewar. Here he explains the affairs of Cities, as the former had done of Monarchies, and hath framed to illuttrious and express an Image of all those things that usually happen in the government of a Common-wealth; hath to lively reprefented the miferies that attend upon war, espe-cially a civil and intestine one hath composed his many Orations with that artifice and care; that nothing can be thought more linewy, and agreeable unto all times in the world than his Hiftory.

3. Xenophon the Article Bee, whose unaffected sweetness and elegancy of Stile is such, that Antiquity admiring thereat, faid the Graces had framed and directed his Speech. He beginning the battle of Maninea, and the year of the

4. Diodorus Siculus hath fet forth his Bibliotheque, or an universal history of almost all the habitable world, accurately diffinguished by times and years in forty Books. In the five first of which he discourses the original of the world; the Egyptian, Affrian, Libyan, Greek Antiquitics, and the affairs of other Nations, before the Trojan War. The other thirty five, contain a Series of years, no lefs than 1138, from the 10 Alexander and his Successiours; and in the end | and the Romans. of his twentieth Book, which is the last of his extant, he reaches to the year of the World 3664. which year falls directly into the tenth Book of Livy; and upon the four hundred fifty second

year from the building of Rome. 5. Time Living, born at Padua, was the Prince of the Latin Hiftory, excelling all Latin Writers in the admirable gravity, copioninels and beauty of his Speech. He hath written a continued Hiltory of leven hundred forty fix years, from the building of *Rome*, in the year of the World 3212. to the fourth year before the birth of Christ, which was the thirty seventh year of Auguffus. Now although of fourteen Decades, or one hundred and forty Books of Livy, there are only three Decades, and half a fifth left; yet the Arguments of the rest of the Books, and the Series of the principal Histories, may eatily be observed from Florus his Epitome. Livy died the twenty first year after the birth of Christ.

Affyrian and Persian Affairs, about the year of far as the thirty second year after the birth

the younger against his brother Artaxerxes was taken Pritoner, and for his skill in Phylick, was received into the Kings Houle and Family, where out of the Royal Commentaries and Records, he composed the ancient History of the Kings of Assyria, Babylon, and Persia, in twenty Books, having brought it down from Ninus, as far as the feventh year after the taking of Athens by Lyfander.

7. Plutarchus, of Cheronea, flourished about the year of our Lord 100, the ample Treasury of the Greek and Latin Hiltory; he wrote about fifty Lives of the principal men amongst the Gree's and Romans, full of the best matter, wife tentences, and choice rules of life. The rodoms his History, and the beginning of this Greek Lives, he begins with Thefeus, King of Athens, and ends with Philopamenes, General of the Acheans, who died one hundred and eighty years before the birth of Christ. The Roman Captains, he describes from Romulus as far as to Galba and Otho, who contended for the Empire in the feventeenth year after the birth of Christ.

8. Arriants, of Nicomedia, flourified Anno Christi 140. and in eight Books wrote the Life and Acts of Alexander the Great; his Affairs in India, are handled most copiously by him of all other, the whole is wrote in a fingular sweetness and elegancy of ft.le.

9. Dionysus Halicarnasseus wrote accurately the Roman History; the Original of the City, at the end of Thucydides, hath in feven Books comprehended the events of forty years wers betwist the principal Cities of Greece, as far as to the beginning of the first Punick War, and the four hundred eighty ninth year from the building of the City. His first eleven Books are all that are extant, in which he reaches to the two hundred and twelfth year of the City. He flourished in the time of Augustus Cafar, and is faid to have lived in the Family of M. Varro.

10. Polybius, of Megalopolis, was the Master Councellour and daily Companion of Scipio the younger, who in the year of the World 3800. razed Carthage : he begins his Roman History, from the first Punick War; and of the Greek Na-Trojan War to Julius Cefar: of all these there tion the Acheans, from the fortieth year after the are but lifteen Books extant: his fixteenth Book death of Alexander the Great; of forty Books almost immediately follows Xenophon, in which he treats of Philip of Macedon, who began to Reign Anno Mond. 3634. From thence he passes at Cynosephale, betwixt King Philip of Macedon

> 11. Saluftius wrote many Parts of the Roman History, in a pure and quaint brevity, of all which, little is left, besides the Conspiracy of Catiline, opposited by the Conful Cicero fixty years before the birth of Christ, and the War of Jugurth, managed by C. Marius the Conful, in the forty fourth year before the Conspiracy aforefaid.

12. Julius Cofar hath wrote the History of his own Acts in the Gallick and Civil Wars from the 696 year ab U. C. to the 706. and comprized them in Commentaries upon every year. in such a purity and beautiful propriety of expression, and such a native candour, that nothing is more terfe, polite, more useful and accommodate to the framing of a right and perspicuous expression of our selves in the Latin Tongue.

13. Velleins Paterculus in a pure and fweet kind of fpeech hath composed an Epitome of 6. Ciess Gnidius, a famous Historian of the the Roman History, and brought it down as the World 3564. in the Expedition of Cyrus of Christ, that is, the fixteenth year of TiQuestor.

14. Corneliu Tacirus, under Adrian the Emperour was Præfect of the Belgick, Gaul; he wrote a Hilfory from the death of Augustus to the Reign of Trajan, in thirty Books; of which the eleven Books, from the eleventh to the twenty first, which are all that are extant, reach from the eighth year of Claudius to the beginning of Vehalian, and the belieging of Jerusalem by Titus, which was Anno Dom. 72. He hath comprised much in a little, is proper, neat, quick, and appoint in his stile, and adorns his discourse with variety of Sentences.

15. Suetonius was Secretary to Adrian the Emperour, and in a proper and concise stile, hath last King, and brought Lombardy under his own wrote the Lives of the twelve first Emperours to | power. the death of Domitian, and the ninety eighth year of Christ; he hath therein exactly kept to that first and chief Law of History, which is, That the Historian should not dare to set down any thing that is false: and on the other side, That he have courage enough to fet down what is true. It is faid of this Hiltorian, That he

wrote the Lives of those Emperours with the fame liberty as they lived.

16. Dion Cassius was born at Nice in Bythinia he wrote the History of nine hundred eighty one years from the building of Rome to Ann. Dom. 231. in which year he was Conful with Alexander Severus the Emperour, and finished his History in eighty Books: of all which scarce twenty five Books, from the thirty sixth to the sixty sirst, and the beginning of Nero, are at this time

17. Herodianus wrote the History of his own time, from the death of M. Antoninus the Philofopher, or the year of Christ 181. to the murder of the Gordiani in Africa, Ann. Dom. 241. which is rendred purely into Latin by Angelus Politi-

18. Johannes Zonaras, of Byzantium, . Wrote a Hiltory from Augustus to his own times, and the year of our Lord 1117. the chief of the Oriental Affairs and Emperours he hath digested in the second and third Tomes of his Annals; from whence Culpinianus, and others, borrow almost all that they have. Zonaras is continued by Nicaras Gregoras, and he by Chalcondylas.

19. Eutrophus wrote the Epitome of the Roman History in ten Books, to the death of Jovinian, Anno Dom. 368. He was present in the Expedi tion of Julian into Persia, and flourished in the

Reign of Valens the Emperour.

20. Ammianus Marcellinus, a Grecian by birth. War'd many years under Julian in Gallia and Germany, and wrote the History of the Romans in thirty one Books: the fourteenth to the thirty first are all that are extant, wherein at large, and handsomely, he describes the acts of Constantius, Julian, Jovinian, Valentinian, and Valens the Emperours, unto the year of Christ 382.

21. Jornandes, a Goth, hath wrote the History of the Original Eruptions, Families of their Kings, and principal Wars of the Goths, which he hath continued to his own time, that is, the

year of our Lord 550.

22. Procopius, born at Cafarea in Palestine, and Chancellour to Belifarius, the General to Justinian the Emperour, being also his Councellour and constant companion, in seven Books wrote the Empire of Germany; the Election and Assaurs of Wars of Belifarius, with the Persians, Vandals, Charles the fifth, Emperour: and other of divers

under whom he flourished and was and Goths, wherein he also was present.

23. Agathias, of Smyrna, continues Procepius; from the twenty feventh of Julinian. Anna Dana 554. to the end of his Reign, Anno Dom. 5661 the Wars of Narfes with the Goths and Franks; with the Persians at Cholchis, wherein he recites five first contain the History of Tiberius; the last the Succession of the Persian Kings, from Ar-eleven Books, from the eleventh to the twenty taxerxes, who, Anno Dom. 230, seifed on the Parthian Empire, to the Reign of Justinian, Anno Dom. 530. and in the end treats of the irruption of the Hunnes into Thrace and Greece, and their

repression by Beljarius now grown old.

24. Paulus Diaconus, of Aquileia, Chancellour to Desiderius, King of the Lombards, Writes the entire History of the Lombards to Ann. Dom. 773. in which Charles the Great took Desiderius the

25. Haithonus, an Armenian, many years a Souldier in his own Country, afterwards a Monk at Cyprus, coming into France about the year of Christ 1307. was commanded by Pope Clement the fifth to write the Empire of the Tartars in Asia, and the Description of other oriental Kingdoms.

26. Laonicus Chalchondylas, an Athenian, wrote the History of the Turks in ten Books, from Ottoman, Anno 1300. to Mahomet the second, who took Constantinople, Anno Dom. 1453. and afterwards continued his History to Ann. 1464.

27. Lutprandus, of Ticinum, wrote the History of the principal Affairs in all the Kingdoms of Europe in his time, at most of which he him. felf was prefent; his Hiftory is comprifed in fix Books, and commencing from Anno Dom. 801. extends to Ann. Dom. 963.

28. Sigebert, a Monk in a Abby in Brabant, wrote his Chronicon, from the death of Valens the Emperour, or Anno Dom. 381. to the Empire of Henry the fifth, Anno Dom. 1112. where: in he hath digested much of the French and British Affairs, and acts of the German Empe-

29. Saxo Grammaticus, Bishop of the Church of Rotschilden, wrote the Danish History from utmost Antiquity to his own time, and King Canuus the sixth, almost to the year of Christ 1200, but more like a Poet than Historian, commonly also omitting an account of the time.

30. Conradus, Abbot of Ursperga, a Mona-

ftery in Suevia, as worthy of reading as any of the German Writers, hath described the Affairs of Germany, beginning two hundred years after the Flood, and carrying on his relation to the twentieth year of Frederick the fecond, that is, Anno Dom. 1230.

31. Johannes Aventinus wrote the Annals of the Boii, and memorable matters of the Germans in feven Books, beginning from the Flood, and continuing his History to Ann. 1460.

32. Johannes Nauclerus, born not far from Tubinga, hath an intire Chronicon from the beginning of the World to his own time, and the year of our Lord 1500. in two Volums.

33. Albertus Crantzius hath brought down the History of the Saxons, Vandals, and the Northern Kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, Gothland, and

Norway, to Ann. 1504.
34. Johannes Sleidanus hath faithfully and plainly written the History of Lather especially, and the contells about matters of Religion in the

Chap. 8.

the world 3540.

2. Thucydides the Athenian immediately fucceeds him, who imbraceth in his Hiftory the thace of feventy years, that is from the flight of Xernes unto the twenty first year of the Peloponne fian war ; for although he profesfedly describes only that war betwixt the Athenians and Pelopon melions, wherein himself was a General, yet by way of digression he bath inserted an account of those fifty years that are betwixt the end of Herodotus his Hillory, and the beginning of this war. Here he explains the affairs of Cities, as the former had done of Monarchies, and hath framed to illuttrious and express an Image of all those things that usually happen in the government of a Common-wealth; hath so lively reprefented the miferies that attend upon war, eipecially a civil and intestine one hath composed his many Orations with that artifice and care; that nothing can be thought more linewy, and agreeable unto all times in the world than his Hiftory.

3. Xenophon the Article Bee, whose unaffected fiveetness and elegancy of Stile is fuch, that Antiquity admiring thereat, faid the Graces had framed and directed his Speech. He beginning at the end of Thucydides, hath in feven Books comprehended the events of forty years wars betwixt the principal Cities of Greece, as far as to the battle of Maninea, and the year of the

490

4. Diodorus Siculus hath fet forth his Bibliothrone, or an universal history of almost all the habitable world, accurately diffinguished by times and years in forty Books. In the five first of which he discourses the original of the world; the Egypian, Affyrian, Libyan, Greek Antiquities, and the affairs of other Nations, before the Trojan War. The other thirty five, contain a Series of years, no less than 1138. from the Trojan War to Julius Cefar: of all these there are but fifteen Books extant: his fixteenth Book almost immediately follows Xenophon, in which he treats of Philip of Macedon, who began to Reign Anno Mand. 3604. From thence he paffes 10 Alexander and his Successiours; and in the end of his twentieth Book, which is the laft of his extant, he reaches to the year of the World 3664, which year falls directly into the tenth Book of Livy; and upon the four hundred fifty fecond year from the building of Rome.

5. Titus Livius, born at Padua, was the Prince of the Latin Hiftory, excelling all Latin Writers in the admirable gravity, copiouiness and beauty of his Speech. He hath written a continued Hilbery of feven hundred forty fix years, from the building of Rome, in the year of the World 32.12. to the fourth year before the birth of Christ, which was the thirty feventh year of Auguffus. Now although of fourteen Decades, or one hundred and forty Books of Livy, there are only three Decades, and half a fifth left; yet the Arguments of the rest of the Books, and the Series of the principal Histories, may eatily be observed from Florus his Epitome. Livy died the twenty first year after the birth of Christ.

the younger against his brother Artaxerxes was taken Pritoner, and for his skill in Phylick, was received into the Kings Houte and Family, where out of the Royal Commentaries and Records, he composed the ancient History of the Kings of Affyria, Babylon, and Persia, in twenty Books, having brought it down from Ninus, as far as the feventh year after the taking of Athens by Lyfander.

7. Plutarchus, of Cheronea, flourished about the year of our Lord 100, the ample Treasury of the Greek and Latin History; he wrote about fifty Lives of the principal men amongst the Gree's and Romans, full of the best matter, wife sentences, and choice rules of life. The Greek Lives, he begins with Thefeus, King of Athens, and ends with Philopamenes, General of the Acheans, who died one hundred and eighty years before the birth of Christ. The Roman Captains, he describes from Romulus as far as to Galba and Otho, who contended for the Empire in the feventeenth year after the birth of Christ.

8. Arrianus, of Nicomedia, flourified Anna Christi 140. and in eight Books wrote the Life and Acts of Alexander the Great; his Affairs in India, are handled most copiously by him of all other, the whole is wrote in a fingular fweetness

and elegancy of ft-le.

9. Dionysus Halicarnasseus wrote accurately the Roman History; the Original of the City, Magifracy, Ceremonics, and Laws, are faithfully related by him; and his Hiltory continued to the beginning of the first *Punick*, War, and the four hundred eighty ninth year from the building of the City. His first eleven Books are all that are extant, in which he reaches to the two hundred and twelfth year of the City. He flourished in the time of Augustus Casar, and is said to have lived in the Family of M. Varro.

10. Polybius, of Megalopolio, was the Master Councellour and daily Companion of Scipio the younger, who in the year of the World 3800. razed Carthage: he begins his Roman History. from the first Punick War; and of the Greek Nation the Acheans, from the fortieth year after the death of Alexander the Great; of forty Books he wrote but five are left; and the Epitomes of twelve other, in which he reaches to the Battel at Cynoscephale, betwixt King Philip of Macedon and the Romans.

11. Saluftius wrote many Parts of the Roman History, in a pure and quaint brevity, of all which, little is left, besides the Conspiracy of Cailine, oppressed by the Consul George Sixty years before the birth of Christ; and the War of Jugurth, managed by C. Marius the Conful, in the forty fourth year before the Conspiracy aforefaid.

12. Julius Cafar hath wrote the History of his own Acts in the Gallick and Civil Wars from the 606 year ab U. C. to the 706. and comprized them in Commentaries upon every year, in fuch a purity and beautiful propriety of expression, and such a native candour, that nothing is more terfe, polite, more ufeful and accommodate to the framing of a right and perfpicuous expression of our selves in the Latin

13. Velleins Paterculus in a pure and fweet kind of speech hath composed an Epitome of 6. Crefius Guidius, a famous Historian of the the Roman History, and brought it down as Affyrian and Persian Affairs, about the year of far as the thirty second year after the birth the World 3564. in the Expedition of Cyrus of Christ, that is, the sixteenth year of Tiberius, under whom he flourished and was and Goths, wherein he also was present.

14. Cornelius Tacitus, under Adrian the Emthe eighth year of Claudius to the beginning of Pelpafan; and the belieging of ferulation by Titus; which was Anno Dom. 72. He hath comprised much in a little, is proper, neat, quick, and appointe in his stile, and adorns his discourse with the definition of the flumers, King of the Lombards, Writes the variety of Sentences.

15. Suetonius was Secretary to Adrian the Emilian which Charles the Great took Desiderius the perour, and in a proper and concile stile, hath last King, and brought Lombardy under his own wrote the Lives of the twelve first Emperours to power. the death of Domitian, and the ninety eighth year of Christ; he hath therein exactly kept to that first and chief Law of History, which is, That the Historian should not dare to set down any thing that is falle: and on the other fide, the fifth to write the Empire of the Tartars in That he have courage enough to fet down what is true. It is faid of this Hiltorian, That he wrote the Lives of those Emperours with the fame liberty as they lived.

16. Dion Cassius was born at Nice in Bythinia; he wrote the History of nine hundred eighty one years from the building of Rome to Ann. Dom. 231, in which year he was Conful with Alexander Severus the Emperour, and finished his History in eighty Books: of all which scarce twenty five Books, from the thirty fixth to the fixty first, and the beginning of Nero, are at this time

17. Herodianus wrote the History of his own time, from the death of M. Antoninus the Philofopher, or the year of Christ 181. to the nurder of the Gordiani in Africa, Ann. Dom. 241. which is rendred purely into Latin by Angelus Politi-

18. Johannes Zonaras, of Byzantium, wrote a History from Augustus to his own times, and the year of our Lord 1117. the chief of the Oriental Affairs and Emperours he hath digested in the second and third Tomes of his Annals; from whence Cufpinianus, and others, borrow almost all that they have. Zonarus is continued by Nicatas Gregorus, and he by Chalcondylus.

19. Entropies wrote the Epitome of the Roman History in ten Books, to the death of Jovinian, Anno Dom. 368. He was present in the Expedition of Julian into Persia, and slourished in the

Reign of Valens the Emperour.

20. Ammianus Marcellinus, a Grecian by birth, War'd many years under Julian in Gallia and Germany, and wrote the History of the Romans in thirty one Books: the fourteenth to the thirty first are all that are extant, wherein at large, and handsomely, he describes the acts of Constantius, Julian, Jovinian, Valentinian, and Valens the Emperours, unto the year of Christ 382.

21. Jornandes, a Goth, hath wrote the History of the Original Eruptions, Families of their Kings, and principal Wars of the Goths, which he hath continued to his own time, that is, the

year of our Lord 550.

22. Procopius, born at Cafarea in Palestine, and Chancellour to Belifarius, the General to Justinian the Emperour, being also his Councellour and land the contests about matters of Religion in the constant companion, in feven Books wrote the Empire of Germany; the Election and Affairs of

23. Agathias, of Smyrna, continues Procopius, from the twenty seventh of Justinian, Anno Dom. 14. Corneums 1 actum, the statement of person was Przefect for the Belgiek Gaul; he wrote a History from the death of Angustus to the Wars of Narses with the Goths and Franks; Reign of Trajan, in thirty Books; of which the with the Persians at Cholchis, wherein he recites five first contain the History of Tiberius; the last the Succession of the Persian Kings, from Areleven Books, from the eleventh to the twenty taxerxes, who, Anno Dom. 230. feifed on the first, which are all that are extant, reach from Parthian Empire, to the Reign of Tultinian. Anno Parthian Empire, to the Reign of Justinian, Anno Dom. 530. and in the end treats of the irruption

to Desiderius, King of the Lombards, Writes the entire History of the Lombards to Ann. Dom. 773.

The most famous Greek and Latin Vistorians.

25. Haithonus, an Armenian, many years a Souldier in his own Country, afterwards a Monk at Cyprus, coming into France about the year of Christ 1307. was commanded by Pope Clement Asia, and the Description of other oriental Kingdoms.

26. Laonicus Chalchondylas, an Athenian, wrote the History of the Turks in ten Books, from Ottoman, Anno 1300. to Mahomer the second, who took Constantinople, Anno Dom. 1453. and afterwards continued his History to Ann. 1464.

27. Luitprandus, of Ticinum, wrote the History of the principal Affairs in all the Kingdoms of Europe in his time, at most of which he him-felf was present; his History is comprised in six Books, and commencing from Anno Dom. 891.

extends to Ann. Dom. 963.

28. Sigebert, a Monk in a Abby in Brabant, wrote his Chronicon, from the death of Valence the Emperour, or Anno Dom. 381. to the Empire of Henry the fifth, Anno Dom. 1112. where: in he hath digested much of the French and British Affairs, and acts of the German Empe-

rours.

29. Saxo Grammaticus, Bishop of the Church of Rosseliden, wrote the Danish History from utmost Antiquity to his own time, and King Camuus the sixth, almost to the year of Christ.

1200. but more like a Poet than Historian, commonly also omitting an account of the time.

30. Conradus, Abbot of Ursperga, a Monastery in Suevia, as worthy of reading as any of the German Writers, hath described the Asfairs of Germany, beginning two hundred years after the Flood, and carrying on his relation to the twentieth year of Frederick the fecond, that is, Anno Dom. 1230.

31. Johannes Aventinus wrote the Annals of the Boii, and memorable matters of the Germans in feven Books, beginning from the Flood, and continuing his History to Ann. 1460.

32. Johannes Nauclerus, born not far from Tubinga, hath an intire Chronicon from the beginning of the World to his own time, and the year of our Lord 1500 in two Volums.

33. Albertus Crantzius hath brought down the History of the Saxons, Vandals, and the Northern Kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, Gothland, and Norway, to Ann. 1504.
34. Johannes Sleidanus hath faithfully and

plainly written the History of Luther especially, Wars of Belifarius, with the Persians, Vandals, Charles the fifth, Emperour: and other of divers

of the Kings of Europe, from Anno Dom. 1517.

to Ann. 1556.
35. Philippus Comineus wrote five Books of the Expedition of Charles the eighth, into Italy and Nuples, and eight Books of the Acts of Lewis the eleventh, and Charles Duke of Burgundy, worthy to be read of the greatest Princes. 36. Froifardus wrote the sharp Wars betwixt

the French and English from Anno. 1335. to

37. Hieronymus Oforius wrote the Navigation of the Portugals, tound Africa into India; and the Acts of Emanuel, King of Portugal, from Anno 1407. to his death in twelve Books.

1497. TO MIS GUALTI IN EWEIVE DOORS.
38. Autonius Bonfinius in four Decades and an half, hath wrote the History of the Hungarian Kings, to the death of Mauhiau, the fon of Hundales, and the beginning of the Reign of Ula-

39. Polydor Virgil hath wrote the History of England in twenty fix Books, to the death of

Memy the leventh.

40. Infimus flourished Anno Christi 150. and wrote a compendious Millory of most Nations, from Nims the Assyrian King, to the twenty fifth year of Angulius, compiled out of forty four Books of Trogus Pompeius, a Roman. Ecclefiallical Writers I have here no room for, but an courted to have traced thus for the flore. but am content to have traced thus far the steps of David Chyrram in his Chronology, whose help have had in the setting down of this Cata-

# CHAP. IX.

Of the most famous and ancient Greek and Latin Poets.

old Courtiers, as they succeeded one another in the fayour of the Muses; not but that those bright Ladies have been (I was about to fay) equally propitious to others in aftertimes; nor is it that we have given these only a place here, as if our own Land were barren of inch Worthies: Our famous Spencer, if he was not equal to any, was superiour to most of them, of whom Mr. Brown thus :

He fung th' Heroick Knights of Fairy Land In lines fo elegant, and Juch command, That had the Thracian plaid but half so well, He had not left Eurydice in Hell.

But it is fit we allow a due reverence to Anti-quity, at leaft be to ingenuous as to acknowledge at whose Torches we have lighted our own:

The first of these Lights, 1. Orpheus was born in Libethrie, a City of Thrace, the most ancient of all Poets; he wrote the Expedition of the Argmans into Colchi, in Greek Verle, at which he was also prefent: this Work of his is yet extant, together with his Hymns, and a Book of Stones. The Poets make him to be the Prince of the Lyricks. of whom Horace in his Book De Arte Poetica;

Sylvestres homines facer interpresque deorum, Cadibus & foedo with deterruit Orpheus, Dictus ob hoc lenire Tygres, rabidofque leones.

His Father was Quagrus, his Mother Caliopea, and his Master was Linus a Poet and Philoso-pher; Orpheus is said to have stourished Anna Mundi 2737. Vid. Quenftedt. Dial. de Patr. vir. illufr. p. 453. Vosf. de Nat. & Constit. artis Poet. cap. 13. sect. 3. p. 78. Patrit. de Instit. reipub. l. 2. tw. 6. p. 83.

2. Homerus, the Prince of Poets, born at Colophon, as Cheverius doubts not to affirm ; but more Cities besides that strove for the honour, according to that in Gellius:

Septem urbes certant de stirpe illustris Homeri, Smyrna, Rhodoi, Colophon, Salamis, Jos, Ar-(gos, Athena.

Many are the Encomiums he hath found amongst

Vatum Pierijs ora rigantur aquis.

Of him this is part of Quintilians Character; In great things no man excelled him in fublimity, nor in small matters in propriety. In whom, faith Pateredus, this is an especial thing, that before him there was none whom he could imitate, and after him none is found that is able to imitate him. He flourished Anno Mund. 3000. Vid.

the most famous and ancient Greek

the most famous and ancient Greek

and Latin Poets.

THE Reader hath here a short account of some of the most eminent of Apollo's whose labours contain the best Precepts of Verse, and whose labours contain the best Precepts of Verse, and whose labours contain the best Precepts of Verse. tue, faith Heinsus. Some think he was contemporary with Homer; others that he lived an hundred years after him; I find him faid to flou-

A. Aleans a famous Lyrick Poet was born in the life of Lesbos, in the City of Mirylene, whence now the whole life hath its name; what Verses of his are left, are fet forth by Henricus Stephanus with those of the rest of the Lyricks. Quinmss with those of the rest of the Lyrick. Quin-tition saith of him, That he is short and magni-special saith of him, That he is short and magni-special saith of the saith of the most part like Homer; he shours shed Olymp. 45. Vid. Quensted. dialog. p. 433. Quintil. instit. orat. lib. 10. cap. 1. p. 408. 5. Sappho, an excellent Poetres, was born in the sile of Leston, and in the City of Erasia there; she was called the ninth Lyrick, and the touth Muse. The ware Enjoyans. Flexies. Im-

tenth Muse; she wrote Epigrams, Elegies, lambicks, Monodies, and mue Books of Lyrick Veries; and was the Inventres of that kind of Verse which from her is called the Sapphick; she attained to no small applause in her contention, first with Stefichorus, and then with Alcaus; she is faid to flourish about the 46 Olympiad, Voff. Inftit. Poet. lib. 3. cap. 15, p. Quenstedy Dink p. 434. Patrit. de institureipub lib. 2, iit. 6, p. 90001

6. Stefichorus was born at Himera, a City in Sicily, a Lyrick Popt, fome of whose Poems are yet extant, writ in the Dorick. Dialect, this Works declare the through of, hiswit, while, he sings of gypat Wars and noble Chieftains, and with his Harp sustains the burden of an Epick Verse, the preserves the due dignity, of his presions; both in their speech and actions; randmad he tetained himself within bounds, the might have seeined the next of a Rival with Morar, but he is too copious patchiwariant, and stone of the company of the stone of the sustained of the stone of the sustained of the s Sicily, a Lyrick Poet, fome of whose Poems are

Heroick Werles: as fallo lome, Elegics in was come temporary, with Theograms and flourillud abympina

tempogark with Theograins and Industrian additional of the 50 - Augustati data pidates or with more them of the 150 - Augustati data pidates or with more them of the 150 - Augustati data pidates of the 150 - Au more an Greek Anthors translation, or any great name Logilla faith he was born not in the Sixelida's but Latrick Megatis; as may, clearly be sollected from Theagaichimfelf, "He is faid far diveinthe time of King Grafia"; but follong duryived him, that he reach it the beginning of the Perfam Wan; he flourished Olympiad 380 Quentleds. dial. p. 402. Vist de Puet Gracis, cap. 4; p. 21.

De Epimenides Was bown at Gnossis, a Cityin

o. Apprendix was born at English Action of Creek, a Philosopher and Roick Oost anteges the Apostic when he cites him, calls him, Thus 12., A Propher of year own. Alter wrote a Booksoft Oracles, faith St. Ferms, and was contemporary with Solon, so that he flourished Olympacks.

Quesified: disl. p. 429... in Tess, a place in the nickly of Innis, he was other of the nine by ricks: and bothin his Writings and whole machines. ner of life petulant and wanton. He was fimiliar with Polycrates the Samian Tyrans, whom he also celebrated in his Verses. Though aged, he fell in love with Bathyllus a young Boy, of whole hard-heartedness he complains, he lived whole hard-heartedness he complaints, he lived about the 64 Olympiad, Patrit, de inflit Reipub. lib. 41 tit. 11. p. 169. Voss. de Poet. Gracis, cap. 4. p. 22. Quenstedt. dial. p. 482.

11. Sinonides is of somewhat a stender stile, otherwise he is commendable for the propriety, and a kind of pleasantness in his Speech; he had

a peculiar faculty in the exciting of men to pity and compassion, infomuch, that in this respect he is by some preferred before all the Authors of his time; he was a Lyrick Poet, wrote lambicks, and was born in the Isle of Amorgue; divers others there were of this name, but none more eminent than this in Poetry; Quintil de Institutoral.

lib. 10. cap. 1. p. 468. Carol. Steph. in voce.

12. Æschylus was bortoin the City of Athens,

the first Author of Tragedies, say the ancient Greek Writers, whonce Horace,

Eschylus & modicis instravit pulpitatignis, Et docuit mag rumque loqui, nitique cothir no.

He fought valiantly in the Battel of Manathon; his Poems were sublimerand grave y and he therein Grandiloquus usque, ad visium, faith Quintilian, flying into Sicily in the fity eighth, year of from her tallons a Tortoise upon his bare head, by the stroke of which he died. He flourished

The most famous presh poors.

by the stroke of which he died. He flourished Olymp, 74. Horat de Arte Poet. verf. 279. Voft. de Parte Greck, cap. 4. p. 25. Quonstedt, dalp. 421. Quinti infir. orator. 1. 10. c. 1/p. 468.

13. Pindarus born at Thebes, a City in Beoria; of all the nine Lyricks, daith Quintitan, Pindarus form is fauthe superiourin Spirit, Magnificence, Secretices. Floures hannily contour both in Scattenes, Figures, happily copious both in things and words, and therefore Horace thinks cal car and collect from total plantique

onno Lyom a la frederina de la la compania de la la compania de la compania del compania de la compania de la compania del compania de la compania del compania de la compania del compania de la compania del co one of the control of Mot sid side to An Rinderus are.

Healfo made fome. Tragedies, it pigrams, and other things, and flouristed Olympiad 75. Volf de Roet, Granges, 5, pc. 290 Constitutifit. orater lib. 10. SAP 1. R. 468. Horat. Ode 11. lib. 4. Quenfect

Adv. P. R. A6B. Horat. Ade 11. ib. a. Quented did. Bet his u. v. one in Abeni, did. Bet his u. v. one in Abeni, ite was called The New System. The Flower of Poets, and the Bee from the diwestness of his Specchi he was the form the night of excel Euripider, iii. the Majorty of his Stile; and Quinilian will not electronic which was the better Poet; he flourished Olympiad the 33. Vol. de Poet Oracis, eap. 4.19, 26. Quintile distribution for the lib. 10. cap. 1. 2468.

orgin lib. 10, sap. 1, p. 4568. All lib. 10, sap. 10, sap. 1, p. 4568. All lib. 10, sap. 10, Malliar friend to King Archelaur, from whomes he returned home, be was torn in pieces by Dogs; has Tombis near Actions. He contended with Emphorion, and Sophocles; was Scholar to Anaxagoras in Phylicks, to Prodicus in Rhetorick, and to Secretes in Morals; he flourished Olympiad 83. Voff. de Poet. Grao. cap. 6. p. 36. Quenfredt. diali p. 422. Quintil instit. orator. lib. 10.

76. Aylfophanes, was a famous. Comick Poet, but of his Country, nothing siscertain: fome fay he was an Athenian, others a Rhodian, and fome an Egyptian; he is at this day the only Greek Comedian extant, but scarce extant in the fourth part of him; he is said to be the excellent Exemplar of the Attick Lepidity, as one in whom all the ornaments of that Tongue are contained. Aftharp observer and reprover of Vices; he flourished Olympiad 96. Quenfedt. Dial. p. 424.

of Theophrastus, the ancient Comick Poet; he lived in Athens: Plurarch compares him with Aristophanes; and for weight in Sentences, elegance and beauty of exprellion, and for wit, he prefers before him this Prince of Comicks (as he is by Some called.) He wrote one hundred and eight Comedies, of all which, besides a few Verfes, nothing remains but the memory; he flourished Olympiad 118: Quintil de Instit. oration to capit 1 p. 465. Gell. note Antic ilb. 3.62p16.
p. 109. Vost, de Poet. Gravicap. 8. p. 57. Quenstedt.

dial. p. 1124 his age, an Eagle, aschel fation a Rock, drop'd to Synachfa; his fweet Poems druyet extant, and

Greek

rick Dialect; Suidas notes, that of old there where he died almost nineey years of age, Voff. were three Poets Writers of Bucolicks; this Theocritus, Moschus the Sicilian, and Bion of the City of Smyrna. Our Poet lived in the time of a fearolty that was at Rome, he was fain to hire Prolomens Lagus, and Prolomans Philadelphus, A. ab out himself to a Baker to work at his hand-mill, orator. lib . 10. cap. 1. p. 467.

roet; and one that wrote divers things, among to write the decond and third Punick War. He which he elegantly describes in Herötick Verfe, the whole frame of the Celetial Sphere, the limage, Figure, rife and fet of all the Stars therein: which was Translated into Latin by Cicero, and others; Chytraus faith he was of Tarfus, and others; Copyrans rath the was of Tapjus, tangung and ins noton companion, becaule and that St. Paul his fellow Citizen, cities in his Sermonat Athens an Hemistick of this his fellow Citizen; he flourished in the time of Prelomans died in Arcadia; Quenftedt dial. p. 671. Vosf. de Nicolables Observation of the Citizen of the Companion of the Citizen of the Companion of the Co Philadelphus, Olympiad 124. Chytr.de Poet lett p.217.

Voff. de Poet: Grac. cap. 8. p. 63. Poet, born at Chalcis, heretofore a rich Town in Eubwa: he was one of the feven which they call the Plejades: the relt were Theoretius, Nicander, asharp wit; a man of excellent life himfelf, and Callimachus, Apollonius, Araus, and Homerus a stinging accuser of the villanies of others, he junior; he wrote many Tragedies which are all was the Great Uncle of Pompey the Great, and loft : all that is extant of him is his Alexandra, or Cassandra, an obscure Poem; he flourished Olympiad 127. Voff. de Poet. Grac. cap. 8. p. 64.

Quersfedt. dial. p. 432. 21. Oppianus (born in Anazarbus, as some, in Coryens, faith Suidas, both Cities of Cilicia) was Plin, nat. history a. Grammarian and Pout, sweet, generous, and p. 379. incomparable, faith Rosinus. He wrote Halieutica, or of Fishes and Fishing five Books, and four of Hunting, all which are extant : Alexander Severus fo much delighted in them, that for every Verse he gave him a Stater of Gold, upon which they were called Golden Verses, Quenstedt

dial. p. 499. Hero and Leander: though he is faid by Julius Scaliger, to be before Homer himself: Yet, saith Louiger, to be before Homer numer: 1 et, lattn age new numer; ne noutrined Anno ab O. C. 680. and about 174. Olympiad. Voff. de Peet. Lat. cap. 1. lived under the Ceffry, and that after the fourth Age, and is therefore in old Books called Mn. 7. M. Anneus Lucanus was born at Corduba in faus the Grammarian , Voff. de Poet. Grac. Pap. 9. p. 8 1.

1. Quintus Enniut, born at Rudia, fay fone, at Turentum fay Europius and Eufebius; from him Virgil, the Phenix of the Latin Poets, borrowed not a few Verfes, and with fome light change, transferred them into his own Poenis. Once being found reading of Ennius, and ask'd what he was about? I am, faid he, gathering of Gold out of Ennius his Dunghil. Ennius hath the first bace among the latin Friech Poets. what he was about? I am, faid he, gathering of Gold out of Emiss his Dunghil. Emiss hat the first place amongst the Latin Epick Poets; he wrote the Roman War in Herolck Verses,

taught in Schools: he wrote Bucolicky in the Doy and fold Plaies; thence he went to Tarenum

Where as oft as he had leiflire from his work, where as oft as he had leiflire from his work, where as oft as he had leiflire from his work, where as oft as he had leiflire from his work, and or the had leiflire from his work and or the had leiflire from his work, and his work his w orator. lib. 10. cap. 1. p. 467.

19. Aratus was born at Soli or Solbe, a Town of in the fugeceding feventeen years, and died in the fugeced years, and construction of the fugeceding feventeen years, and construction of the fugeceding feventeen years, and died in the fugeceding feventeen years are fugeced in the fugeceding feventeen years are fugeced in the fugeceding feventeen years are fugeced in the fugeced in the fugeced in the fugeced years are fugeced in the fugec

Cross faith, he was the best Author of the Latin Tongue, and his bosom companion, because Lat. Poet. capi's, p.411

Townin haly, he was a Writer of Satyres, yes the chief of the Latin Satyrills, faith Tully, a Learned man, and a very ingenious person, of asharp wit; a man of excellent life himself, and was the Great thing of rompey the Great, and war'd under Scipio Assistant in the Numantine Wair, he died at Naples in the forty sixth year of his age, in the 160 Olympiad, A. Uelli note, Assistant lib. 18. cap. 8. p. 490. Voss. de Lat. Poet. cap. 2. p. 9. Quintil de institution order lib. 100. cap. 1. p. 472. Plin, nat. bist. lib. 11. cap. p. Quinsted, dial.

6. Titus Lucretius Carus; he wrote a Book of the nature of things, according to Epicurus his doctrine; in whose foot-steps he trod; all his Philotophy tends to the extingation of Religion; and himfelf frequently confelles, That he wrote what he did for that purpofe, that he might free men from the burden of Religion, and the fear of the gods; by a Philtre or Love-potion he was made mad, and in the forty fourth year of his age flew himfelf; he flourished Anno ab U. G.680.

7. NA. Amenia Lucanus was non nat Coranoa in Spains 3. Scaliger-Stath of him, That he is long and the father of redionfines: but Quintilian gives him this Character, That he is ardent and liprightful: remarkable for his Sentences, and rather to be numbred amongst Oratours than Poets. An excellent describer he is of the Civil

Andes, a Village near unto Mantua in Italy; Jul. Scaliger faies of him, That he ought to be he died of the Gour at past seventy years of age, was buried in the Monument of the Scipio's; in the Appian way, a mile from the City, he formilled A days a series of the Scipio's and the Appian way, a mile from the City, he formilled A days a series of the Scipio's and the Appian way, a mile from the City, he formilled A days a series of the Scipio's and the S railed himself to a kind of equality with nature railed himself to a kind of equality with nature it self: his Bucolicks, Georgicks, and Enads, a Tragedian of great account, and the son of Ennius his silers, he liv'd at Rome, wherehe painted bones were translated to Naples, and buried about

about two miles from the City, with an Epitaph of his own making: Thus,

Chap. 9.

Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc Parthenope, cecini Pascua, Rura, Duces,

he flourished Anno ab V. C. 728. Voff. de Poet, Lat.

cap. 2. p. 26. Quenftedt. dial. p. 299.
9. Q. Horariu Flaccus, the Prince of the Latin Lyrick Poets, was born at Venusium in Italy; he is (faith Quimilian) the chief at noting the he flourished with Ovid, Catullus, and Tibullus manners of men, very pure and accurate, worthy almost alone to be read; he rises high sometimes, is full of jucundity, and various Figures, and hath a molt happy boldness in words; he de Poet. Lat. cap. 2. p. 26. Quenstedt. dial. p. 382. Quintil. de Instit. orator. l. 10. c. 1. p. 472.

10. Publ. Ovidius Nafo was born at Sulmo, an old Town of the Peligni in Italy; thus faith he himself, Trift lib. 4. Eleg. 10.

Sulmo mihi patria est, gelidis uberrimus undis, Millia qui nevies, diftat ab urbe decem.

He excels all others in Elegy, and therefore by Dempster is called The Prince of Elegy; in the judgement of Seneca, he is a most ingenious Poet, had he not reduced that plenty of wit and matter into childifitoyes: his Medea, faith Quinti-lian, flews how much that man was able to per-form, had he chofe rather to govern than in-dulge his wit; he died in his banishment, and is far better than those of Horace; his Sentences are ter into childish toyes : his Medea, saith Quintiburied near the Town of Tomos; he flourished sharper, and his phrase more open; having of-

Quaft. cap. 27. p.
11. C. Valerius Catullus, was born at Verona. of no oblicure Parentage, for his father was fa-miliar with Julius Cofur, and he himself was fo accepted at Rome, for the facility of his wit and learning, that he merited the Patronage of Circoro, as he himfelf acknowledges with thanks. He loved Clodia, whom by a feigned name he calls Lelia; Martial prefers him before himself; he died at Rome in the thirtieth year of his age, and that was commonly faid of him,

Tantum parva suo debet Verona Catullo Quantum magna suo Mantua Virgilio.

He flourished Olympiad 180. Anno Dom. 40. Voss. de Poet. Lat. cap. 1. p. 14. Gell. nolt. Attic. lib. 7 cap. 20. p. 220.

12. Albins Tibullus, of an Equestrian Family in Rome, a Poet famous for his Elegies, in which he was the first amongst the Romans that excel'd, faith Vollius; he was in familiarity with Horace and Ovid. He loved Plancia under the feigned name of Delia: whereas he was very rich, by the iniquity of the times he complains he was reduced to poverty; he composed four Books of Life, as being ill treated by his Country and Life, as being ill treated by his Country men, he Elegies, and died young; for the elegancy of his Verfe, it is faid of him,

Life, as being ill treated by his Country men, he deceased, Voss. A Post Latt. cap. 3, p. 46.

18. Statius Papinius, books Sylvarum,

Donec erunt ignes, arcufque Cupidinis arma, Discentur moneri culte Tibulle tui.

He flourished A. ab V. C. 734. Quenste dt. dial. p. 369. Petr. Crinit. de Poet. Lat. lib. 3. p. 71.

13. Sex. Aurel. Propertius was born in Mevania, a Town in Umbria, as he himself somewhere | led Burdeaux, at he tells us himself thus,

Ut nostris tumefacta superbiat Umbria libris, Umbria Romani patria Callimachi.

He complains that he was put out of his fathers Lands, in that division that was made amongst the Souldiers of the Triumvirate. The true name of his Cymbia was Hoftia, faith Apuleius, We have four Books of his Elegies; fome write that he died in the forty first year of his age; Petr. Crinit. de Poet. Lat. lib. 3. p. 71. V.ff. de Poet.

Lat. cap. 2. p. 31.

i.a. Corneliu Gallu, born at Forojulium, was an Oratour and famous Poet; from a mean fordied at Rome aged about fifty, and flourified in the Reign of Angultus, Anno ab O. C. 735. Voff. guffus, and by him made the first Prelident of Egypt, when it was become a Roman Province: Through his discourse in his Wine at a Feast, he came into fuspicion of a Conspiratour, and being turn'd over to the Senate to be condemn'd, for very shame he slew himself in the fixty third year of his age; he wrote four Book of Elegies, his Lycoris was one Cytheris a freed Maid of Volumnius; most of his Writings are lost; he flouristed Olympiad 183. Voss. de Poet. Lex. cap. 2. p. 25.

15. Decius Junius Juvenalie, Was born at Aquinum in Italy; he spent his studies in writing Satyres, following the examples of Lucilius and Anno Dom. 4. Quintil de Instit. orator. lib. 1.0.2.41.

Anno Dom. 4. Quintil de Instit. orator. lib. 1.0.2.41.

p. 473. Voss. de Poet. Lat. cap. 2. p. 29. Senec. nat.

age, in shew of honour he was made Presect of a Cohort, and fent into Agypt; he flourished Anno Dom. 84. Quensfedt. dial. p. 372. Voss. de

Poet. Lat. cap. 3. p. 41.
16. A. Persius Flaccius was born at Volaterra, an ancient and noble City in Italy, feated by the River Cacina. He wrote Satyres, wherein he fharply taxes the corrupted and depraved maniners of the Citizens of Rome, fustaining the perfon of a Philosopher; while he severely reprehends, he is instructive; much he borrowed our of Plato, faith Chytraus; by some he is under cenfure for his obscurity; he flourished in the Reign of Nero, Anno Dom. 64. died in the twenty ninth year of his age, about the 210 Olympiaa,

Quenstedt, dial. p. 322. Voss. de Poet. Lat. cap. 3.p.41.
17. N. Valer. Martialis was born at Bilbilis in Celtiberia, in the Reign of Claudius the Emperour. At twenty years age he came to Rome under Nero; and there continued thirty five, much favoured by Titus and Domitian. He was a Tribune, and of the Order of Knights in Rome; after Domitian's death, he was not in the like honour, and therefore in Trajans time, return'd into his own Country: and there having wrote his twelfth Book of Epigrams, weary of his Country and

twelve Thebaidos, five Achilleidos; Marrial liked not that he was so much favoured, and in his Writings never mentions him, Voll.de Poet, Lat.

cap. 3. p. 45. Rome, was born in Gascony at Burdigala, now cal-

Chap. 11.

Diligo Burdigalam, Roman colo, civis in illa, Conful in ambabus, cuna hic, ibi fella curulis.

Scaliger faith of him, That he had a great and acute wit; his Stile is somewhat harsh; he slourished Anno Dom. 420. Quenstedt. dial. p. 36. Voff.

de Poet. Lat. cap. 4.p. 55.
20. Marcellus Palingenius wrote the Zodiack of infigurity of life, that is, of the right way of institution of the life, study, and manners of men in twelve Books, a Work of great Learning and Philosophical; he flourished Anno Dom. 1480. Quen-Stedt. dial. p. 392.

21. Baptista Mantuanus, Sirnamed Hispaniolus, a Monk and excellent Poet, to whom Mantua gave both birth and name; he was accounted the almost only Poet in his age, and another Maro; he taxed with great freedom and liberty, the corruption of the Roman Church, the impicty, and villanies of the Popes; amongst others he thus writes of the Simony and Covetoufness of the Popes,

--- Venalia nobis Templa, Sacerdotes, altaria, facra, corona, Ignis, Thura, preces, colum est venale, Denfque.

He wrote divers Verles in praise of the Saints, and other excellent Books, and flourished Anno Dom. 1494. Quenftedt. dial. p. 300.

# CHAP. X.

Of Musick; the strange efficacy of it, and the most famous Musicians.

the Dorian or Dorick, as a promoter of wildom and chaftity; the Phrygian, transporteth the mind to quarrelling and fury; the Folian, conjures down the evil Spirit of anger, and enclines the appealed foul to fleep; and then the the foul of man, and what it hath been further able to do as to the body, for this I refer you to fome of the following Examples.

1. Concerning the efficacy and might of Mufick, I am desirous to fet down what my felf saw practifed upon De la March, a Gentlewoman a fury, that on the fudden she would throw her the Danish Kings, viz. Ericus the fecond, Sir a Fish-pond near her house, out of which she had been twice referred: and fo was more diligently kept: The Physicians attended her to no purpose, notwithstanding all their endeavours: but a Capuchin passing that way to crave Alms, and hearing what had befallen her, advised, That fome skilful and experienced person upon the

in the night fome pleasing Ditties should confort with the Mulick: it was accordingly performed, and in lefs than three month the violent passion forfook her, and she is at this time found both in body and mind.

2. Hikewife knew another Person of Honour Tressor of at Roane, whose name may be best known by Du ducin Parreau, who all her life-time did never use the and Mod. help of any Physick, how great foever her in times, t. 8. firmities were: but in all her hurrs, diseases 6.289,8.06 firmities were: but in all her hurts, diseases, child-birth and lameness, she only desired one who could skillfully play on the Tabour and Pipe, who could skinding page on the amount and application instead of a Phylician. Being well entred into Age, an extreme pain selfed upon her knee, supposed some spice of the Gout, the caused her Tabourer instantly to play her a pleasant and lively Coranto. The Tabourer striving to exceed himself in art and dexterity, in readiness of wind and agility of hand, fell down in a fwoon, and fo continued for three quarters of an hour, the Lady then complain'd that her pain and affliction was never fo extraordinary as in the time of the Musicks so sudden cessation: The Musician being recovered and refreshed with a glass of brisk Wine, fell afresh to his former skillful musical playing, and the Lady was thereby so eased of her pain, that it utterly left her; I my felf was in the Chamber when this accident happened, and do avouch upon my credit, That the Gentlewoman thus lived an hundred and fix

3. Clinias, the Pyhagorean, was a person very Abandeip distrement both in his life and manners from other 1.14.25, men; and if it chanc'd at any time, that he was p623.624. inflamed with anger, he would take his Harp, play cetten, upon, and fing to it, faying, as oft as he was he was he was he has he found himfelf reduced to the temper of his former mildness.

4. Tyrtaus the Spartan Poet, having first re-camer.opir. hearfed his Verses, and afterwards made them Subsected. 1. to be fung with Flutes well tuned together, he fo 6.18. p. 99. ftirr'd and enflamed the courage of the Souldiers Here are four forts of Musick which were thereby; that whereas they had before been most celebrated amongst the Ancients, overcome in divers consists, being then transported with the fury of the Mules, they remained conquerours, and cut in pieces the whole Ar-

my of the Meffenians. 5. Timothems, a Milefian, was so excellently Alix. ab skilled in Musick, that when he play'd and sing Alix. in scannes of Pally in the pre-disb. Guid. clines the appeared four toneep; and then the Lydian, raties and elevates the minds of intention terrene and earthly things, and enkindles devout delires after fuch as are heavenly: Thus mour of the air, flarted up, and being flired 1.10. c. s. in every part, called for his Armour: But then 2.579. in every part, called for his Atmon . Due then Epoph Firagain the Mufician changing into more fedate dinand.cal and calmer Notes, founding as it were a Retreat, medic. hijl.

the Prince also sat quiet and still.

6. There was a Musician in Denmark that did Camir. opt. practiced upon The in France, a Control of the fines, i. 8. near to Garet, young, vertious and pallable for beauty; upon report of her husbands inclination fides themselves, or make them merry, pensive, fiber that he could with his Musick set his hearers because; upon report of her husbands inclination fides themselves, or make them merry, pensive, fiber that he can be analysis of the second fo excel in his Art, that he was wont to boaft, c.81,p.319. or furious, as he pleased; which he also per- cap. 81. formed upon tryal, at the command of one of P. 320.

7. At fuch time as the Tyrant Eugenius raifed Nicep. 1.12. that perillous War in the East, and that money 6. 23. p. grew short with the Emperour Theadofius, he de Comer. open. termined to raise Subsidies, and to gather from all c.18.p. 99. parts more than before he had ever done; the Citizens of Antioch bare this exaction with foill a Lute, should continue to play by her: and that will, that after they had difgorged many out-

ragious words against the Emperour, they pulled down his Statues, and those also of the Empress drows for firming an alacrity, that they have implore the goodness of God, and that with tens, That it would please him to calm the Emperous heart. These supplications and prayers were solemnly sung with forrowful Tunes, and had Phrenettick Patients, or such as were un-volosit. perours heart. These supplications and prayers were folemnly fung with forrowtul 1 unes, and lamenting voices. Their Bishop Flavianus employed himself valiantly in this needful time, in the behalf of the City, made a Journey to Theo dofine, and did his number to appeale him; but 11. Ifmenias, the Theban, and Schol finding himfelf rejected, and knowing that the Emperour was deviling fome grievous punishment; and on the other fide, not having the boldness to fieak again, and yet much troubled in his thoughts because of his people, there came this device into his head. At such time as the Emperour fat at meat, certain young boyes were wont to fing musically unto him; Flavianus wrought so, that he obtained of those that had the charge of the boyes, that they would fuffer them to sing the supplications and prayers of the City of Anioch: Theodofius liftning to that grave Musick, was so moved with it, and so touched with compassion, that having then the Cup in his hand, he with his warm tears watered the Wine that was in it, and forgetting all his conceived displeasure against the Antiochaans, freely

pardoned them and their City.

Zuin that. 8. The forts of Ludwichs the first (then Em-70.5.1.3 perour) had confipred against him; and amongst divers of the Bishops that were confederate with them, was Theodulphus, Bishop of Orleans, whom the Emperour clap'd up in Prison in Anjon; in this place the Emperour kept his Easter, and was present at the Procession on Palm Sunday, in imitation and honour of Christs entrance into Jerusatention and nonour of Christs entrance into Jeruja-lem. All the Pomp passing by the place where Theodulphus was under restraint, the Bishop in fore-fight of that folemnity, had prepared a most elegant Hymn in honour of that Processions. and as the Emperour palled by, opening his Cafe-inent, with a clear and mulical voice, he fang it, fo as to be heard of the multitude that passed by: The Emperour enquired What voice that was, and who that fung? It was told him the Captive Bishop of Orleans. The Emperour diligently attending both the purport of the Verfes, and fweetness of the voice, was therewish fo delighted, that he restored the Prisoner forthwith to his liberty.

Epiph. Fer. 9. In part of Calabria are great store of Ta-ainsuled, ranula's, a Serpent peculiar to this Country, and animaca, rantinas, a scipenc pecunal coems country, and madic high taking that name from the City of Tarentum, 81, 9, 249. Some hold them to be a kind of Spiders, others 249, 250, of Effis: but they are greater than the one, and less than the other: The fiting is deadly, and the difference contrary operations thereof most miraculous; Monthear contrary operations thereof more infractions; it.e., i. 4., 5. 6, 9,366. For fome fo flung, are fill oppressed with a leacame, oper, den sleep; others are vexed with continued subscience, waking. Some sling up and down; and others are extremely lary; the sweats; a second vomits; and others are extremely lary; the sweats; a second control of the subscience should be subscient as a second control of the subscience should be subscient as a second control of the subscient subscient subscience should be subscient sub siad, volat, a third runs mad; fome weep, and others laugh sand, volat, and that is the most usual: The success he saw in his face: which child at last, deep, 249. merry, the mad, and otherwise actively disposed, date, are cured by Musick, at least it is the cause, in account of the success of his Music, are cured by Musick, at least it is the cause, in that it incites them to dance indefatigably; for the success of his Music, also by a certain high excellency, hathing the success of his Musick also by a certain high excellency, hathing the success of his Musick also by a certain high excellency, hathing the success of his Musick also by a certain high excellency, hathing the success of his Musick also by a certain high excellency, hathing the success he saw in his face: which child at last, was found stifled in bed with the embraces of his Music, also by a certain high excellency, hathing the success he saw in his face: which child at last, was found stifled in bed with the embraces of his Music, also by a certain high excellency, hathing the success he saw in his face: which child at last, was found stifled in bed with the embraces of his Music, also by a certain high excellency, hathing the success he saw in his face: which child at last, was found stifled in bed with the embraces of his Music, also be a certain high excellency in the success he saw in his face: which child at last, was found stifled in bed with the embraces of his Music, also be a certain high excellency in the success he saw in his face: which child at last, was found stifled in bed with the embraces of his Music, also be a certain high excellency in the success he saw in his face: which child at last, was found stifled in his face: which child at last, was found stifled in his face: which child at last, was found stifled in his face: which child at last, was found stifled in he saw in his face: which child at last, was found stifled in his face: which can be a saw in his face: which child at last, was found stifled in his face: which chil 318. relat. a third runs mad; fome weep; and others laugh grief, as forrow struck with some sading of luces, continually, and that is the most usual: The

down ins statues, and those and of the Empress arowne to itrange an anacrity, that they have his Wife. A while after, when the heat of their wearied the Spectators with continued dancing: his Wife. A while after, when the near of their fury was palt, they began to repent themselves of their folly, and considered into what danger they had calt themselves and their City. Then mind released of her sufferance: if the Musick fection being driven from the heart, and the mind released of her sufferance: if the Musick intermit, the malady renews; but again continued and it vanishesh.

11. Ismentas, the Theban, and Scholar of An- Zuin Theat. tigenidas, used to cure divers of the Baorians of vil. 5.13. the Sciatica, or Hip-gout, by the use of Mulick; P. 1292. and faith Gellius, it is reported by divers, and 4. Gell. Memorials are made of its when when the second most state. Memorials are made of it, that when the Scia- 1. 4. 6.13. tica pains are the most exquisite, they are allayed p. 133. and affwaged with Mufick.

12. There was a young man, a Taurominita 2ninthiat mian by birth, who having his head intoxicated vol. 5. 1. 3. with Wine, and befides all inflamed with anger, p. 1291. haftened to the House of his Mistress, with a purpose (because she had received his Rival thereinto) to fet it on fire; he was about his defign, when Pyrhagoras caufed a Musician to play a leffon of the graver Mufick, composed with spondees, or long Notes, by which he was foreclaimed, that he immediately delisted from his angry enterprise.

13. When Apollonius was inquilitive of Ca-Philop. 1.5.
nus, a Rhodian Mulician, what he could do with 6, 2020,
Root, Root, Mark. his instrument, he told him that he could make Burt. met. a melancholy man merry, and him that was par.2. 5.2° merry, much merrier than he was before; a lover more enamoured, and a Religious man more devout, and more attentive to the worship of the gods.

# CHAP. XI.

Of such as by sight of the Face, could judge of the Inclinations, Manners, and Fortunes of the person.

T is faid of Paracellus, That he had flich notable skill in Herbs, that at the first sight he could discern and discover the quality, vertue and operation of any fuch as were shewed to him: There have been some men as skillful in the perufal of faces, so that Momus needed not wish every man a casement in his breast, seeing both the inclinations and successes of menhave been dextrously judged at by their outward ap-

1. Julius Gefer Scalifer had a fingular skill Faller, ho-herein, for it is credibly averred, That he ne- by State, ver looked on his Infant fon Andettus but with 1.2.2.8.

Chap. 12.

The Duke of Biron did fee him in his ficknefs, and affifted at his Funerals. No man living did better judge of the nature of men, by the confideration of their Vifages, than he. Ho did divine of the Duke of Biron's fortune by his countenance, and the proportions and lines of his face: for having confidered it somewhat curiously, he said unto his Sifter, after his departure from his Chamber. This man hath the worst from his Chamber, This man hath the worst Pythagoras did thus in his choice of his Scholars, Phyliognomy that ever I observed in my life, as and fuch as he judged fit for Learning he adof a man that will periff miferably the event

eufhifi.i.a. Aportate, made a conjecture of institutional institution, concerning whom these are his came opposed in his fecondOration against the Gentiles: fibe. cont.). The deformity of his geltures made me a Pro-6:59:9-51; phet, as to him: for these following did in no Nich. Lio. with Court to be the store of a good man. The phet, as to him: for these following did in no Nich. Ito wise seem to be the signs of a good man, The 2 min. The fudden and frequent turnings of his head; will 5: 1.2 his heaving up now this, and then the other shoulder; his eyes were stern, wandring, and expressing something of surious in them; his feet were instable, and his geniculations frequent; his note were sure than a header of form and continue the stern wand continued to the stern and the st his nofe was fuch as betokened fcorn and con-tempt, and the whole Figure of his face was framed to derision; his laughter was often and loud; he would nod with his head when he ipake not; his fpeech was interrupted, and broken off before it came to the period of the Sentence; his questions frequent, confused and foolifit; his answers mapt, heaped one upon another, disagreeing with themselves, and with out order: and who can describe the rest? Such I faw him before his deeds, as his deeds did afterwards shew him to be: and if they were here rerwards new mint to be: and it they were here prefent, who were then with me, and beheld the fame things, they would justific this narration of mine: and withal would remember that I then spake these words, How great a plague doth the Roman Empire at this time nourifh, coc.

4. Zopyrus did profess, That he could make a discovery of the nature, inclination, and dispositions of men by the habit of their bodies, and ntions or menby the habit of their eyes, face, and forehead, &c.

1. 331,332. Being defired by some to give his judgement of the Falo p. 201. And a ftranger unto all kind of vertue. Those that were present, when they heard him pass this sentence upon Socrates, whom they knew to he a man of the contrary perfections, they laugh'd this conjecturer to scorn: but Socrates himself this conjecturer to icorn: but sorrates ministry faid, That he had fpoken nothing but what was the truth, only by the fludy of wisdom, he had overcome and amended all these faults of his

5. Bartholomaus Cocles had foretold one Coponus Jov. Elog. That e're long he should be a wicked Homicide; vol. 2. l. 7. and in like manner he faid of Hermes, the fon of and in like manner he said of Hermes, the ton of a Tyrant, that being a banished man he should be sain in Battel. Hermes therefore possession with a fear of his sate, gave secret order to Copomis, that he should kill Cocles, that wicked Artist. Cocles did forse the disaster that was coming upon him, and therefore did arm his head with a two with the same to him the next day, he called her with the same to him the next day, he called her with the same to him the next day, he called her with the same to him the next day, he called her woman, for she had lost her honour over-with the sasto hought. Diagona the Miessan, as privy Helmet, and usually went with a two handed fword, which he could skilfully manage. But Coponus, in the habit of a Porter, came one time behind him, and as he was putting his key in the legislation of the control of the contro into the lock of his door, he struck him on the hinder part of his head with a Hatchet, and flew

The Duke of Biron did see him in his sickness, other cause of the commitment of this murder, but only that Cocles had told him, That shortly he would be a murderer.

6. We learn out of Proclus, that it was the Cal. Antiq. 6. We learn out of *Proclins*, that it was the ceta-ania-manner of the *Pythagoreans*, curiously and exactly [p. 229, to weigh and consider of such as came unto them; A.Gel.nott. and by figus imprinted on their bodies, to judge Auto. 1. 1. of their aptitude and inclination to a better life: 6.9. p. 18.

of a man that will perish miserably: the event made good his Prediction.

3. Nazianzen, as soonashe beheld Julian the Apostate, made a conjecture of his manners and disposition, concerning whom these are his words in his secondOration against the Gentiles:

The deformity of his gestures made me a Protection of the production of the pr ven out of his Country, and, that being in exile, he should perish in great want: not long after Pandulphus caused Guido to be beheaded, as being jealous of his valour and vertue, and shuts up Antiochus himself in prison, determining to expect at leisure the sulfilling of the rest of his prefage. Antiochus had so prevailed with the daughter of the Keeper of the Tower wherein he was inclosed, that she furnished him with a Rope, and by the help of that let him down into the Tower-ditch: but being betrayed with the noise of his Fetters, he was fetch'd back, and both he and the over-kind Maid were beheaded together. Pandulphus at length was forced to quit his Country, and being an Exile, and in great want, he was deferted of all men, and old as he was he died in a common Inn. Thus Antichiu was ableto predict the fate of other men, but could neither foresee nor prevent his own.

Reinter foreice nor prevent ins own.

8. That Agyptian Philosopher, that (Plu-Camer.oper. tarch faith) was the constant companion of Mar. 6.6.9. the cantal can Amonius, was well skilled in these observation. Plat. in ons, especially if there was nothing of Magick Anton. ons, especially is fiftee was nothing of America.

therein. He professed, That he knew the diffe-p. 950rent natures and Fortunes of men by looking upon their faces; and he told his Patron Amonius, That his fortune was splendid; but withal he exhorted him to shun the Society of Ottavius, for that his Genius, who of himself was great and high, was yet inferiour to, and afraid of the Genius of that other Prince.

o. The Nobles of Museovy gave their judgement Camer. opt. of Johannes Ballidas, while he was yet a Boy the central they observing that his speech was foolish and monftrous, his manners malignant and perverse; by these and the like discoveries, they conje-Ctured of his disposition for the suture: and be-lieving that when he should ascend to the Imperial power, he would prove a fcourge, and a heavy calamity to their Country; they thereupon thought of taking him away betimes by poylon, which if they had, they had freed themselves of that bloody Tyranny, which he afterwards ex-

night: he alfo bought Diagoras the Milesian, as knowing by Physiognomy that he would prove an excellent fervant.

11. When L. Sylla went in quality of a Le- plut. in hinder part of his head with a Hatchet, and flew him. He afterwards confessed, that he had no the Retinue of Orobasia, the Parthian Embassa 453. and comparing of his nature with the Rules of his Art, he faid it could not possibly be otherwife than that he should be a great man, and that

Prince, at which time it was that there came a Physiognomist, who by the order of Narcissus, the Freed-man of Claudius the Emperour, was to confider of the afpect and countenance of Britannicus: this man did then most constantly affirm, That Britannicus should never be Emperour: but he faid of Titus ( who at that time flood by) that e're long he should attain unto the Empire.

Zuin. Thea. 13. Strepfiades the first time he saw his son soil. 5. 1. 2. (when he was returned from the School of So-

zuin. This. 14. Ifidorus, the Hilpalensian Bishop, chanced vol. 5.1.2 to behold Mahomet in Spain, before such time as p. 1223. he had raised so great a slame, and even then by the Rules of Phyliognomy; he prefaged, That he would prove the peft and plague both of the Church and the Conimon-wealth, and thereupon commanded him to be feifed: But Mahomet being warned by the Devil of the approaching danger, confulted his own fafety by a fpeedy flight.

15. It should seem that C. Julius Cafar had Cal. P.737. fome knowledge in these matters, for when Antonius and Dolabella were accused to him, as if they intended to disturb the present state of things, Cafar faid, he feared not fuch as were fat, and had much hair on their head: but fuch as were pale-faced, and of a lean habit of body, meaning thereby *Bruus* and *Cayfius*, who afterwards were the chief heads in the Confpiracy against him.

2nin. Then.

16. The Sultan of Egypt having heard of zot, s. t. 2. fome Pilgrims of Ferufalem of great quality, P. 1223. when he had admitted them to his presence, and reached them his hand to kifs, he eafily apprehended that Frederick, Duke of Saxony, was the chief amongst them by the proportion and heroick make of his body.

### CHAP. XII.

Of the Painters in former times, and the principal Pieces of the best Artists.

Or the reputation of this Art Pliny tells us, That first in Sieyone, and then throughout all Greece it was ordained. That Gentlemens fons and free-born, should be first sent Plin. 1. 35. to a Painting School, there to learn (before any

dour, who beholding the face of Sylla, confidering of the motions of his body and mind, degree of Liberal Sciences. Certain it is. That degree of Liberal Sciences. Certain it is, That in former times it was had in that honour, that none but Gentlemen and free-born might med-dle withit; as for Slaves, by a strict and perpe-tual Edict they were excluded from the benefit of

1. Them had many pieces wherein he difco- Alian, vered the excellency of his Art; but amongst van his, it the chief was that of a man with his sword in 2.6.44- his hand, and his Shield stretched out before p. 84. him, ready prepared for the Fight, his eyes feen to fparkle with fire, and the whole frame and posture of his body, is represented to threatening, as one that is intirely possessed with a Martial fury.

2. Nicias exceedingly delighted himself in his calla. var. profession of Painting, and withal was so intent bis. 1.3. upon it, that when he Painted Necya, he free bis. 1.3. upon it, that when he Painted Necya, he free bis. 1.3. 13. Strepfiades the first time he saw his son (when he was returned from the School of Sorates) said of him (by the view of his face and forchead) that he would make a good pleader in a bad cause, for that he seemed to carry in his visage something of the Attick subtilty and impudence.

3. Conor Cleoneus was the man that perfected Alia. var. the Art of Painting, whenas before histime it bift. 1.8. was but rudely and inartificially exercised, and 68.9.220. therefore his Pictures were fold at a price above any other Artists in that Age wherein he lived;

he was the first that drew Pictures side-wates.

4. Bularchus Painted in a Table the Battel of Plin. 1. 35. the Magnetes with fuch rare skill, that Candaules, c. 8. p. 533. King of Lydia, paid willingly for it as much gold

as it came to in weight.

5. Polygnotus, the Thasian, was the first that Plin. 1. 35. Painted women in gorgeous and light apparel, 69, 9, 535 with their Hoods, and other head attire, of Patrix di undry colours. His Invention it was to paint it. 10. Images with the mouth open, to make them p. 114 shew their teeth; and represented much variety of countenance, far different from the stiff and heavy look of the Visage before-time: of his Workmanship is that Picture in a Table which now standeth in the stately Gallery of Pompetus of a man upon a Scaling Ladder, with a Target in his hand: but done with that art and dexterity, that whoever looketh upon it, cannot tell whether he is climbing up or coming down, he also beautished the great Gallery of Athens with the Hiftory of the Trojan War, and being requested by Elpinice, the daughter of Militades to Paint her amongst the Trojan women, he did it fo exquisitely that it seemed to be alive.

fo exquifitely that it feemed to be alive.

6. Apollodorus, the Athenian, who lived in the plin.l. 35ninety third Olympiad, brought the Pencil into a c.9.p. 534glorious name and effecial credit. Of his making
there is a Prieft at his devotion, praying and
worthipping; another of Ajax all on a flaming
fire, with a flash of Lightning, which at this day
is to be feen at Pergamus, as an excellent piece of
work: and to fpeak truth, before his daies there
can hardly be shewed a Table which any final
would take pleasure to look long upon.

7. Zenxis, of Heraclea, lived about the time
ty fifth Olympiad; of, him the forementioned co.9. 534Apollodorus faid, That he had stolen the cumning
from all the rest: in process of time he grow to
vast wealth, by the only means of his excellent

to a Painting School, there to learn (before any other thing) the way to Paint and Draw Pictures upon Box Tables: It was also ordained, money, but to give away all his Pictures: his Alemena,

Alemena, Penelope, Pan, Helena are famous pieces. Much speech there is of a Wrastler or Champion of his, wherein he pleased himself so well that he subscribed to it, Irrisurus aliquis, facilius quam imitaturus, fooner envyed than equalled. Another stately piecethere is of his Workmanship, Jupiter sitting upon the Throne of his Majesty, with all the other Gods standing by, and making court unto him. The imper-fection of this Artift was, that the head and joints of his Pourtraictures were fomewhat of the

biggeft.

8. Parrhafus was born at Ephefus, he was the
Plin. 1. 35.
(10) 535. fift that gave true Symmetry to his Pictures, that
beft couched the hair of the head, and expressed
beft couched the hair of the head, and expressed the lovely grace and beauty about the Mouth and Lips; he was bold openly to challenge Zunzu for the victory in this Art. Zunzu brought upon the Stage a Tablet wherein clusters of Grapes were fo lively reprefented, that the Birds of the Air came flocking to them. Parrhasus to shew his Workmanship brought a Parrhafius to thew his Workmanning prought a Tablet, wherein he had only depainted a Curtain, but fo lively, that Zeiski in a glorious bravery because the Birds had approved of his Handy-work, said to him in fcorn, Come Sir, away with your Curtain that we may fee your away with your curtain that we may see your goodly Picture, but perceiving his error he was mightily abafhed, yielded him the Victory, and faid, Zeuxis hath beguiled poor Birds, but Parrhassus hath deceived Zeuxis, a professed Arsist.

9. Timanthes had an excellent wit, and was plin. 1.35. Oil of rare invention; he it was that made the partit of famous Picture of Iphigenia, wherein was represented famous Picture of Iphigenia, nul of rare invention; he it was that made the famous Picture of *Iphigenia*, wherein was repreferted that innocent Lady standing by the Altarready to be slain for Sacrifice; he had painted by her *Chalchas* the Priest looking sad, *Utysses* stadder, but her Uncle Menelaus above the full of an extream forrow: and having in these fpent all the figns whereby the Pencil was able to express a real hearts grief; being yet to pour-tray her own Father Agamemon, he drew his Vilage covered with a Veil, leaving it to the imagination of the Spectators, to conceive of an un-expressible grief and extraordinary forrow that was in him to behold his Daughter bathed in her innocent blood. He painted a *Oyelop* lying a fleep, and little elvih Satyrs by him, with long Perches taking measure of one of his Thumbs. But his picture of a Prince was thought to be most absolute; the majesty whereof is such, that all the Art of painting a man feemeth to be comprized in that one Pourtrait; this piece remaineth at this day within the Temple of Peace,

Plin. 1.35. 10. Pamphilus a Macedonian, was the first of 6.10 p. 537. all Painters that was skilled in Arithmetick and all Painters that was skilled in Arithmetick and Geometry, without which he judged it impollible to be a perfect Painter; he was renowned for drawing a Confraternity or Kindred, the battle fought before Phim, and the victory of the Abenians. He taught none his skill under a raient of filver for ten years together; and thus much paid Apelles and Melanthus to learn his

and no Painter had a quicker hand than he.

11. Apelles furniounted all that ever came bec. 12. Apelles furniounted all that ever came bec. 13. Apelles furniounted all that ever came bec. 14. Apelles furniounted all that ever came bec. 15. Philoxenus painted a Table for King Caffander, containing the Battle betwixt Alexander
fand for the fame of Protogenes, he failed to Rhodes on
purpose to see him, but sinding him absent from
his Shop, he took a Table and drew therein a
fine and small line athwart it, Protogenes at the

12. Cydiac was he who in a Table represented prin. 1.35.
the Argonauses, or Knights that attended Prince c. 11.9.547.
the Argonauses

13. Apelles suprime and no Painter had a quicker hand than he.

14. Philoxenus painted a Table for King Caffander, containing the Battle betwixt Alexander
that he are the Battle betwix

fight of it faid Apelles had been there, and he himself drew a second with another colour in the midst of it, and so left it. Apelles upon his return drew a third, with a distinct colour so fmall as left no possibility for a fourth; which when Protogenes faw, he confessed he had met both with his Match and Master. This Table was kept a long time, and better esteemed than any other rich or curious work, till it was deftroyed by fire in the Palace of Cafar in the Palatine Hill. Being abused by one in the Court of King Ptolomy whose name he knew not, nor could fee in the presence, he took a coal from the hearth, and drew his face so exactly, that he was immediately known. His Picture of Vemus arising out of the Sea, in the nether part of it had catched fome hurt by mischance, but there never could be found that Painter who would take in hand to repair the fame to make it suitable with the rest: he slourished about the hundred and twelfth Olympiad.

12. Aristides the Theban was a famous Painter, Plin. 1. 35. the first that would feem to paint the concepti- 6.10.9.541. ons of the mind, and to express the inward difposition and actions thereof, yea the very per-turbations and passions of the soul; but his colours were unpleasant and somewhat too harsh. He painted the taking of a Town by allault, wherein was an Infant, making means to creep to the Mothers Pap, who lay a dying upon a mortal wound received in her Breaft; but it passed how naturally the poor womans affection was expressed in this Picture; how a certain fympathy and tender affection might be perceived to her Babe in the midst of her deadly

pangs. This Table King Alexander the Great translated from Thebes to Pella, the City where himself was born. He painted a fight of an hundred Greeks and Persians, and fold it to Mnason the Tyrant of Elate for ten pounds for every head therein depainted. King Attalus alfogave him for one Table and the Picture in it, one hundred Talents of Silver.

13. Protogenes was born at Caunos a City in Plin. 1.35. Cilicia, subject to the Rhodians; his Picture of Grops 542. Jalylus, and a Dog in that Table is accounted his Mafter-piece, which is now dedicated at Rome within the Temple of Peace. It was fo kome within the tempte of Peace. It was 10 highly efteemed, that King Demerius when he might have forced the City of Rhodes on that fide where Prosegenes dwelt, forbare to fet it on fire, because he would not burn it amongst eather paired. Tables and the fire billion of the conditions the conditions of the conditions other painted Tables, and thus for a Picture he

other painted 1 abies, and thus for a fitting he loft the opportunity of winning a Town.

14. Aftlepiodorus was admired by Apelles himfelf plin. 1. 35. for his fingular skill in observing fymmetry and c.10. p. 543-just proportion; he pourtrayed for the King of the Elazeans, the twelve principal gods, and received for every one of them three hundred

pound of Silver.

15. Nicomachus painted the ravishment of Plin. ibid.

Proferpina by Pluto, which standeth in the Chapel

of Minerva in the Capitol, and the Mermaid Sylla which at this day is to be seen at Rome in the

Temple of Peace; a ready Workman he was,
and no Painter had a quicker hand than he.

16. Philosomy, painted a Table for King Col.

Chap. 13. Statuaries, and fuch as were skilful in Sculpture.

Orator was content to pay for this Piece one but only to behold it. King *Nicomedes* offered hundred forty four thousand Sefterces, and Shrinton free their City of all debts (which were great ed this Picture in an Oratory or Chappel, built on purpose for it in a House of Pleasure that he had at Tufculum.

Plin. 1.35. 18. Timomachus the Byzantine nournined in the p-11-p-548 dayes of Julius Cefar, for whom he painted Ajax and Medea, which Pictures when he bought of the canfed to be hung up in the Temple of Venus; by talent, I mean the Attick talent, which is fix thousand Roman deniers, his pieces of Orestes and Iphigenia are also much praised; but especially he is renowned for his Medula's head which he painted in Minerva's fhield.

### CHAP. XIII.

Of the most eminent Artists for making of Statues and Images in Clay, Marble, Ivory, Braß, &c.

Hat of Painting is a noble Art, but this nearer approach unto nature than the other. Pictures may be feen indeed, but thefe are alfo to be felt; have an entire and folid body, and

Plin. l. 35. 1. Lifffratus of Sicyone was the first that in 6.12-9.552. Plaister or Alabatter represented the shape of a mans vifage ina mould from the lively face indeed; which Image he after took in Wax; nor stayed he there, but begun to make Images to the likeness of the person; when before him every man fludied only to make the faireft faces, and never regarded whether they were like

Plin. 1. 36. 2. Phidias was the most excellent Graver that 6.5. P. 5.65 ever was, as all Nations will confess, that have ever heard of that Statue of Jupiter Olympius which he made at Olympia, or the stately Statue of Minerva, which he wrought at Athens, in height fix and twenty Cubits, all made of Ivory and Gold; upon the fwelling round of the shield of this Goddes, he engraved the Battle wherein the Amazons were defeated by Theseus; in the hollower part, he enchased the conflict between the Gods and the Gyants. Upon the Shoos and Pantophles she wears, he framed the fight betwixt the Centaures and Lapitha. In the Base or Pedethat of the Statue, he cut the Genealogy of Pandora, and the nativity of the Gods to the number of thirty, and amongst them the Goddess of Victory, of most admirable Workmanship, with a Serpent and Sphins of Brass; under the Spear that *Minerva* holds in her hand, admired by all Workmen, he flourished the eighty third

3. Praxiteles his Venus which he wrought for Plin.1. 36. 3. Praxiteles his Venus which he wrought for c.5. p.566 them of Gnides, furpalles all Images that ever Sandyson were made by others or himself; and in truth Quid. Mit. 6. examilies and furgular it was, that many a fo exquisite and singular it was, that many a man hath failed to Gnidos for no other business

to free their City of all debts (which were great fums) for this piece of work; but they resolved to fland to all hazards rather than part with it. It is reported that a wretched fellow was enamoured of this Venus, as one Alchidas a Rhodian loved his naked Cupid, that he made for them of Parium a City within Propontis.

4. Scopas deferveth praise for his worthy work- Plin. 1, 26. 4. Stopas deservet in praise for his worthy work. Plan. 1.35. manship, in which most account is made of those 6.5. P.567. Images in the Chapel of Cn. Domitius in the Cirque of Flaminius, viz. Neptune, Thetis and her Son Achilles; the Sea Nymphs or Nereides mounted upon Dolphins, Whales and mighty Sea-horfes; The Tritons with all the Quire attending upon Phoreus a Sea-God, and the mighty Filhes called Priftes, befides many other Monfters of the Sea; all of them wrought by him fo curiously, that had he fate about the making of them all his life-time and done nothing else, a man would have thought it work enough.

5. Meneftratus his Hercules, men have in high Plin. 1.36. admiration, as also his Hecate which standeth in 6.5. p.568. a Chapel at Ephelus behind the great Temple of Diana; the Sextons or Wardens of which Chapel give warning unto those that come to see it, that they look not too long upon it, for daz-ling and hurring their eyes, the luftre of the Marble is fo radiant and resplendent.

6. Apollonius and Taurifeus were the makers Plin.1. 36. of that brave piece of Zetus, Amphion, Diree, 6.5.2.569. of the framing of Statues is perhaps no whit inferiour to it, fince it makes a the Bull, and the Bond wherewith Direc was tied, all in one entire Stone, which was brought

from Rhodes to Rome.

the felt; have an entire and folid body, and thereupon are also the more durable. The most excellent Artisficers in this kind, were such as the more durable and the more durable. The most excellent Artisficers in this kind, were such as the more durable and the more durable. The most excellent Artisficers in this kind, were such as the more durable and the more du nourable place wherein it flood; for Augustus Cosar to the honour of Octavius his Father, dedicated it in Mount Palatine, over the triumphant Arch there, and placed it within a Shrine or Tabernacle, adorned with Columnes.

8. Agefander, Polydorus and Athenodorus, Rho-Plin. ibid. dians, most excellent Workmen all, agreed by one confent to express lively in one entire stone, Laocoon himself and his Children, and the wonderful intricate windings of the Serpents clasp-ing about them. This work remaineth to be feen in the Palace of the Emperour Titus; a piece of Art to be preferred (no doubt) before

all Figures, cut or cast Images whatsoever. 9. Lysippus was the founder of the Coloss or Plin. 1. 34. stately image of *Hercules* at *Tarentum*, which is 6.7.9.4956 forty Cubits high, and miraculous is the device which is commonly reported of this Coloffe, that a man may move and ftir it easily with his hand, fo truly ballanced it ftandeth, and equally counterpoifed by Geometry, and yet no wind, no ftorm or tempest is able to shake it. He also expressed the personage of King Alexander the great in Brass; and many Images he made of him beginning at the very Childhood of the faid Prince; nor would that great Monarch fuff fer any other besides this principal Workman, to represent his Effigies in Brass. He was at first but a poor Tinker or plain Brasier, and then took heart to proceed further by an answer that Empompus a Painter gave him, who being asked what pattern he had best follow of all the Workmen that were gone before him; he shewed him a multitude of people, and told him he should do best to imitate nature her felf.

10. Charles

10. Charles of Lindus was Apprentice to Ly. 195 sppus; he made the Cololle of the Sun, which itood at Rhodes and was of all others the most atond at Rhodes and was of an others the molt admirable, for it carried feventy Cubits in height; but it ftood but fixty fix years, being overthrown by an Earth-quake, yet lying along, a wonderful and prodigious thing to behold. The Thumbs and great Toes of it are fo big, as few men are able to fathom one of them; the Fingers and Toes are bigger than the most part of other whole 1 des are bigger than the moit part of other whole Statues and Images: twelve years the Artificer was in framing it, and the bare Workmanship cost three hundred Talents, given by King Demetrius.

plin. 1, 34: 11. Zenodovus framed that huge and prodigi-

2016. 1. 34. 11. Lenodovis Hamed that huge and produce c.7. P. 476. ous Cololle of Mercury, at Awverge in France, ten years he was about it, and the Workman-thip came to four hundred thouland Scherces. Having made sufficient proof of his Art there, Nero the Emperour fent for him to Rome, where he call and finished a Colosse, an hundred and ten foot long, to the similitude and likeness of the faid Emperour as it was first appointed and as he began it; but Nero being dead, it was dedicated to the honour of the Sun.

12. Polycleus the Sicyonian made that which

Symmetries and Proportions, yet he went no farther than the outward lineaments of the body, as for the inward affections of the mind he did not express in any of his work.

14. Leonius expressed lively in Brass, Asylos, the famour Runner in a Race, which Image is shewed for a rare piece of work in Olympia, also the pourtraicture of one that seemed lame, and to list by reason of on these them.

to halt by reason of an Ulcer; but the same was fo lively and naturally done, that as many as beheld the fame, feemed to have a compalion and fellow-feeling with him of fome pain and grievance of his fore; and this piece of work a

man may fee at Syracufa.

1 15. Ephranor was the maker of that Paris, the c. 8.9.502. excellent Art and Workmanship whereof is feen in this, that it represented unto the eye all ag once,
a Judge between the Goddess, the Lover of
Helena, and yet the Murderer of Achilles.

and that he might appear to have the like Art in the most famous Oratours that ever were, were framing Humane Statues, he made one in the not ashamed to become the Scholars of such men recemblance of the Lady Alement, which is so as these, and had they not so done, they had exquifitely wrought, as that no man could fet a never obtained the perfection of their own better piece of work by it.

17. Bryaxis his most excellent piece in Brass, Plin. ibid. was a man grievously wounded, fainting and ready to dye thereupon, which he did fo lively, that one might perceive therein how little life and breath was left in his body.

18. Chanachus with his Apollo had another ex-Plin. ibid.
quifite and curious work by him devified and
wrought; it was a Stag ftanding fo lightly upon his feet, that a man might draw a thred under them, and the forms of the latter of the forms. der them, and the same take hold of the sloor underneath to daintily, that he feemeth to touch it with one foot by the claw, with another by the heel, and the same after such a winding manner, twining and turning, as well with the one as the other, that a man would think one while he would bounce and fpring forward, and another while ftart and cast himself back-

19. Leocras made the Eagle that ravished Ga. Plin. 1.34. nymedes and flew away with him, but so artifi- 6. 8. p.502. cially, that as if the knowing what a fair and dainty Boy the had in charge, and to whom the carried him, clasped the Child fo tenderly, that the forbare with her Talons to pierce through io much as his Clothes.

12. Polyciens the Sicyoman made that which is 10 flavour as ins Clothes.

20. Theodoris who made the Labyrinth of Sa. Plin. 1. 34.

21. Polyciens the Sicyoman made that is 10 flavour as ins Clothes.

22. Theodoris who made the Labyrinth of Sa. Plin. 1. 34.

23. Theodoris who made the Labyrinth of Sa. Plin. 1. 34.

24. Theodoris who made the Labyrinth of Sa. Plin. 1. 34.

25. Theodoris who made the Labyrinth of Sa. Plin. 1. 34.

26. Theodoris who made the Labyrinth of Sa. Plin. 1. 34.

27. Theodoris who made the Labyrinth of Sa. Plin. 1. 34.

28. P. 497 Workmen call the Canon, that is to fay one ab
folute piece of work, from whence Artificers do

27. Theodoris who made the Labyrinth of Sa. Plin. 1. 34. folute piece of work, from whence Artificers do fetch their Draughts, Symmetries and Proportions as from a perfect Pattern or Rule, was contrived fo artificially befides, and let out with other fine devices, that he was much required and directs them in their work. Saw may truly judge that he alone reduced the with other fine devices, that he was much remained for it, in his right hand he had a File, skill of Foundery and Imagery, into an Art and with other fine devices, that he was much remained for it, in his right hand he had a File, and in his left he bare with three Fingers a little method. Method. He made Disdamenus in Brafs, an effeminate young man, with a Diadem about his feminate young man, with a Diadem about his head; a piece of work of great account and much flooken of, for it coft an hundred Talents.

The property Coach with four Horfes, but both the feminate young man, with a Diadem about his formall a room, that a little Fly, which he also devifed to be made with the reft; covered all with her restrictions.

much spoken of, for it colt an hundred Talents.

\*\*Pin.l. 31.\*\*

1.3.\*\* Myroborn at Elewbers\* and Apprentice to eserge the piece of work that brought him into name and made him famous, was an Heifer of Braßs, which divers Poets have celebrated in their Verse. He feement to have been the first that wrought not his Images after one fort, but altered his work after many fashions, as being fuller of invention. and given more to device making, a piece of work which he went about fuller of invention, and given more to device making, a piece of work which he went about in his Art; more curious also and precise in his also to amend; and when he thought to make

## CHAP. XIV.

Of the most applauded Actors upon Theatres, and the Name, Riches and Favour of great Persons they have thereby attained unto.

Ome of these have been Masters of that grace and fweetness in their pronunciati-Pile. 1.34. 16. Calamis made Chariots drawn with two, and at other times with four Horfes, and for abfolute Workmanship about Horfes, wherein he never milled, he had not his fellow in the world; and they he might exceed to have the life, by their choice and befitting gesture, the life, by their choice and best times of men thereby; which being observed, and have expressed the life, by their choice and best times of men thereby; which being observed, and have expressed the life, by their choice and best times of men thereby; which being observed, and have expressed the life, by their choice and best times of men thereby; which being observed, and have expressed the life, by their choice and best times of men thereby; which being observed. 1. Richard

1. Richard Burbadge and Edward Allen, were two such Actors in Queen Flizabeths time, as no Age must ever look to see the like: and to make then proudly joining himself with those that were the proudly joining himself with those that were then proudly joining himself with those that were the proudly joining himself with those the proudly joining himself with the proudly jo

Chap. 14.

by all which he gave as it were fomething of divine to every thing he had to deal in, which appeared in that when he was gone, the things he had pronounc'd, feemed not the fame in the people, hafted home w

eyes and ears of the people: and therefore he would familiarly glory in this, That he did never bring any gefure before the people, which he accounted a declamation, a thin and vain he had not well practifed at home, and there aplected.

Plut. in

out of Agypt into Phanicia, it fell to their lot to exhibit fuch Players as were far more confpi- of the Spectators; others witnelled the apcuous for their art than any others: Passerates plause they gave him, by the sighs that parted Stood for Athenodorus, and Nicocreon for one Thef-Salus, whom Alexander himself favoured; yet he Poet, discovered not this inclination, till such time as the Judges had pronounced dihenodorus the Victor. Then dexander as he departed, faid, He did commend the Judges, nevertheless he had rather have lost a part of his Kingdom, than to rather have four a part of this kingdom, that to have feen Theffalus overcome. Also when Ashenodorus (being fined by the Asbenians for being absent from their Bacchanals) had belought Alexander to intercede by his Letter in his behalf; he denied his request therein, but paid for him the fine that was imposed upon him.

their Comedies compleat, Richard Tarleton, who walking, made oftentation of himfelf, funtheir Connedies compleat, Richard Tarleton, who for the part called the Clowns part, never had his match, never will have.

Jani Nicii
pinaeoth.
Poet, in which it was his peculiar happines to have Lauvetus Vilvoirus for an Actor, whose praife will continue to late posterity; his voice was clear, sweet and loud: hehad a distinct and lustious pronunciation; an excellent singer: by all which he gave as it were found that the mour of this mans pride, and met by all which he gave as it were found that the mour of this mans pride, and met by all which he gave as it were found that the mour of this mans pride, and met by all which he gave as it were found that the mour of this mans pride, and met by all which he gave as it were found that the mour of this mans pride, and met the second of the second of the mans and the mass of the mass pride and the mass of the mass pride and the mass of the mass pride and the mass of the m

vincto every thing he had to deal in, which appeared in that when he was gone, the things he had pronounc'd, feemed not the same in the mouths of others.

3. Polius was a famous Actor at Athens, of whom it is faid, that when he was to play such a part, as required to be presented with a recomplained, That whereas he was more laborious than allother Orators, and that he had much apart, as required to be hetelited with a to-markable pallion, he privily brought in the Urn and bones of his dead fon, whereby he fo ex-cited his own paffion, and was moved to deli-ver himfelf with that efficacy both in his words and gefture, that he filled the whole Theatre time he was rejected. You fay true, faid Saty-with unfeigned lamentations and tears. with unreigned immensations and tears.

A. Rosciiu was so incomparable an Actor, that he excelled all Minicks and Players that came uppose on the Stage: so that whensoever any thing was frigidly, or but indifferently personated upon the stage: the Stage that whensoever any thing was frigidly, or but indifferently personated upon the stage. The Stage that whensoever any thing was the stage to the stage that t figidly, or but indifferently personated upon the cal. Antiq. Theatre, the Spectators would commonly cry aptness of gesture, that Demoss fearce knew them to be the same. Here it was that he first most shudy and diligence, was subservient to the defection what an accession of dignity and most shudy and diligence, and therefore he grace is to an Oration by action, and thence-

ne nad not well practized at nome, and there approved of before-hand.

5. When Tullius Cicero began to plead in Caufes, it is faid of him, That he applied him felf to Roleius the Comedian, and Affopus the Tragedian for infructions. This Affopus the Tragedian for infructions. This Affopus was famous in Rome for action: and they fay, That once playing the part of Aereus, deliberating upon the punishment of Thyeftes, he was for the famous formed that he carried her with him in his Licter, as he went from City to City: and no less a Retinue waited upon her Licter, than if it had been that of his more than

upon the punishment of Angelew a fervant as transported, that he struck and slew a fervant as the suddenly passed by with the Scepter he then had in his hand. This Aspons in this employ attained to a vast Estate, which was afterwards attained to a vast Estate, which was afterwards in as much vanity as that whereby it exhibited by Thomas Platerus (the Father of mid-p-301) when he suffained the person of Copid, with his sweet variety of gesture, his becoming 6. Nicogreen, of Salamine, and Pasicrates the with his tweet variety of gesture, his becoming Solian, contended with great earnestness, since in the Shews that Alexander made at his return to the Shews that Alexander made at his return to the Shews that Alexander made at his return to the Shews that Alexander made at his return to the Shews that Alexander made at his return to the stage into the stage in the Shews that the same of joy drop'd from the eyes of some from them; and others again cried out with the

> Invenium cueleste suis velocius annis Surgit; & ingrata fert male damna moral

A Heav'n-born wit, preventing his own years] Is rife, and loss by base delayes he fears.

111 Claudius Rufus hath left in writing that Plut. Mor. many years agone; in those dates when Caius in quest. Sulpitius, and Licinius Stolo were Consuls, there Rom qu. Reigned a great Pestilence at Rome, such a mor- 107. p.884 7. Callipedes, an Actor of Tragedies, had a taltry as confirmed all the Stage-players, indiffecelebrious name amongst the Grecians, and a rently one with another: Whereupon at their mighty fame amongst all men for his furpassing instant prayer and request; there repaired out of

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name all other afterwards were called Hillri-Zain. Then, 12. Aftydamas, the fon of Morfymus, was a cool. 1. L. 2. Player fo noted in his time, that the people de-12. Astydamas, the fon of Morsymus, was a creed he should have a Statue erected in the Theatre, in honour of him, more especially for that in the acting of Parthenopaus, he had performed it with that dexterity and grace, as merited an applause from them all: This Player therefore framed a Title and Inscription for his own Statue, in which he had not been overfparing in his own praifes: this Title he read whole Forces of the Britains, when night came tit. 4. on threw himself into the Sea, and laden with a p. 168. amongst the people, that in case it should be approved by them, it might be disposed with his heavy Shield, and two Coats of Mail, by fwim-Statue: but the people were so offended with the man for being fo very lavish in his own praises, that by general vote it was decreed, That so arrogant a Title as that should not be admitted. Suidas faics, This Title was to this purpose:

Would I had lip'd with them, or they with me, Who for sweet speaking so renowned be: I then (no doubt) had gain'd the chiefest praise, This they Envy, who can no Envy raife.

# CHAP. XV.

Of men notably practifed in Swimming ; and how long Jome have continued under Water.

Ulftom and long practice of any thing doth feem to divelt man of his own nature, and to adopt another instead thereof, as we may perceive upon divers occasions: and particularly in respect of what follows.

clarks Geo. 1. Spunges are gathered from the sides of graph. de Rocks, fifteen fathom under water, about the leripp. 196. bottom of the Streights of Gibraltar. The people that get them, are so trained up in diving from their childhood, that they can endure to remain under water, such a continuance of time,

as if it was their own proper element. 2. Amongst those remarkables which have Alexania. been in our time, we knew of late a man, not dink. 1.2. of any generous extraction, but of the meaner 6. 21, p.91. fort, who was a Marinerlat some times for a sti-Zulo, Then
vol. 1.1. 1 pend; and at other times, got his living by
p. 12c. fifting. This man was known in a sharp feason of the year, and some times in a troubled Sca, in one day to have swimmed from Anaria, an Mand amongst the Pithecuse, over-against Na ples, as for as to Prochyeas, which is almost fifty Furlongs, and at force times to have returned in one and the fame day. When this feemed unto all men utterly incredible, he voluntarily made offer of himself to perform it, multitudes came the Forces of the Germans were so broken and to behold this fight, and when at Enarta he had impaired, that they were constrained to break purpose, observed that were in it; fill fach lieged the City of Bonifacia, a Colony of the

Tufcany to Rome many excellent and fingular time as he came to fliore at Prochyta in fafety, Actors in this kind, amongst whom, he who 3. Historians do much admire the valour and Patrit de was of greatest reputation, and had carried the ftrength of Sectorius; his first Warfare was under Regno 1.3. name longest in all Theatres for his rare gift and Scipie, against the Cimbrians, who had passed tit 40.107. dexterity that way, was called Hifter, of Phofe over into Gail: in this War, when a Party of the Romans had fought unfortunately, it happened that Sertorius was grievously wounded, and had lost his Horse: in this case, with his Breast. plate upon him, and his Shield and arms in his hand, he threw himself into the Rhodanus, a fwift River, and striving against the adverse Waves, he swam over it, and not without great admiration of the enemy, he got over in fafety, to their own Army on the other fide: 4. Seevola, a man of admirable valour, has partitude ving alone defended a Rock all the day from the rigid 13.

> ming he gat fafe unto Cofar, who having publickly applauded him, of a private Souldier made him a Centurion. 5. Those few people that dwell in the Islands Purch, pile, of Lar and Cailon, are almost transformed into tom. 1, 1, 5. the nature of Fishes: so excellent swimmers are 6-14-6-2. they, that feeing a Veffel on the Seas, though p. 659. formy and tempestuous, they will fivin to it, though it be distant from them five or six miles, though it be diffant from them nive or ix nines, and this only to beg an Alms, their own food being nothing but Fish, and they very poor.
>
> 6. They fish for Pearl in the South Scancar Vincent Is

6. They lim for year in the South Sea near Pincon It Panama, and in the North Sea in divers places, as Blanc's in the Ille Magareta towards the coaft of Parid, Travelt, where the Oysters feed upon Cobnea. The Pearls towards in greater price are called Quitates, or Capatry: P 386. For this fishing they choose the best winded men, and fuch as can contain longest under water. At Barlovento, Cula, and Hispaniola, I have seen them stay three quarters of an hour under water, and I was told they have had fome who have conand twas to they have not notice who have con-tinued the whole hour. The General of Mar-gaira keeps many of these men, who are Slaves to him called Bonza: one of these Pearls was brought to the King of Spain as big as a Pidgeons egge, valued at 14000. Ducats, by some at 100000. and it was called a Peregrina.

7. The Grecians did use to breed up their children with liberal education: they were well zoi. 2. 1. 5. infuncted in Wrassling, and also were taught to p. 386. swim well. This was the reason that very sew of the Greeks perished in the Naval fight with Xerxes the Greeg perimed in the Navan ight with Xerxes at Salamine, for being well skilled in fwimming, when any of their Ships were broken, or in danger of finking, they quit them, and leaping into the Sea, fwam fafely to Salamine; On the Other-Galache, Parkey being repossible with Self-Albertander of the Salamine of Salamine of Salamine in the Salamine fide, the Persians being generally unpractifed here-

in, for the most part perished in the Sea.

8. Henry the third, the Emperour of the Ro. Znin. Then.
mans, in revenge of the death of Petry, King of vol. 2. 1. 2.

p. 387. Hangary, belieged Pisonium. It was here that a P. 387. certain Hungarian, his name was Zothmundus, an incomparable swimmer, was sent in the dead of the night by the Governour, to get by fwimming privily under the enemies Ships: this he did, and with a finall Wimble or Piercer, he fo bored them in the bottom of the Keel, that about two and three a clock in the morning di-

Genowayes in the Island of Corfica; he had there more especially one vast Ship which was called the Round Head, which created the Genowayes a great deal of trouble and danger in their Naval fights with him: whereupon by the command of ights with thin: whereupon by the command of Johannes Campo-Fulgolus, one Andreas Mergus, a Genoau, call himself into the Sea with his Helmet on his head, and a short knise in his hand, and being (as he was) an excellent Diver under water, with little ado he cut all the Cables of the Anchors of this Ship in pieces, in the time when the Battel was at hottelt. Then this vast heap of Wood began at first to move it felf, then to turn the Beak of it another way, and after to draw along with it other Ships: fo that Alphonfus was constrained to retire, and to give leave to the Genowayes to enter in fafety

give teave to the Genovayer to enter in fallery their City of Bonifacia, and to relieve it.

10. C. Julius Cofar by fivingming and refting himself upon blown bladders, would pass over Zulin Then.
Rivers with that celerity and speed, that often vol. 2. 1. 5. meslengers, as he had before appointed to carry the news of his coming. At Alexandria, by ftrained to leapinto a Boat (and when too great a number cast themselves into itaster him) he was enforced toleap thence into the Sea, where he swam two hundred paces to get into one of his own Ships, holding in the mean time his Writings in his left hand above the water, left they should be damnified that way, and draw-

11. Scyllias was the best Swimmer and Di 2nin Thea. 11. Septeas was the per Swittinger and Di-yol. 2.1. 5 ver of all other men in his time, he attended upon Xerxes in his Expedition into Greece: and in the Wrack of part of his Navy at Pe-lion, this man was of special use: much money he faved for the *Perfans*, and much he gained to himself. He had resolved, and waited opportunity, to pass over to the Greek: fo one time cashing himself into the Sea at Apters, where Xerves his Navy was, he swam to Artemissum, which is well nigh eight hundred Forlongs: there he told the Greeks of the Perflans Ship-wrack at Pelion, and the Ships that were fent to fetch a compass about Eubera. He and his daughter called Cyana, whom he had also taught to Swim and Dive with great dexterity, these two swimming under water, cut in pieces the Cordage of the Persian Ships in a very velemently tempestuous time, by which means a great deffruction was made of Xernes his Galleys. The Grecians were mindful of this good turn, and in honour of his memory, and that of his daughter, the Amphilitions decreed them a Statue of each of them to be kept enshrined at Delphos.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the most famous Philosophers, Acas demicks, Stoicks, Cynicks, Epicureans, and others.

Larger account of the ancient Sages and Philosophers, would not comport with my present design, and therefore I have contented my felf with this abstract from Laercontened my ten with this abilitact from Laer-tius, whither I refer my Reader, if he is defirous of further fatisfaction, in their Doctrines and

i. Thales, a Phanician, some say a Milesian, of an Illustrious Family; it is said, That he first found out the Eclipses and Declinations of the Sun; was the first that said Souls were immortal; and that the Sun was fix hundred and twenty times bigger than the Moon; and first described times bigger than the Moon; and first described the Triangle of a Circle in straight lines; he held water the beginning of all things; that the World had a Soul; and he first divided the year into three hundred sixty and sive daies: they should be damnified that way, and drawing his Generals Coat after him with his teeth, or as Sosterates in the ninetieth; he was the first of the seven wise men, and his saying was,

Know thy felf, Laert, lib. 1. p. 6, 7:

2. Solon, a Salaminian by birth, he first eased the burden of the Athenians, occasioned by Usury; discovered and resisted the intended Tyranny of Pififrarus, and finding it in vain, Jaid down his Arms at the Gate of the Common-Hall, faying, O my Country, I have affitted thee both in word and deed. He made Laws for the Athenians; he flourished in the forty fixth Olympiad, and died in Cyprus when he was eighty years of age, Laert. lib. 1.

3. Chilon, the fon of Danagettu, was a Spartan, he was acquainted with the Fable-maker Affip: being asked what was hardest to do? he faid, To keep fecrets, to dispose well of our leifure hours, and to bear an injury; His Precepts were, to restrain the Tongue, especially in Feasts; to speak no evil of our Neighbours; to threaten none because 'tis womanish; to visit our Friends most in Adversity; not to speak evil of the dead; to honour age; to prefer loss to a reproachful gain; not to wish things that cannot be. he was old in the fifty fecond Olympiad, and died at Pifa in the arms of a fon or his, Victorious in the Olympick Games. His joy it feems was too strong for his weak body; his faying was, A promife and loss lye near

together, Laert. lib. 1. p. 17, 18.
4. Pittacus, the fon of Hyrrhadius was a Mitylenian; he with the Brethren of Alcaus slew Nyteman; ne with the Determen of Ancars new Melanchous the Tyrant of Lefbor; refufed money fent him by Craffue; the fupreme Magificacy amongft the Mityleniam was given him by universal confent, which he held ten years, and hairing federal their Carte Pagend his and having fetled their State, Refigned his Government. He pardoned the Murderer of his fon, faying, That Pardon was better than

Fabricable by the space of fourteen years together, that is, that she was afterwards married, and had children things. I from the year of her age twenty two to thirty fix, test, 5 cm and from the year of our Lord Lord, to 1611, and and from the year of our Lord 1597, to 1611, and 33.7. 414 this we have confirmed by the tellimony of the Magistrates of the Town of Meurs; as also by the Minister, who made tryal of her in his house thirteen days together, by all the means he could devife, but could detect no imposture. Over the Picture of this Maid, fet in the Front of the Dutch Copy, fland thefe Latine Verses.

Meur la hec quam cernis decies ter, fexq, peregit Annos, bis septem prorsus non vescitur annis, Nec potat, sic sola sedet, sic pallida vitam Ducit, & exigui se oblestat storibus horti.

Thus rendred in the English Copy.

This Maid of Mours thirty and fix years fpent, Fourteen of which she took no nourishment; Thus pale and wan she sets sad and alone, A Garden's all the loves to look upon. Vide Fabritium in cent. 5. obs. 34. p.422.

5. Philip Melanethon wondred at Luther, who in with Le-being of a large bulk of body, and fo itrong with al, that yet he could live with fo very little food. For, faith he, I have feen him in the state of good health continue four days together without cating or drinking any thing at all, and many days together to content himself with a little bread and one

rap. 104.

Spation bill. 7. An. Dom. 1539. there lived in Scotland one they stell your Scot, no way commended for his learning, 12 p.60. of 30 or 40 days together. Fame having firead this abroad, the King would have it put to tryal, and to that effect shut him up in a private room within the Caltle of Edenburgh, whereunto no man had access. He cansed a little water and bread to be fet by him, which he was found not to have diminished in the end of thirty days and two. Upon this he was difinified, and after a short time he went to Rome, where he gave the like proof of his fasting to Pope Clement the Seventh, from whence laiting to rope cument the seventh, front whenche he went to Fenice, carrying with him a teftimony of his long fafting under the Popes Seal, and there also he gave the like proof thereof. After long anone gave the like proof thereon. After long time returning into England, he went up into the Pulpit in Pauls Church yard, where he gave forth many speeches against the Divorce of King Henry the Eighth from his Queen Katherine, inveighing bitterly against him for his desection from the See of Rome; whereupon he was thrust into prison, where he continued fasting for the space of fifty days: what his end was I read not.

10. Franciscus Citesius, Physician to the King Franciscis 10. Franciscus Ciresus, Physician to the Sing state of France, and the Cardinal Richelieu, in his Opumetic page feula hath a particular Treatise concerning Jone 64,65,66. Ralaam; the was the Daughter of John Balaam, Horsii ad a Smith, her Mothers name was Laurentia Cham. Donat. 1.7. a Smith, her Mothers name was Danielance, lying c.1.9. 648. bela; the was born in the City of Conflance, lying C.1.9. 648. upon the Borders of Limosin, near the River Vien, Yiel, of of a just flature according to thet age, fomewhat times, i.e. rude of behaviour. About the eleventh year of her age, which was the thirteenth of the Calends of March, An. 1 599 the was feifed with a continual Feaver, accompanied with very bad Symptoms, amongst the rest a continual Vomiting for twenty days together; her Feaver fomewhat remitting, the grew speechles, and so continued for the space of twenty four days. After which her speech returned, but full of raving and impertinence, all nurned, put run of raying and impertinence, all motion and fenfe of the parts below the head began to grow dull and languist: fo that the Oesphagus it felf, the passage for meat and drink was resolved, nor from thenceforth could the Girl be perswaded to take any food. Yet almost fix months after she recovered the use of her limbs, only one Hip, of which she is somewhat lame to this day; only the inability to fivallow remains; whence she hath an extreme hatred to all forts of meats and drink: the parts of the belly are all contracted, and clung together, other parts of the ther to content himfelf with a little bread and one fingle Herring.

6. I knew (faith Poggins) a man who lived for two years together without any food, and he wrote this in the fixth year of the Popedom of Niewloss the Fifth: he profelles allo to have read of a loblast he Fifth: he profelles allo to have read of a Girl who lived in the fame manner for the fipace of twelve years in the Reign of the Emperour Logical States of the state of the same and her paps indifferently fivelling, her arms and her paps indifferently fivelling for the paps indifferently fivelling fivelling for the fivelling fivelling for the fivelling fivelling no purgation at her cars, nostrils, or by sweat; the skin of her whole body to the touch is cold and chol State. John Scot., no way commenced for his good qualities, which l.2 p.69. 10; he had none, nor for his good qualities, which leads no proper few. This man being overthrown in a Suit the arm-nits, and fome places adjovning to the he abitained from all meat and drink, by the space for the space of almost three years entire, and

11. Gulielmus Fabritius tells of a Marsiacensian Fab.obsiro: Maid, that she lived above fifteen years without cent. 4. obs. either meat or drink, and that she was then living 29. 9. 310, when he wrote his Book, which was An. 1612. and promised a large account of it at further leifure to Paulus Lentulus.

12. Licetus tells of a young Maid of Piedmont, zacch. Quitat An. 1601. (being then a great Girl) was by med. legal. the command of the excellent Prince Auria, 1.4-11.1. brought to Genoa, and there kept almost two p. 218. months under strict guards: nothing came into her mouth, but water or diluted wine, and confirmed by undoubted experiment that fame that had

gone of her fafting for divers years together.

13. Imy felf, faith Wierus (1 speak it without wire, open boasting) have lived four days entire without food dib. decomposed to drink, and could have continued longer, were maint, it in that I apprehended something worse from jan. \$.12. continual watchings. My Brother hath perfifted mich. Ato the eighth day falling without hurt, taking on-

\* at Rome that lived forty years only by sucking in of the Air; he was a Priest, and was all that time in health, saith Johnson and his soit that to the year of her age lived only upon Air, and the such that the such year of her age lived only upon Air, and the such that the such t

Strange abstinence from Drink and all liquid things. Chap. 15.

med ligate drink: he predicted feveral things that came to pass, and by his austere life made the belief of his p. 218. pais, and by his authere life made the belief of his falling unquestionable. Certain it is, that the Bihist. class. shop of Constantia, in whose Diocess he lived, went 10. cap.2. to him on purpole to fee him, and after diligent observation consumed the truth of the report by his Letters; and withal for the greater certainty, he compelled him upon his obedience to taste some food, though very little, which caused him to have extreme pain in his ftomach for three days after, the which Nicholas told him before-hand was his fear: nor had only the Bishop this tryal of him, but divers Princes of France and Germany went to him, to make experiment of the reality of his falting, and found it accordingly; he himself spake but sparingly of it, and attributed it rather to his nature, than to any thing that was miraculous. Thus far Fulgolis; and, faith Zacchias, I chanced to fee the Picture of this Helvetian not long fince, as it was drawn to the life: he was of a fqualid aspect, and extenuated in a wonderful manner fo that his Image would strike a kind of horrour into those that looked upon it. He lived seventy years, and died upon the day of St. Beneditt , An. 1470. after he had falted, faith he, twenty years.

15. In the Popedom of Eugenius the Fourth, there was one Jacobus, a French man, who was an Amanuenfis in the Court of Rome: this man falling fick of a difease, vowed a Pilgrimage to ferusalem, in case he should recover: he performed it accordingly, and returned to Rome when Nicholas the Fifth was Pope. It was the admiration of all men, that he was observed neither to eat nor to drink any thing; and he folemnly fwore, that he had not done either for two years together last

past

citif opuse. 16. In the Reign of the Emperour Lotharius, medp.113. fay the Writers of the French Chronicles, there Horstius ad was a Girl in Agro Tullensi of about twelve years Donat. 1.7. of age, who lived three whole years without any a.s. p.65s. kind of meat or drink, viz. from the year 822. to Fulgo, Ex. kind of meat or drink, viz. from the year 821. to 1.1.6.6. 825. when about the beginning of November she began again to take to her was a superficient of the superficient of th usual with others to do. Fulgosus says this was An. 1320, and that her fasting came upon her after she had been at Church, and received the Sacra-

ment. Gault. Tab. (bren. p. 595.

17. An. Dom. 1595. a Maid of about thirteen years of age was brought out of the Dukedom of chinag, years of age was brought out of the central off fullers unto Collin, and there in a broad firect at 40. p. 116. the Sign of the White Horfe, exposed to the sight of as many as defired it. The Parents of this Maid affirmed, that she had lived without any kind of food or drink for the space of three years : and this they confirmed by the testimony of divers persons fuch as are worthy of credit. I viewed her with great observation: she was of a fad and melancholy countenance, her whole body was fufficiently fleshy, except only her belly, which was compress fed, fo as that it feemed to cleave to her backbone. Her liver and the rest of her bowels might be perceived to be fcirrhous, by laying the hand upon her belly. As for excrements, she voided none; and did so far abhor all kind of food, that when one that came to fee her, privately conveyed a little Sugar into her mouth, she immediately fwounded. But that which is most wonderful, is that this Maid walks up and down, plays with other Girls, dances, and does all other things that are done by Girls of her age; neither has the any difficulty of breath, fpeaking or crying out. The him no provocation: To his own thirft was appainted or this was thus related by her Parents, punified in that of another kind. But let

zacch. Qu. full fifteen years without any manner of food or | being recovered of a difease about seven years past, she fell into a loathing of food; so that sometimes for three or four days she would eat nothing, then she took a little new milk, afterwards for fix or feven days would neither eat nor drink: and when she had lived in this condition for four years, the altogether abstained from and loathed all manner of food: and fo hath continued to do for the last three years, in which she hath neither caten nor drunk.

18. In St. Augustines days one lived forty days Johnst. nat. without eating any thing. Another in the time of Olympiodorus the Platonith, who for so long as he p.315316, lived, neither fed nor slept, but only stood in the Sun to refresh himself. The Daughter of the Emperour Clotarius fasted eleven years, and Petrus Aponus saw one that had fasted full eighteen

19. From Effere in Ethiopia we made towards Vincentle Bigan, having taken in provision, because we had Blanc's Trafour days journey thither; the way is fomething 617.9.259 dangerous, by reason of certain Casies Assallines, who murder the Passengers. These can subsist three or four days together without eating any more than a little Butter and two Dates a day. They are of a large fize, by a good span taller than the ordinary, but very meagre and lean, and they never lve down.

20. Charles the Seventh, King of France, has Trenchfield. ving a jealousie, that those about him (by the in. hist. imprefligation of his Son) did intend to poyfon him, ab wid, post. stained from all food fo long, that when he would have eaten, he could not, his passages being shrunk up with too much abstinence, and so he died mise-

rably of famine.

21. Amongst the Mahometans there is a super- clarks mir. fittious Sect called *Dervises*, whose sharp and strict. 6.128. pag. Penances far exceed those of the Papilts. Some 654. of them live upon the tops of Hills remote from any company, there palling their time in contemplation, and will rather famish than remove from their retired Cells, where they would undoubtedly be pined to death, but that the people who dwell nearest to them (out of devotion) send some relief to them. Some of these do voluntarily impose upon themselves such long times of fasting, that they will not give it over till Nature is not only decayed, but almost spent.

### CHAP. XV.

Of such as refused all drink, or to taste of any liquid thing, or elfe found no need thereof.

Timachus, King of Thrace, was shut up in a ftreight by King Dromichetes, in fuch manner, that for very extreme thirst he was driven to yield himself and all his Army to the mercy of his Enemy. After he had drunk, being now a Prisoner, Gods! said he, for how little a pleasure am I become a Slave, who but a while fince was a King? Had his constitution been like unto that of some of these which follow, he had saved his Kingdom and Army: so might he also, if he had rested contentedly at home with the enjoyment of his own; but his ambitious thirst after Soveraign ty made him fet upon a Prince, who had given

with thirst. Woman, who in all her life time did never drink milk. woman, who man not had that being once inforced to drink wine by the command of Ladiflaus, King of Naples, the received much hurt there-

2. Julius Viator, a Gentleman of Rome, descended from the Race of the Voconians, our Allies, be-6.18.9.166. ing fallen into a kind of Dropsie between the skin and fiesh, during his minority and nonage, and forbidden by the Phylicians to drink, so accustomed himself to observe their direction, that natu-

rally he could abide it; infomuch that all his old 1 any ne contratone 1: 1 monner that at ins out age, even to his dying day, he forbore to drink.

αti. πbod.
3. There was in the City of Naples one of the drink ldt. Family of Tomacelli, who never drank, faith Cα-like Cat.

1. 13. c.24. lius. P. 602. Arifforle in his Book of Drunkenness writes schunk obj. 4. Arifforle in his Book of falt meats, and yet 1.3, p.309. of some that familiarly eat of falt meats, and yet were never troubled with thirst in such manner as to have need to drink, as Archon the Argive.

Athen, Dit- 5. Mago the Carthagnian did three times travel pudoph. La. over the valt and fandy Defarts of Africa, where 66.9.44 no water is to be met with, and yet all that time fed upon dry Brans, without taking any thing

Athin. Dit. 6. Laffyrtas Laftonius did not fland in need of profeph.le. any drink, as the reft of mankind do, neverthelets 6.6. p. 44 he voided urine frequently as other men: many there were who would not believe this, till they man drank at fome times, but he never had any need to do it.

7. A Noble-man of Piedmont being fick of that Fabrit. 6bl. 7. A Noble-man of Piedmont being uck of that chirale. kind of Dropfie which is called Africa, fent for cast. 4 obl. Dr. Albertus Refins, who finding the Dropfie confirmed, and the Patient averfe from all kind of remedies, he faid thus to him: Noble Sir, if you will be a support of the middle of t will be cured, and perfectly freed of this mighty fivelling, that is, if you defire to live, there is an absolute necessity that you determine with your felf to dye of that thirst wherewith you are so tormented: if you will do this, I hope to cure you in a short time. The Noble-man, at the hearing of this, did so far command himself, that for a month he refrained not only all kind of drink, tormer health.

8. Abraames Bishop of Carras, faith Theodoret, personal lived with that rigorous abilinence, that bread and water, bed and fire feemed supersuous to him. It is faid of this great man, that he drank not, nor made use of water wherein to boil his herbs, or any other thing; but his manner was to feed upon Endive and Lettice, and Fruits, and fuch other things as were to him both meat and drink: and from these also he used to abstain till

portion.

cal. Rhod.

g. That is also wonderful which Theophraflus yet seen his Papers, labouring with his former yet seen his Papers, labouring with his former days cares how to fill up the gap in his Verses, 110-13. thought fit to insert into his Writings, that there

us turn to fuch as had little or no acquaintance was one Philings, who throughout the whole I. Pontanus writes, that in his time there was a of drink, no nor of food neither, excepting only

# CHAP. XVI.

Of such men as have used to walk and perform other strange things in their

Hoy tell of a Tree in Japan that flou-risheth and is fruitful, if kept in a dry earth, but with moisture (which causeth other Trees to flourish) withereth. Whereas fleep binds up the fenses, and obstructs the motion of the rest of mortal men , there are some who have been found not only to walk, but to perform divers other kind of actions in their fleep, with as much dexterity and exactness, as others could have done when awake, and which all their own courage would not perhaps have permitted themselves to attempt with their eyes open.

1. A young man of a cholerick conflitution ly- zaeut. In ing ascep upon his bed, rose up thence on the stan. prax. ing alicep upon his bed, role up thence on the pitan-praxified and to ching much to himfelf went into the firet, where he quarrelled alone, and fancying that he was in fight with his enemies, he made divers paffes, till at length he fell down, and through an unhappy they flaid with him thirty days in the heat of Summer; they faw he abstained from no kind of falt upon the breast, that little wanted but he had met; they raw no automice from no kind of fair the profit in order, that fitte wanted but no had meats, and yet drank not. It is true that this thence received his death. Hereupon being awaked walkings might at some time or other create him as great dangers, he fent for me to be his Physician, and was accordingly cured.

cian, and was accordingly cured.

2. John Poultney born in little Sheepy in Leice-Burt. disc.
2. John Poultney born in little Sheepy in Leice-Burt. disc.
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6. John Poultney born in little Sheepy in little S he did ufually rife out of his bed, drefs him, open his pag-he did ufually rife out of his bed, drefs him, open his pag-the doors, walk round about the fields, and re-ful. works turn to his bed not wakened; fometimes he would in Liteth rife in his fleep, take a flaft, fork, or any other P-137-weapon that was next his hand, and therewith lay about him, now striking, now defending himself, as if he were then encountred or charged with an adverfary, not knowing, being awaked, what had passed. He afterwards went to Sea with that fabut not fo much as tafted of any thing that was nous but unfortunate Sir High Willoughby Knight, liquid: by which means he was reflored to his and was, together with all the Fleet, frozen to

3. I knew a man, faith Henricus ab Heeres, who Hisric ab 3. I knew a man, natur remning an extension when he was young professed Poetry in a famous Hur. observe when in the day time he used to bend observe the such as the contract that such as the contract his mind, how he might yet better turn fuch Ver- 32, 33. fes as he had often before corrected, not able to perform it awake, rising in the night he hath opened his Desk, he hath writ, and oftentimes aloud read over what he had written : which done, he the evening. Yet was he a person of great liberality to such as were his Guelts, these he enterality to such as were his Guelts, these he enterality to such as were his Guelts, these he enterality to such as were his Guelts, the most generous suites the lateral such as the such as wines, the better fort of fifthes, and all fuch other and laying up his Papers, as he had done in the wines as a generous mind and a real love could evening before, he has returned to his bed and produce, and himself would take upon him to be sleept, rill he was called up, utterly ignorant of all the Carver, and to diltribute to every man his he had done in the night. In the morning after a fhort Prayer, returning to his studies, not having

Chap. 16. Poctambulo's and fuch as used to walk and act in their seep.

taking his Papers, when he found them supplied as he would defire, and that with his own hand, as one that was Planet-ftruck, he was ferioufly folicitous, whether it was done by a man or fome evil Genius; he befought his Companions, and that with tears, when they laught at him, that if possible they would free him of this perplexity. They telling him what had been done, for they waking had feen him, and yet gaining no credit with him, the night after, after his walking they led him to another bed, and lay his head on a Pillow, which they had fitted to the place of the feet, and in his Gown, which by chance he kept on, they commit him to his rest. When he waked, which was not till fair day, they flood by him, and when he denied written fuch things, they convince him by fo many circumstances. The wonder is, that he having a happy memory, should yet remember nothing at all of his fo long study and writing in his sleep. For I have observed him at it, sometimes for three or four hours: but this is yet more wonderful that his walking in the night, his reading, writing, and pronounciation little differed, nay not in the leaft, from the same by him in the day; whereas in others, for the most part, all these are imperfectly as in men that are drunk, or children that are learning to walk and speak. But that is most of all ftrange, and beyond my understanding, that having long after left the Schools, and married a Wife, a very vertuous person, yet concealing some things from her, as 'tis usual in Marriage, as oft as he rifing, and taking his child out of the Cradle, walked about the house, his Wife following him, being asked by her, he would dif-cover the fecrets of his heart, answering to all the demands of his Wife with exact truth, and without all equivocation: so that what she could no way gain from him awake by all her blandishments, and fuch things as then fhe was ashamed to ask him, he would difcover in his fleep, and without any referve upon her fingle queftion. Himfelf often wondring, how that which he thought was committed to his breaft alone, flould enter the heart, and get upon the tongue of his Wife. When he was about to rife, his Wife would embrace, and endeavour to retain him, but all in vain; when fhe held him, or fpake to him, he would either draw her after him, or gently call her: other-wife she asleep, he would walk alone. About the fortieth year of his age he left off this cultom, unless he had drunk freely over night. They that had feen him walking, and reading, and writing, his Companions, his Wife, and whole Family being defired to observe it, affirm, that his eyes were wide open, yet he seriously and sincerely affirmed, that he faw not in the leaft.

Plater. obf. 4. Johannes Oporinus ( an excellent Printer) night growing on, was shut out of the City, together with my Father Thomas Platerus; and that they might pass the night the better, as being in a place where they wanted accommodations, they fet upon the correction of a Greek Copy. Oporinus ceased not to read. Being asterwards awaked, he remembred not any thing he had read, al-

though it was no lefs than an entire page.

School, obf

5. Horfins writes of one, who in his fleep
would dream he was to ride a Journey, whereupon
once he rose up, put on his Cloaths, Boots, and was awaked.

6. There was a man at Helmestadht, who rof. Schenk, ohi in his fleep, went down the flairs into a Court, described. from thence towards the Kitchin, near which was p. 65. a deep Well, into this he went down, holding fast to the stones by his hands and feet; but when he touched the water; with the cold thereof he was awaked, and finding in what danger he was, made a pitiful out cry, which awaked those in the house, who having found him, got him out, and brought him into his bed, where he lay many days speechless and immoveable, being extremely weakned

with fear, cold, and crying.

7. We read of an Englishman in Paris, who Sebet physical rose in his sleep, unlocked the door, took his cariof-lig. Sword, and went down towards the River Sene, 6.22. 246. where having met with a Boy, he killed him, and 514. fo returned ftill afleep to his bed.

8. Strange is that Hiftory of a young Gentle. Schrol, obf. man, who in his fleep arofe naked, carrying his his obj. hit in his hand, and by the help of a rope clam. P. 65. bered up to a high Turret in the Calle where he was at that time; here he found a Nest of Magpies, which he robbed and put the young ones into his shirt, and so by the same rope descended, and returned to his bed. The next morning be-ing awaked, he told his Brother how he dreamed that he had robbed a Pies Nest, and withal won-dring what was become of his shirt, rose, and found it at his beds feet, with the young ones wrapt up in it.

9. When I was a fleepy I used to go to bed, plater obf. yet as I lay there, I still read fomething or other; L. P. 12 and though I fell afleep in reading, yet I continued to read: and being awaked, could remember I had read, but what, by reason of my sleep, I could not recover. So using after supper to play upon the Lute, and falling asleep, I have yet persisted to play for some time, which both the by-standers have affirmed to me, and my felf could observe, especially fince sometimes, being asleep, my Lute hath fallen out of my hands.

10. Delrio hath a relation of what fell out a Dilrio diffe to. Deiro hath a relation of what fell out a Samoning Leon in Spain, in a Convent of Religious persons megic. 1.t. not past twenty years before he wrote his Book, p. 22, 23, and saith, he knew the persons to whom it hap Schot, phys. pened : A Lay-man (faith he) used in the day time curiof. 1. 3. to teach the children their Cathechife, and the 6.22. Pag. fame thoughts did recur to him in his fleep; fo 514, 515. that he would fing and teach, exhort and chide the Boys with as much noise and fervency in his fleep, as he used when awake. By this means he much disturbed such as were of the neighbourhood; whereupon another Layman that lodged the nearest to him, often told him of it, and once above the rest threatned him (in jest only) that if he perfifted to make this noise, he would rife in the night, come to his bed, and with a Whip of fmall cords drive away that kind of intemperance of his. What did Gundifalvus in this cafe? (for fo was he called that was thus threatned) he rofe in the middle of the night in his teep, went forth in his shirt, entred the Chamber of his Colleague with a pair of Tongs in his hand, and came directread the Text, and though falling afleep, yet he ly to the bed fide of him that had menaced him with whipping. It fell out, that the Moon fhone, the night was uncloudy and clear, and the man lay awake in his bed, who observing him as he came, armed in fuch manner, leapt from his bed to the other fide of the Chamber. Gundifalvus thrust three or four times at the Bolster with his Spurs, got up into the window, where he fate Tongs, and having thus done, returned as he came. fit adding, finding the walls with his Spurs till he In the morning being asked about it, he faid, he remembred nothing of it, that he never had the Gggg

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least purpose in his mind to do it, only he had thought with himself, that in case the other thought with himself, that in case the other should come to him (as he said) with his Whip, should come to him (as he said) with his Whip, have all of the world case himself and with the world come to him. he would catch up the Tongs, and with them affright and drive him away.

11. Gregorius Horstius in one of his Epistles to

Education of the Control of the Cont 84. p. 159. dwelt in the same house with me in Wittenberg, came home in the evening fomewhat in drink; to bed he went, and flept well till about twelve a clock at night: then it was that he got up in his fleep, walked to and fro for a while, and then haflily went to the window, and got out. The unusual stir waked me, who lay in the same Chamber, and recollecting with my felf betwixt fleep and wake, that this young man was one of those whom they call Somnambuloes or Sleep walkers, I called my Servant, and asked him, if the young got, and came to the window, hoping to have found him flicking there, and to have pulled him back. But alas! just as 1 came he fell from the third story of the house (fourteen Ells high) into

he on purpose to avoid it, withdrew himself into night and some part of a day. he on purpose to avoid it, withdrew nimiest into a Chamber in the second story of the house.

a Chamber in the second story of the house.

5. Marcus Damasseum writes, that in his time zwing. The marcus Damasseum writes, that in his time zwing. The Marcus Damasseum writes, that in his time zwing. The Marcus Damasseum writes, that in his time zwing. The Marcus Damasseum writes, that in his time zwing. The was a Ruslick in Germany, who being very street was a Ruslick in Germany, who being very street was a Ruslick in Germany, who being very street was a Ruslick in Germany. licep, with his crys and groans he awaked the and awaked; but when he arole, he was as a man servants of the house, who brought him into the half dead, and utterly diffracted. Servants of the house, who brought him into the Kitchin half dead, but in a few days he recovered, is now well, and hath never fince been this way diffurbed.

### CHAP. XVII.

Of the long Sleeps of some, and of others that have been able to subfift for months and years without it, or were difficultly brought to it.

TE read it of the Persian Kings, that they ad always about them fome

in oil, i.i. three days and three nights together upon fore-

2. William Foxley, Pot maker for the Mint in Bale Chron. the Tower of London, fell affeep on Tuesday in p. 428.

Easter-week, and could not be waked with pinchp. 591. ing or burning, till the first day of the next Term, Faithful which was full fourteen days; and when he was Annalist, then awaked, he was found in all points as if he P. 76, 77. had slept but one night. He lived forty years after: this matter fell out in the thirty seventh year of King Henry the Eighth his Reign.

3. Plutarch tells out of Ariffette; how the Nurse Plut. Symp.

of one Timon used yearly after the manner of some wild beafts, to lye hid for two months together, without any other evidence of life all that while,

fave only that she breathed.

4. It is not fit to pass by a thing of admirable crantz.

novelty. There was, faith Granzins, a young Pandal. 1. called my Servant, and asked him, it the young man was in bed with him, who replying, No, up I got, and came to the window, hoping to have found him flicking three, and to have pulled him back. But alas! juft as I came he fell from the where none knew where he was. He was fought 500. for, and being not found, it was thought he was Donat. biff. third ftory of the house (fourteen Ells high) into the paved firest below, where he lay for some time speechless and immoveable. I expected he had been broken to pieces, but I found it otherwise: and though much hurt, after some time was recovered.

Fabrit. obj.

1.2. Peter Galantier, an honest and strong man, be was recovered.

1.2. Peter Galantier, an honest and strong man, in the fortieth year of his age, and Anno 1605 cent. 2. obj.

85. p. 162.

85. p. 162.

1.3. Peter Galantier, an and being not found, it was thought he was Donat. bill. returned into his own Country. There passed she returned into his own Country. There passed he adversariation to have passed he had left. Latesta. Latesta had been breather than the had late had left. Latesta had been went seems and undistingued for the was returned into his own Country. The passe drink more liberally than he had a mind to do, He for his part, supposing that he had slept but one

weary, and animen down under a rick of Play, Mofin and drinking) he was going into the garden, he rofe from the bed, got out at the window, and fill thence to the ground. Waked thus from his the Hay being fetched away, he was there found

6. Pliny tells of Epimenides the Gnossian or Cre- Plin. nat. tan, that when he was a Boy, being wearied with hist.47.e. heat and travel, he laid him down in a certain 52. p.184. heat and travel, he laid him down in a certain boat.bit. Cave, and there lept fifty feven years; being a med.minab. waked, he returned home, wondring at the chan. 1.4.6.12. ges he found in the World', and was at last diffi. p. 214. cultly known by his younger Brother then alive, Last. 1.1. and growing old. It is said, that in so many days Sabit. 21. p. 22. he slept years, he grew old; nevertheles he lived 66. p. 90. in all 175 years; and from him it was that the fleep of Epimenides became a Proverb.

7. In the Reign of the Emperour Decins, Ma. Niaph. Ecc.

7. In the Reign of the Emperour Decius, Machini, Malchus, Martinianus, Dionysius, Joan-life, 45, nes, Serapion, and Constantinus, the seven Sleepers, Lonien. as they are commonly called, were Companions Theatr. pag. E read it of the Persian Kings, that they shad always about them some familiar friend, whose office it one familiar friend, whose office it Mountain called Calins, where they hid themselves.

As they are commonly called, we companion shader 230.

as they are commonly called, we called the persistence of the companion shader 250.

By they are commonly called, we called the persistence of the called called the persistence of the called called the persistence of the called called called called the persistence of the called c was to come betimes in the morning to their bed in a Cave; and though diligently fought after, soi. fides, and to raife them up from their fleep with could not be found: at last animating themselves, zacts, Qu. could not be found: at lar animating tremieties, zacto. Autifuch an admonition as this, Confurge Rex, & obi megatia quae te obire voluit Meforomafdets, Rife O King, and go about that business whereunto thou art appointed by Meforomafdets. Sharper Monitors than the fundamental parts have been feelf-sent to the continued space of the continued tors than these would not have been fufficient to 196 years from their entrance into the Cavelave awaked some of those Dormice hereafter Then, which was upon the day of the Resurrection, nentioned.

1. Have known one, faith Platerus, that flept City, as if they had flept only for one day, where

#### How long some have slept, and others have lived Without it. Chap 17.

had about them of a different stamp, &c.

8. In the utmost Bounds of Circiam, the Northern parts of Germany, in the very shore of the Ocean, p. 15. under a fteep Rock there is a Cave to be feen, where zaing. The-atr. vol. 2. (as Methodius and Paulus Diaconus in the beginning atr. vol. 2. (45 2421100ans) and r mini Dracoms in the beginning 1.5, p.415. of his History of Lombardy do testifie) there are five Koraman men (uncertain from what time who rest seised de mirace with a long fleep, fo indemnified as to their bomort. 1.2. dies or garments, that upon this very account 6.43. p. 29. they are worshipped by the Barbarians. These for as much as appears by their habit are discovered to be Romans, and they fay, that when one out of a covetous defire would needs strip one of them, both his arms dryed up, the punishment of whom so terrified the rest, that no man from thenceforth hath been so bold as to touch them.

9. That is beyond all exception, which was Mos. Qs. 9. That is beyond all exception, which we come in witnessed to Henry the Third when he was in Gen. Quest. Witheried to Henry the 1 mid which he was a gen. Quest. Poland, by feveral Princes most worthy of credit: 30.p.11222.

Joh. Liett. there were present at the same time divers Nobles Joh. Liett. 1. 1. c. 6. of France, many Phylicians of the Court, amongst 1.1. 0. or France, many rayncians of the Courte, amongst p. 28. whom was D. Johannes Fidaxins, famous not only state. Kon-nande mirac. mort. branches and mirac. mort. para.c.41. by Alexander Guagninus of Verona, Colonel of Foot p. 2016. 16. in the Caltle of Viebska in the Frontiers of Mofp. 29. in the Cattle of Viceosta in the Cattle of Viceosta in the Cattle of Viceosta in the Cattle of Moscovy writes
Difficulty to the Cattle of Viceosta in the V quisimagic thus. There is a certain people that inhabit Lu-Zacch, qu. mid. ite. comoria, a Country of the further Sarmatia, who 1.4. tit. 1. yearly upon the 27. day of the month November, after the manner of Swallows and Frogs, by rea-fon of the intensens of the Winters cold, feem to dye. Afterwards at the return of the Spring, upon the 24. day of April, they again awake and arife. These are faid to have commerce with the 565. arife. There are taid to have commerce ... Schot. pbyf. Gruftentzians and the Sperponountzians, people that curiof. 1.1. border upon them, in this manner: When they find their approaching death or sleep ready to seife nnd rner approaching death of help Cambodities in certain places, which the Gruffentzan and Sperponountzians fetch away, leaving an equal value of their ownbehind them in their stead. The Lucomorians, upon their return to life, if they are pleased with the change, they keep them; if otherwise, they redemand their own of their neighbours. By this means much strife and war doth fours. By this means much that and war arife amongst them. Thus Guagninus, and the very fame History hath Sigismundus Liber, a Baron in Heiberstein, which is also fee down by Cicefius. 10. Fernelius speaks of one, who lived without sleep fourteen months; but this man was possest

with madnets, and his brain, it flould feem, being leated with melancholy, did beget animal fpirits without much washing of them.

11. Arjenius, the Tutor to Arcadius and Honor. atr. vol. 2. rius the Emperours, being made a Monk, did fatif 1.5. P. 415. fie Nature with fo fnort a fleep, that he was used

to fay, that for a Monk it was enough, if he flept

but one hour in a night.

12. Augustus Cafer, after supper betook himsels Suten in vit. August to his Closet, where he used to remain till the c.78. pas night was far spent, and then went to bed; when he slept most, it was not above seven hours, and those also not so continued, but in that space he usually waked three or four times, and to provoke fleep, had water poured long and constantly by his Beds head into a Ciftern.

habit and speech of the men, and the monies they | reported of him, that from the time that he entred into Evirus, to the day of his death, he never flent above two hours in one night, yet he died in

his climacterical year of 63.

14. A Woman at Padna lived fifteen days with Schink ob; out fleep, nor could by any means be brought to med. 1. 1. it through the weakness of the Ventricle, and penury of vapours; for the cat no fupper, only contented her felf with a dinner: at last using to eat a Toast steeped in Malmesey towards night, she returned to her wonted fleep.

15. Seneca reports of Mecanas, that great Fa. Sineca de vourite of Augustus, that he lived three years en providents tire without any fleep, and was at last cured of his

diftemper with fweet and foft Musick.

16. It is reported of Nizolius, that painful Schink, obj.

Treasurer of Cicero's Words and Phrases, that he l.t. p.64.

lived ten years without fleep.

17. We read of a noble Lady, that for thirty Schuk, obf. and five years lived without harm, and in good 11, 2044.

and five years lived without narm, and in good health, as both her Husband and whole Family could and did witness, without sleep.

18. Some young men in Athens having made Zuing, This themselves drynk in the Apptarian Fealts, are faid L.5. P.415. to have out-flept four days of that Solemnity, as Simplicius recites out of Endemus.

19. Smyndyrides the Sybarite was used to fay, Athen in That for more than twenty years he had never Deipnosophfeen the Sun either rifing or fetting; which also Histieus Ponticus was used to report of himself, faith Athenaus.

20. Publius Scipio is faid to be over-much de- Zuing. Thevoted to fleep; fo that the people of Rome were atr. vol.2. used to upbraid him with his somnolency, as Plus. 1.5, p. 4151 tarch faith in his Politicks.

21. C. Caligula was exceedingly troubled with Sutton. 1.4. want of fleep; for he flept not above three hours (150, page in a night, and in those he seldom took any quiet repose, but was feared with fearful and itrange illusions and fantaltical imaginations: as who once dreamed that he faw the form and refemblance of the Sea talking with him. Hereupon for the greatest part of the night, what with tedious watching and weariness of lying, one while sitting up in his Bed, another while roaming and wandring to and fro in his Galleries (which were of an exceeding length) he was wont to call upon and

wish for the morning light,
22. Perseus, King of Macedon, being taken Pri-Plat in vit. foner by Amylius, and led Captive to Rome, was Clarks guarded by fome Souldiers who kept him from Mirr. c.37. fleep, watching him narrowly when he was over- p. 130. taken therewith, not fuffering him fo much as to flut his eye lids, or to take the least rest, till such time as Nature being exhausted by this strange cruelty, he gave up the ghost.

### CHAP. XVIII.

Of such as have fallen into Trances and Eestasies, and their manner of bebaviour therein.

Ince the Soul is the instrument and means by which we come to the knowledge of all those things wherein we have any under-Zuing. This George Calirior Commonly called Scander-ear. vol. 2: bg, the fame who for fook. Amerath, King of the 15: p. 415: Tarks, and feifed upon the Kingdom of Epirus, as his own by right of Inheritance. This Prince was comprehend (with any certainty) concerning a person contented with so little sleep, that it is the Soul it (e.f. The most learned amongit men Sabellic.

Sabilleo Primal.

touching its nature, manner of working, the way of its conjunction with the body, and principal place of its refidence; and fo are they also for the manner of its retreat, and the place of its retirement in fuch cases as are propounded in this Cha-

I. William Withers, born at Walsham in Suffex, p.113. Saf- being a child of eleven years of age, did An. 1581. lye in a trance ten days without any fustenance, Bal. Chron. and at last coming to himself, uttered to the standers by many frange speeches against pride and coveronsies, coldness of charity, and other outragious fins.

2. Hermotimus the Clazomenian seemed frequently to have his body deferted of the foul, and as if it had wandred about in the World, at the p. 89. return of it he would relate fuch things at a discour. phys. scott phyf recum of it he would relate fach things at a di-curtof 1.3. flance performed, that none could tell of but fuch 6.334.572. as were prefent; by which means he was long the admiration of fuch as he dwelt amongst. At last being in one of these trances, his enemies seised upon his body and burnt it; by which means the upon his body and buttle it, by which fields the returning foul was disappointed of its usual place of residence and retreat. Plin. lib. 7. cap. 52. pag.

Johannes Scotus, the fame who hath treated with fuch fubtilty concerning divine matters, is alfo faid to have been in frequent raptures, in fuch manner, that he hath been observed to sit sometimes for the space of a whole day and more immoveable, with his mind and fenses bound up, or at least wandring far off from the body. In which condition at length he was taken up by fome fuch as were unacquainted with him, and fo buried a

Agga. de 4. Refirentus, a Presbyter, could at his pleasure Civit. Dit, deprive himself of all sense, and would do it as 1.14. c.23. oft as he was asked; which many did, as defirous to be the eye-witnesses of 6 admirable a thing. Chandle at h. John H. n.st. At the imitation of fome notes and the tone of labill, cl.10.
c.2, p.351.
menting perfons, he would lie as one that was
c.2, p.351.
lett. 1.20.
lett. 1.20.
pricked; nay once being burnt with fire, he had no apprehension or feeling at all of it for the prefent, only the wound was painful to him at his return to himself. In these his trances he did not breathe at all, only he would fay, that the voices of men only, if they fpake louder than ordinary, were heard by him, as if they were at fome great distance from him.

annance from that.

2. Thomas Aquinas, by his daily and conftant
contemplations, had fo accultomed himfelf, that
fix, p.223, frequently falling into an Ecftafie of the mind, he feemed to all that were present to be dead : yet in the mean time he gained the knowledge of the abftruser Mysteries in Divinity; and being returned to himself, he imparted to others the fruits of this his philosophick death both in his Writings and

Cardan, de 6. Hieronymus Cardanus, of Millain, writes of mimfelf, that he could pass as oft as he would into 1. 8. 6.43 fuch an Ecstalie, as only to have a fost hearing of the words of such as discoursed by him, but not any understanding of them at all; he felt not any pullings or pinches of him, nor was at fuch times in the least manner fenfible of the pains of the Gout, or any other thing, but only such things as were without him. The beginnings of this were first in the head, especially from the brain, At first he could perceive a kind of separation from the heart, as if the soul were departing, and this tor in the days of Queen Mary, fled afterwards mens, age.

are at a lofs, as often us they would fpeak diffinctly | was communicated to the whole body, as if a door did open. He adds, that he faw all that he defired with his eyes, not by any force of the mind; and that those images of things did perpetually move, as Woods, Mountains, living Creatures, and what else he pleased. He imputes all this to the vigour of his fancy and the subtilty of his

7. The Father of Prestantius, faith St. Augustine, August de 7. The Father of Pressure 1, 1811 St. Augustine, Augustine, Augustine was often in such an Ecitasie, that upon the return civil. Disorbis spirit he would affirm, that he had been such a strain formed into a Horse, and that he, with other months and the such had carried relief and forrage into the months as the sum house company house spirit sum house spirit sum house. Camp, whereas his body lay then at his own house

her fenses; which first came upon her, by reason of a disease which she had upon her.

### CHAP. XIX.

Of extraordinary things in the Bodies, Fortunes, Death , &c. of divers

Ravellers that have determined to pass through divers Countries, lightly touch those common occurrences that present themselves to every mans eye; but if they meet with any thing extraordinary, these they set a fpecial and particular remark upon, as matter wherewith mens knowledge may be improved, and their curiofity gratified. If I have flaid the longer upon this Chapter, it is possibly for some fuch reason as this, that the Reader may have something, if not so profitable as he could with, yet not allowers.

yet not altogether unpleafant in the perufal.

1. Antonius Cianfius, a Book-feller at Pifa fome Barthol. di few years fince, putting off a fhirt which was made lace ani-fraiter to his body than usual, flames were seen corresponding ftraiter to his body than usual, flames were seen c.17. pag. to issue from his back and arms, and that also with 148. a crackling noise, to the affrightment of the whole family. The truth of this is attested as well as the History related by Fortunius Licetus, that great Philosopher of this Age, in the second Book and 28. Chapter of his Commentary of the Causes of

2. That is strange which is recorded of M. Fy. Plut. in Ca-2. That is itrange which is recorded of 121. Fig. 1211. Incarring Camillus, that though he had gained many im mile, pag. portant Victories, was often General in the head of an Army, was Cenfor, was five times created att. 2013. Dictator, and at four feveral times had trium. Lap. 1735. phed, and was also called the second Founder of Rame, yet was he never chosen Consul.

3. Nicholas Woston was termed a Center of Re- Full worth markables, fo many met in his person; he was 2-77. Kons. Dean of the two Metropolitan Churches of Canterbury and York; he was the first Dean of those Cathedrals; he was Privy Counfellor to four fuccessive Soveraigns King Henry the Eighth, King Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, he was employed thirteen feveral times in Philadfies to foreign Princes, and which is not the least remarkable, in the first of Queen Elizabeth he was offered the Archbishoprick of Canterbury, and re-

### Extraozdinary things that have happened to some versons. Chap. 19.

England, where refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy, and professing himself a Subject to the King of Spain, he was executed at Tyburn, where being cut down half dead, after his privy members were cut off, he rushed on the Executioner, and gave him a blow on the car, to the wonder of the by-standers.

py-itanders.
5. It is faid of Crassis (Grandfather to that bis. 1-7.
6.19-1948.
166. Paleo Ex.
The was never known to laugh all his life time, and thereupon was called Agelastus, or the man that L. c. 6. p. never laught.

6. \* Antonia, the Wife of Drusus, as it is well Solinus c.4. known never spit; and Pomponius the Poet, one 2. 181. that had fometimes been Conful, never belched.

\* Plin. 1.7. that had formerines over contain act before a c. 19.9.166. 7. † It is memorable which is recorded of a King Solin. c.4. named Wazmund, and was the Founder of Warwick 7. 181. Town, that he had a Son named Offa, tall of stature, and of a good constitution of body, but blind till he was feven years old, and then faw, and dumb till he was thirty years old, and then fpake.

Bak. Chron.

8. In the first year of the Reign of Queen Eliza-

beth died Sir Thomas Cheney, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, of whom it is reported for a certain, that his pulse did beat more than three quarters of an hour after he was dead, as strongly as if he had been still alive.

Full storth. 9. George Nevil, fourth Son of Richard Nevil p. 273. in Earl of Salisbury, was confectated Bifliop of Exeter
Darbam. when he was not as not then the very series of are when he was not as yet twenty years of age, at twenty five he was made Lord Chancellor of Eng.

twenty five he was made Lord Chancellor of England, and discharged it to his great commendation, his ability supplying the lack of age in him.

10. When I was in Haly, that Paradise of the World, the outward skin of a Lady of Verona, though lightly touched, did manifestly sparkle in the parabil de with fire: This spectacle so worthy of the research parabil. de luce anim.

10. The World by the publick Script of Petrus à Called 19. Acc. The Lagreet Physician of Verona, in his Book fro, the learned Phylician of Verona, in his Book de Igne lambente, whom I shall follow in the relation of this flow. tion of this flory. The illustrious Lady Catherina five: he died 1506. Octob. 17.

Buri, the Wife of the noble 70. Francijcus Rambal.

16. That was great and exce dus, a Patritian of Verona, of a middle age, indiffedus, a Patritian of Verona, of a induce age, indincerent habit of body, her universal temper hot and moist, her liver hot and dry, and so abounding with bilious and black blood, with its innate fervour and an age fit for adustion, increased by vehement grief. This noble Lady the Creator endued with fo ftupendous a Dignity and Prerogative of Nature, that as oft as her body was but lightly touched with linen, sparks slew out plentifully from her limbs apparent to her domestick Servants, as if they had been ftruck out of a flint, accompanied also with a noise, that was to be heard by all. Oftentimes when the rubbed her hands wont to do: informuch that her ivialise were ditentified deluded, supposing they had left fire in the bed after warming of it in Winter, in which time also fire is most discernible. This fire was not to be seen but in the dark, or in the night: nor 19. It is said of Charles Earl of Valois, that he 19. It is said of Charles Earl of Valois, that he did it burn without it felf, though combustible matter was applied to it : nor lastly , as other fire did it cease within a certain time, but with the himself. Ross. 11. I have read (faith Ross) of one who had a Mirros. fame manner of appearance of light it shewed it

Full. worth. into Braham, being trained into the Ship of Mr.

1.9.tent.16. Parker, an Englifth man, the Maller hoifed Sail, and p. 84.

Over was this Tyrant and Traitor brought into full renewed, if the tough and vifcous matter had not been diverted and evacuated by Iffues, Purges,

and Phlebotomy.

12. Fernelius faith, he faw a Girl that lived in Firmel. de near neighbourhood to him, the ligaments of abdit. vir. whose joynts were so very loose, that you might cause l. 21 bend and turn any of them this or that way at 6.9. your pleafure; and that it was fo with her from the time of her birth.

13. Sir John Majon born at Abington, bred at Donathill, All-Johls in Oxford, died 1566. and lies buried in med. 1.6. the Quire of St. Pauls. 1 remember this Diltick 6.2. P.301. of his long Epitaph.

Tempore quing; suo regnantes ordine vidit, Horum à Consiliis quatuor ille fuit. He saw sive Princes which the Scepter bore, Full Borth. pag. 137, Of them was Privy Counsellor to four.

That is, to Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth,

O. Mary, and O. Elizabeth.

14. Thomas Bourchier fuccessively Bishop of Full worth. Worcefter, Ely, and Archbishop of Canterbury, and P. 324. Els Cardinal by the Title of St. Cyriacus in the Baths, being confectated Bilhop of Worcester, An. 1435. the fourteenth of Henry the Sixth, he died Archbithe fourteenth of Henry the Sixth, he died Archine floop of Camerbury 1486. the fecond of King Henry the Seventh; whereby it appears, that he wore a Miter full fifty one years, a term not to be parallel'd in any other perfon: he faw the Civil Wars of Tork begun and ended, having the honour to marry King Henry the Seventh to the Daughter of King Edward the Fourth. Nor is it the leaft of wonders, that he loft not himself in the Labyrinth of such intricate times.

15. Sir Thomas Fromick was made Lord Chief Full svorth. Justice of the Common Pleas, in the eightcenth Pag. 183. year of the Reign of King Henry the Seventh, four Middletex. years he fate in his place accounted the Oracle of years he late in this place accounted the office of the Law in his Age, though one of the youngelt men that ever enjoyed that Office. He is report-ed to have died floridà juvenute, before full forty years old; fo that he was Chief Justice at thirty

16. That was great and excellent in Socrates, Solin. 6.4. that whatever fell out of joy, or otherwife, he re- 1.81. turned with the same countenance he went forth with, and was never feen to be more merry or melancholy than at other times in any alteration of times or affairs.

17. In the Reign of King James, in the year Bale Ciron. 1613. on the 26. of June, in the Parish of Christ- p. 615. Church in Hampshire, one John Hitchel, a Carpenter, lying in bed with a young child by him, was himfelf and the child burnt to death with a fudden Lightning, no fire appearing outwardly upon him, and yet lay burning for the space of almost three days, till he was quite confumed to ashes.

upon the fleeve of her fmock that contained the farkles within it, flee observed a flame with a tailed ray running about, as fired exhalations are and was thereupon made Conful at Rome; and for arr, vol. 2. wont to do: infomuch that her Maids were of it fell out, that in one and the fame year in which 1.4. p. 727.

19. It is faid of Charles Earl of Valois , that he M. de Sirwas the Son of a King, Brother to a King, Uncle 11, p. 163. to a King, and Father to a King, and yet no King

20. There was amongst the Magnessians one pausan in Protophanes, who in one and the fame day won Atticu. the Prize in the Olympick Games, both at Wraft-

Zang, the ling, and other Games: when he was dead certain Ship, and presently the Ship, as eased of her burden, od. 2. Thieves opened his Sepulchre, and went into it, den, failed away: certainly a great Judgment of God, and a great Miracle, but yet recorded by hoping to have found something to prey upon; something to have found something to present the something to produce a second something to produce the something the somethi after which many others also went in to behold the remains of his body; and this is certain, that his ribs were found to be not diffinet, as those of other men, but from the shoulder to those that are called the short ribs, there was only one continued and entire bone instead of the greater ribs.

21. Some are born with bones concrete and folid, and these, they say, neither sweat nor thirst; . p. 182. fuch a one was Lygdamus the Syracufan, who in the 33. Olympiad had the first Crown of

them, or place for it. 22. A certain Gentleman hath lived many 11.00f.29 more than at his cycs; a little before noon he fits down at his table, commonly inviting divers by fo many and fo credible Witnesses as it is. of medic. years without any ejection of excrements by stool fits down at his table, commonly inviting divers Noble persons, about one a clock he rises from table, after he hath eat and drunk after the manner of other persons, then he vomits up the dinner he had caten the day before, exactly retaining all that he hath newly caten, being to return that by vomiting the day following, as he did that he had caten the day before, he ejects it putrid and fisthy, out differing from other excrements. In his vo. but the truth of this conjecture will be cleared on-

1.1. obj. 29 every day fills a Bason (containing two of our times write and fromy; yet doth me never voint up any thing of what she cat at supper over-night: day. The street is called Burgelofestraffe; if a in other respects she is of good health, and in that in other respects shath been delivered of sive children: she is the condition of the children: she is the condition of the children in the condition of the children is the condition of the children in the children is the condition of the children in the children is the condition of the children in the children is the condition of the children in the children is the children in the children in the children is the children in the children in the children is the children in the children in the children is the children in the childr

Rayners: whereupon they put him out of the been translated by the inspiration of the boly Spi-

26. In the time of King Stephen there appeared Bake Chron. two children, a Boy and a Girl, clad in green in a fuff unknown, of a strange language, and of a strange diet, whereof the Boy being baptized died shortly after, but the Girl lived to be very old; and being asked from whence they were, she anfwered they were of the Land of St. Martyn, where there are Christian Churches erected, but that no Wrastling: his bones were found to be of a solid | Sun did ever rise unto them: but where that Land fubliance throughout, without any marrow in is, or how she came hither she her self knew not. we may know there are other parts of this World than those which to us are known: and this story

caten the day before, he ejects it putrid and filthy, not differing from other excrements. In his vomits he ratifes it with eafe, without delay, at once casting up a great quantity from his stomach, then washing his mouth with sweet waters, he returns to the table, and there eats as much as will suffice till the next day at noon; he cats no break-fasts nor suppers, contented with a dinner only. He hath thus continued about twenty years. It of hath there eath a hath thus continued hath there eath and hice, there came to them a Piper, who Schot, hold schot, hold went from firet to cate them from carties of them all years and bleve, and hate to them a Piper, who Schot, hold schot, hold went from freet to cate them from carties of them all years and bleve, and hie to them all years and hie to them a Piper, hat the Town being greevally to them a Piper, hat to them all years and Mice, there came to them a Piper, hat the Town being gre ten comes into my mind, that this Gentleman may have two ventricles, as those Creatures have that chew the cud, the one of which being newly filed, provokes the other to empty it felf by vomit; the the cust of the control of the co but the truth of this conjecture will be cleared only by Anatomy, if it will be permitted.

It by Anatomy, if it will be permitted.

23. A noble Matron in our City for this fix dows, and in their Churches, of which I am a witness by my own fight. Their elder Magingly years fine the clock in the morning of the containing the the con every day his a Baton (containing two or our pints) by vomit, fometimes clear, at others black with an acour that flupifies the teeth, fometimes with an acour that flupifies the teeth, fometimes yellow with an extremity of bitterness; fometimes the Transmigration of the children, &c. It's alfo to before on the memory of it, that in the firest probability and foother with dark fluor payer verying. mitemery green with a loading miter, at venit he passed out of, no Piper be admitted to this times white and frothy; yet doth she never venit he passed out of, no Piper be admitted to this

29. Prolomaus, the Son of Lagus, intending to Eufeb. Eccl. is now amout thirty years of age.

Codor, de 24. I faw at Genoa (faith Cardanus) one Antofaithful nius Benzus, of the Town of Port Maurice, he was with all fuch good Books as were extant, request. with all luch good Books as were extant, requeitzaing the thirty four years of age, his complexion was pale, art. vol. 2. his beard grew thin, as to the habit of his body he his beard grew thin, as to the habit of his body he his beard grew thin, as to the habit of his body he his beard grew thin, as to the habit of his body he his beard grew thin, as to the habit of his body he his beard grew thin, as to the habit of his body he would fend him their Books translated into the Greek Tongue; they (forafmuch as they were yet fubject unto the Macedonians) fent unto Prolomust divide much or mink, as was annou funcion to have seen the new World affirm, that most of the have seen the new World affirm, that most of the men have abundance of milk. men have anundance or miss.

1.1. Obros.

25. Neubriguifis and also Huntingdon report of commanded them severally every man by himself to write his Translation, and this in every one Raynerus, a wicked Minister of a more wicked selection. Abot, that crofling the Seas with his Wife, he with his iniquity so over-weighed the Ship, that in the midst of the stream it was not able to stir, at which the Mariners associated, cast lots, and the lot fell upon Rayners; and less this should be thought to happen by chance, they cast the lots thought to happen by chance, they cast the lots thought to happen by chance, they cast the lots thought to happen by chance, they cast the lots thought to happen by chance, they cast the lots the property recommend these Scriptures to have again and again, and still the lot fell upon the fame then prefent, pronounced those Scriptures to have 30. Wlien rit of God.

Extraordinary things that have happened to some men. Chap. 19.

Enfeb. Eccl. 30. When Anterus had fate Bilhop of Rome for bill. 1.6. one month only, he died; after whose death it was one month only he died; after whole death it was 6.28, pg. that Fabianus came from the Country, together Hillory of with certain others to dwell at Rome, when fuch a cardinals, thing as never was feen before at the Election of part 3. i.i. a Bilhop happened then by the divine and celeftial p. 216.

Grace of God. For when all the Brethren had gathered themselves together for to make choice of a Bilhop, and many thought upon divers nota-ble and famous men, Fabianus being there prefent with others, when as every one thought leaft, nay nothing at all of him, fuddenly from above there came a Dove, and rested upon his head, after the example of the Holy Ghost, which in likeness of a Dove descended upon our Saviour; and so the whole multitude being moved thereat, with one and the fame Spirit of God cryed out chearfully with one accord, that he was worthy of the Bishoprick, and immediately he was taken and installed Bishop.

Social. Eccl. 31. Constantine the Emperour going against the bill. 1.1. Tyrant Maxenius had a certain Vision. It was 6.2. p. 214. about noon, the day fomewhat declining, when he faw in the Sky a lightfom Pillar in form of a Cross, wherein these words were engraven, In how vince, i. e. In this overcome. This so amazed the Emperour, that he mistrusting his own fight, demanded of them that were present, whether they perceived the Vision; which when all with they perceived the Vilion; which when all will one confeint had affirmed, the wavering mind of the Emperour (understand it of Religion, whether he should become a Christian or not) was setted with that divine and wonderful sight. The night following he dreamed that Christ came unto him. and faid, Frame to thy felf the form of a Crofs, after the example of the fign which appeared unto thee, and bear the same against the enemies, as a fit Banner or token of Victory: which he accord-

ingly did, and was victorious.

Fulgof Ex. 32. That was a rare inflance of propitious For-1. 8. c. 10. tune which befel Thomas Serranus, who in one and p. 1129. the same year was consecrated Bishop, elected

Cardinal, and alfoattained to the Popedom by the name of Nicholas the Fifth. ranic of Evicencias the Filth.

33. Francifous Trovillou was a man of a middle chirung.
flature, a full body, bald, except in the hinder cent. 2. obf. part of the head, which had a few hairs upon it;
25. p. 104 his temper was morofe, and his demeanour altogether rustick: he was born in a little Village called Mezieres, and bred up in the Woods amongst the Charcoal men. About the feventh year of his age he began to have a swelling in his forehead; atterwards did admit of that growth and increase, that when he came to be thirty five years old, this horn had both the bigness and resemblance of a Rams horn. It grew upon the midst of his forehead, and then bended backward as far as the coronal future, where the other end of it did fine.

Inttel less than a Miracle, which is related of Xe-Regne, La. nophiliar, a Minscian, who lived to the age of a fit 39.89. hundred and five years without any manner of disease or indisposition of body throughout his whole life.

37. The Governour of Mannagard A. Speing Patrit de nophiliar, a Minscian, who lived to the age of a fit 39.89. hundred and five years without any manner of disease or indisposition.

38. Defing Patrit de nophiliar, a Minscian, who lived to the age of a fit 39.89. hundred and five years without any manner of disease or indisposition of body throughout his whole life.

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39. The Governour of Mannagard A. Speing Patrit de nophiliar, a Minscian, who lived to the age of a fit 39.89. hundred and five years without any manner of disease or indisposition of body throughout his whole life. so that about the seventeenth year of his age he times fo flick in the skin, that to avoid much pain he was constrained to cut off some part of the end of it: whether this horn had its roots in the skin or forehead, I know not; but probably being of that weight and bigness, it grew from the skull it felf; nor am I certain, whether this man had any of those teeth which we call Grinders. For two months together the man was exposed to shew in Paris, where (faith Vestitius) in the year 1508. 1 in company with Dr. Jacobus Faeschius, the publick Professor at Basil, and Mr. Johannes Eckenstenius, did see and handle this horn. From Paris he was carried to Orleance, where (as I am informed) he died foon after he came.

34. In the time of a grievous Perfecution Felix Hidfield Presbyter of the City of Nola, by a divine inflinch in Sphing, hid himfelf in the corner of a ruined Wall, and 6.9. P. 250. before the Perfecutors had purfued him thither, a Spider had drawn her web at the mouth of the hole whereinto the Presbyter had put himfelf. His enemies told them, that Felix was crept in at that very place; but they beholding the Spiders web, could not be perswaded, that any man could enter and lurk there where the Spiders lived and laboured fo fecurely; and thereupon by their departure Felix escaped. Paulinus once Bishop of that City hath these Verses upon this occasion. which I will also try to English.

Eccubi Christus adest, tenuissima aranea muro est, At ubi Christus abest, & murus aranea siet. Where God is present, Spiders spin a wall, He gone, our Bulwarks like to cobwebs fall.

35. In the Reign of King Hemy the Eighth Sandstraw, there was one Mr. Gresham, a Merchant of Lon-14-9-248; don, who was failing homewards from Paiermo, a 249-City in Sieily, wherein was dwelling at that time 6-33-748; one Antonio sirnamed the Rich, who had at one 115-time two Kingdoms mortgaged to him by the State Mr. Gesslaw Art Contravy. King of Spain, Mr. Gresham crossed by contrary winds, was constrained to anchor under the Lee of the Island of Strombulo, where was a burning Mountain. Now about the mid-day, when for a certain space the Mountain used to forbear fending forth flames, he with eight of the Sailors afcended the Mountain, approaching as near the vent as they durft, where amongst other noises, they as they durit, where amongit other notices, they heard a voice cry aloud, Dispatch, dispatch, the Rich Antonio is a coming. Terrified herewith, they hasted their return, and the Mountain presently vomited out fire; but from so dismat a place they made all the haste they could, and desliring to know more of this matter (since the winds still thwarted their course) they returned to Palermo, and forthwith inquiring for Antonio, they found that he was dead about the instant, so near as they could compute, when that voice was heard as they could compute, when that voice was heard by them. Mr. Grefham, at his return into Eng. land, reported this to the King, and the Mariners being called before him, confirmed the fame by their Oaths. Upon Grefham this wrought to deep an impression, that he gave over all merchandizing, distributed his Estate, partly to his Kindred, and partly to good uses, refaining only a competency for himself, and so spent the rest of his days in a follier describe. in a folitary devotion.

36. That is much to be admired at, as being pairie de little less than a Miracle, which is related of Xe-Regne, 1.2.

by Angustus, the base Son of the Prince of Salucia, his cloows called forth as it were to parley, and then (3, ant.6, 222. held Prisoner; he was threatned with death, if p. 322. he yielded not up the place, and was fo frighted with the apprehensions of this undeserved death, that he fweat blood over all his body.

CHAP.

# CHAP. XX.

Of matters of importance and high Defigns either promoted, or made to mifcarry by finall matters, or strange accidents.

Lutarch tells us of a certain Painter, who was very intent upon drawing of the foam that should come from the mouth of a Horfe, which he had before him in his Tablet; but with all his Art and care he could not compassing expeding of it in such manner as the narup of the ching required: whereupon in a great rup of the ching required: whereupon in a great rup of the wins Pencil at the Table, which light as it happily performed all that ong defeated his utmost skill. Thus and chance brings to light, and formes that in matters of greater which hath feemed out of the power

which hath seemed out of the power self to effect or prevent.

1. There is a people in Spain called Los Pations, S. 6. tuccos, who some threescore and odd years since of it. 5.

1. There is a people in Spain called Los Pations. See tuccos, who some threescore and odd years since of it. 5.

were discovered by the slight of a Hawk of the Diske of Alous. This people were then all favore, though they dwelt in the centre of Spain, not far from Toledo, and are yet held part of the Aborigines that Tubaleain brought in: being hemmed in and imprisoned as it were by a multitude med in and imprisoned as it were by a multitude of huge and craggy mountains, they thought that behind those mountains there was no more earth, and fo lived, unknown to all Spain, till discovered

by this odd accident so lately.

2. When Dien went to free Syracuse from the grievous and infamous Tyranny of Dienysius, it fell out, that Dienysius himself was then in Italy about other business, which fell out fortunately about other bulines, which fell out fortunately for Dion. For whereas he was arrived at Sicily with finall forces and greater courage than prudence, Timocrates (the chiefest of the Tyrants friends) and whom he had left his Substitute in the Kingdom, did forthwith send him a Messenger with Letters to sense the sense of the sense Kingdom, did forthwith fend him a Messenger Wingdom, did forthwith send him a Messenger with Letters to signific the coming of Dion, the instability of the minds of his Subjects, that he should return with all speed, unless he would be totally deserted. The Messenger had happily passed the Seas, and was landed on the shore, intending to foot it to Canlonia, where Dionysius then was. Being upon the way, he met with one of his acquaintance, who had newly offered a Sacrifice, and did friendly give him a part of it, he put it into the bag by his side, where was also Timberates his Letter; he went on his journey, and being overtaken with the night, and weary, cast himself upon the ground to take some short repose. He was not far from a Wood from whence came a Woolf, who smelling the slesh, came and took the was not far from a Wood from whence came a Wolf, who finelling the fielh, came and took the bag from where it lay by his fide. Soon after the man waking, and finding his bag with his Letter gone, in fear of being feverely punished, he durft not go on to Dionysius, but turned off another not go on to Dionyjus, our turned on another way. By this means Dionyfus had later information of his Affairs than the necessity required; and so having lost his Kingdom, was fain to betake himself to the Ferula, and turn School master in

January 3. The Duke of Emponed a Royal Army a paint Rome, with intention to surprize it upon the gainft Rome, with intention to surprize it upon the fad in such filence arrived to the top of it in one place, that not only the men within were not a so-p36. 3. The Duke of Burbon led a Royal Army a-

600 Important Deligns promoted or made to miscarry by strange Acc. Book VI. of great Guns to take it by affault, a strange and unthought of accident administred to him an opunthought of accident administred to him an opportunity for the taking of the City. For an Enfign, who had the charge of a ruined part of the Wall (perceiving Burbon, with some others, break into a Vineyard, that from thence he might take view of the City, if what place it was most expugnable) was so posselfed with fear, that whereas he thought to run into the City, he descended the ruined place, with his Ensign advanced, and marched directly towards the Enemy. Burbon that saw the man tend towards him, and supposing that others followed to make a Sally upon him, that others followed to make a Sally upon him, that others followed to make a Sally upon him, flood fill, with intention to fuffain the affault with those about him, till the rest of his Army were come up to him. The Ensign was got almost three hundred paces without the City, when by hearing the Alarm and cry of Burbon's Army, he returned to himself. by nearing the Alarm and cry of Bureon's Army, he returned to himfelf, and as one newly awaked from fleep, having recollected himfelf, he retires, and re-enters the ruined place by which he had descended. Burbon admiring this action of the man, caufed ficaling Ladders to be advanced to that part of the Wall; and having there flain the Enfign, his Souldiers broke into the City, and

took it.

4. A fmall matter gave also the occasion of the camin open, taking of Belgrade by the Turks, a place equally substitution fortified both by Art and Nature. The Governour went to Buda to the Court, to procure some Pay for his Souldiers; leaving the Town without any Commander in chief, when he came he was delayed and frustrated in his expectation by the delayed and frustrated in his expectation by the Treasurer; whereupon not daring to return to Treasurer; whereupon not during to return to the Garrison without a supply, and the Turk; in the mean time facing the place with a moderate Army, the hearts of the Souldiery and Inhabitants so failed them, that not expecting any relief, they yielded up the place. Thus Belgrade came into the power of the Turk; which all agree might have been professed by the feasurable sending of have been preserved by the scasonable sending of

nave been preserved by the reasonable rending of a final sum of money.

5. Urspergensis and other Historians write of camer. opin. the Humes, that they lived on this side the Lake sheisfull. and Fens of Moois, only addicking themselves to 180, 182, and Fens of Moois, only addicking themselves to 180, 182. hunting, without being folicitous whether there 368, were any other Countries or not: for they thought there was no Land nor Inhabitants on the other fide of Maotis. But one time by accident certain Hunters beheld a Stag passing over the Fens, and standing still sometimes, as if making tryal if the place was passable or not, till at last he was got safe on the other side. They looked upon this as an unwonted and marvellous ed upon this as an unwonted and marvellous thing; so that following the Stag at a distance, they also at last got upon the Continent, where finding it inhabited by the Scythians, they returned, and gave their Country-men an account of their discovery; who having collected a great Army, passed the Fens, and surprizing the Scythians, who dreamed of nothing less than so student an assume they are supported them. Whence after an affault, they oppressed them. Whence after-wards they marched with such fortune and felicity, that they rendred themselves terrible to the

6. The Gauls had befieged the Capitol at Rome, Liv. biff. and having by accident found out a way where it 15, 1202, might be climbed up, they in the midth of night famment, first one unarmed before as their Guide, and then p. 368, with mutual affiftances, and drawing up one another as the resure of the plead did require. ther, as the nature of the place did require, they had in such silence arrived to the top of it in one

ware in the least, but the Dogs, otherwise watchful Creatures, gave no notice of their approaches. But within there were certain Geese that were confecrated to Juno, which rendred at that time contecrated to Juno, which rendred at that time more vigilant through the want of provision in the place, gave the first Alarm by their cackling and chapping of their wings. M. Manlius, who three years past had been Consul, was raised up by this unusual noise; a warlike person he was, and differentiate the dames took Arme, raised the rest differning the danger, took Arms, raised the reft, overthrew the foremost that were now mounted the Wall, and by this unufual means the Capitol was faved, all the Gauls being forced to haften off, or to leave their dead bodies at the foot of that Hill they had newly climbed.

7. The Arragonians had a delign upon Cafibilis 7. The Arragoman nad a deign upon Capona nb. 51-2 in [Arragoman, a well fortified place, and in the polt-dead log. 66 their fealing Ladders, had mounted a Rock, tamin-oper, en one Tower of the Castle, erected the Enfign fabring of their King upon it, and were now marching to cant. (2).

80. p. 369.

which their awaked, made fuch noise and cry, which their awaked, made fuch noise and cry, which the many control and cry, which being awaked, made fuch noise and cry, that the Governour was thereby raised, and the Watch awaked, finding that the Enemy had gain-Waten awaked, maing that the Engmy had gain-ed entrance, they lighted up three Torches, a fign agreed upon to halten their friends to their re-lief; who coming with speedy and scalonable suc cours, occasioned the Arragonians to relinquish their enterprise. Herod. 1.3. 8. Niger had fortified the Mountain Taurus

Harod. 1.3.

8. Niger had fortified the Mountain Tairm against the Army of Severus in such mainer, that
camer.oper.

It was now made inaccessible; so that the Party
of Severus had no hope of doing any good upon
cent. 1. cap.
them; when a great show fell, with showres of
rain, the passage of which from the Mountain being intercepted by the Fortifications, it at last
grew so strong, that it bore away all before it;
which the Soudiers that shood there to guard the
passage perceiving they immediately sled, and which the sounders that 1000a there to guard the passages, perceiving, they immediately sled, and left all free to the Army of Severus, who then easily passing Taurus, fell into Clicia, believing that the Gods themselves fought for them.

the exp ctation of some good Fortune that had used to be savourable to him in such occasions. While he remained in these thoughts, a private Ligurian Souldier that went out of the Camp to Ligurian Souldier that went out of the Camp to get water, being got on the other side of the Camp to site, perceived some Cockles creeping amongst the stones; these he followed, and got divers of them, till at last his eagerness in gathering of them had brought him to the top of the Mountain: where having taken sull view of all such things as might be useful, he returns and acquaints the General with such such such as the had made. Marius made such to so the coasion, that assume the content of the coasion, that assume the coasion, as he had made. Marius made such use of the cocasion, that assume the coasion, as he had merrily of himself, I had almost marr'd my own natural Trot by endeavouring to imitate his articles. that assaulting the Enemy behind as well as before, he became Master of that strong place: and, faith Saluft, the temerity of Marius, corrected by this accident, turned to his glory.

### CHAP. XXI.

Of such as have framed themselves to an imitation of their Superiours or others, with the force of Example in divers things.

Pon the Coast of Norway the Air is so substitute for substitute from the members, chills the blood, and brings upon the man a certain death, if not with speed prevented. Our over-sondness in the introduce of the Presented. imitations of the Examples of our Superiours, when they are evil, or too coftly for us, will prove as pernicious to us.

as pernicious to us.

1. Gallus Pibius was a man first of great elo. Cal. Rhod.
quance, and then of great madness, which seised
not on him so much by accident as his own afte. p. 500.
Ctation, so long mimically imitating mad men, Full. holy
that he became one: And Tully consessed, that shall have became a consessed as the season of the that he became one: And I may contened, that hears 13; whiles he laughed at one Hireus, a very ridiculous 112-pagnan, Dum illum rideo, faith he, pene factus sim illem. While I laugh at him I am almost become the same kind of person.

tame kind of perion.

2. One of the Queens of China had mishapen Atvarre.
feet; she, to mend that natural defect, used to Semedhist.
fwathe them to bring them to a better form: that Chinapart
which she did out of a kind of necessity, the rest do at this day out of gallantry: for from their Linghot. very infancy they swathe their childrens feet Voyage, straining them so as to hinder their growth, b. 1. 6. 23; Certainly the generality of them have so little, b. 40. that one might reasonably doubt, whether so small feet could belong to a humame body grown up to its full stature. Now this practice had its original from that use of the Queens.

3. Sir Philip Cathrope, who lived in the Reign Fuk. worth. of King Henry the Seventh, had sent as much page 270. Cloth of sine French Tawny, as would make him a Gown, to a Taylor in Norwich. It happened one John Drakes, a Shoomaker, coming into the Shop, do at this day out of gallantry: for from their Lingthot.

that the Gods themfelves fought for them.

saluft. Bell.

9. C. Marius had befieged a Casse in Numidia,
fugurib.

9. C. Marius had befieged a Casse in Numidia,
fugurib.

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fugurib.

9. C. Marius had befieged a Casse in Numidia,
fugurib.

9. C. Marius had befieged a Casse in Numidia,
fusure and Fortifications feemed to be
fame as much for himself, enjoyaing the Taylor to
make it of the same fashion. The Knight being
make it of the same fashion. The Knight being
informed hereof, commanded the Taylor to cut
his Gowns as full of holes as his shears could make,
his Gown as full of holes as his shears could make,
his Gown as full of holes as his shears could make, which so purged John Drakes of his proud humor, that he would never be of the Gentlemans fashion

merrily of himfelf, I had almost marr'd my own natural Trot by endeavouring to imitate his artificial Amble. This pecrles Frelate died 1626.

5. It was of old a culton of the Ethiopians, that piod Sisuis is the King by any accident or cause was maimed tr. Antigit in any of his limbs, his Domesticks and Familiars would voluntarily weaken themselves in those photh. His parts; for they thought it uncomely for them to mirabil a walk upright, and their King to halt, or that iee. 1.69. ing him but with one eye, themselves should have two. Also when the King died, his particular friends used to kill themselves, supposing that such friends used to kill themselves, supposing that such the King died, his particular friends used to kill themselves, supposing that such the king died, his particular friends used to kill themselves, supposing that such the king died, his particular friends used to kill themselves, supposing that such the king died, his particular friends used to kill themselves, supposing that such the king died, his particular friends used to kill themselves, supposing that such themselves are the king died, his particular friends used to kill themselves, supposing that such themselves are the king died, his particular friends used to kill themselves, supposing that such themselves are the king died, his particular friends used to the kill themselves are the kill themselv

# The force of Example and the Imitation of some men.

Sabel, Ex.

mony of unfeigned friendship.
6. S. dmoneus and Alladius, the one whereof lived at Alba in Italy, and the other at Elis in Ar-cadia, would needs imitate the Thunder and Lightning of Jupiter; but both with a just reward of their prefumptuous impiety, were ilruck with fire from Heaven.

clarksmir. 7. When Charles the Fifth went out of Italy to 6.75. pag. be crowned Emperour, being much troubled with the headach, he cut his hair short, the great Courtiers presently followed his fashion and example; fo that wearing long hair, effeemed fo much for many Ages before, grew quite out of fashion in his time.

clarky mir. 8. When Don John of Austria, base Son to 6.75. Pag. Charles the Fifth, went Governour into the Low-Countries, because the hair on the left side of his temples grew upright, he used with his hand to put back all the hair from his forchead; and because that baring of the forehead seemed to look handfomly in him, thence came the fashion of combing and keeping the hair up with wearing of

Mobile mutatur semper cum Principe vulgus, faith Claudian.

The people vary too Just as their Princes do. And

Regis ad exemplum totus componitur orbis. The whole World use to take The pattern Princes make.

cal. Rhod. 1. 2. 6. 10. 0. 101.

9. Tatianus the Orator was firnamed the Ape, because he was able to express any thing by a most ingenious imitation. 10. Alexander the Great carried his neck fome-

Lipf. manit.

what awry, and thereupon all the Courtiers and Great men took up the fame as a fashion, and framed themselves to his manner, though in so mall

Lipf. monit.

11. The luxury of the Romans was exceeding great in their Feasts, Cloaths, Houshold-stuff, ancient manner both in his diet and attire, the love and fear of the Prince swayed more with the people than the Law it felf.

12. It is faid of the Emperour Titus Vefpafian, Sut. 1.1. 12. It is laid of the Emperour Ind Velpajian, 0.3. p. 319. That he could write in Cyphers and Characters

cerfeiter of Writings.

camer.opir. 13. When King Henry the Eighth of England, subcifive about the year 1521. did cut his hair short, immediately all the English were so moved with his 96.19.388 example, that they were all shorn, whereas before they used to wear long hair.

14. Lewis the Eleventh, King of France, used

to fay he would have his Son Charles understand to ray ne would have his Son Charles understand son, 2.396, nothing of the Latine Language further than this: Qui nescit dissimulare, nescit regnare, He that knows not how to diffemble, knows not how to reign. This advice of King Lewis was fo evil interpreted by the Nobles of France, that thereupon they be-

an end of life was honourable, and also a testi-mony of unseigned friendship.

an end of life was honourable, and also a testi-mony of unseigned friendship.

gan to despise all kind of learning. On the cou-trary, when Francis the First shewed himself a mighty Favourer of learning and learned men, most men in imitation of his example did the

15. Erneftus, Prince of Lunenburg, complaining Luther. col-to Luther of the immeasurable drinking that was log. minjali at Courts, Luther replied, That Princes ought to P. 459. look thereunto: Ah! Sir, faid he, we that are Princes do fo our felves, otherwise it would long Frinces do to our felves, otherwise it would long fince have gone down: Manent exempla regentum In vulgut. When the Abbot throweth the Dice, the whole Covent will play.

16. Queen Anne, the Wife of King James, had Trenshfild a Wen in her neck; to hide which she used to bill improvement the play and the words a play feature of the play play.

wear a Ruff: and this they fay was the original and ved, p.84.

wear a Run: and this they lay was the original and first occasion of that fashion, which foon after spread it felf over the most part of England.

7. A certain Duke of Bavaria, before he went clarks mir, to his Diet or Council, used to call his Servant to cap. 107. bring him water in a Bason, in the bottom where- P. 539. of was stamped in Gold the Image of Cato Major, that fo he might fix the impression of his Image in his mind, the imitation of whose vertues he had

his mind, the imitation of whole verties he had prudently proposed for his practice.

18. The Emperour Charles the Fifth having re-clarks mining his Kingdom, and betaken himself to a cap. 128. Monastery, laboured to wash out the stains of his p. 652. defiled Conscience by Consession to a Priet, and with a Discipline of platted Cords he put himself to a constant and sharp Penance for his former wicked life. This Discipline his Son King Philip ever had in great veneration, and a little before his death commanded it to be brought unto him, as it was stained in the blood of Charles his Father. Afterwards he fent it to his Son Philip the Third, to be kept by him as a Relique and a facred Mo-

19. Antoninus Caracalla being come to Troy, vi. zuing the fited the Tomb of Achilles, adorning it with a atrovol.21, Crown, and drefling it with flowers, and framing 13, P4E. himself to the imitation of Achilles, he called Fe. fus his best beloved Freed-man by the name of and whole Families unto the time of Vestalian:

And whole Families unto the time of Vestalian:

And it was so confirmed amongst them, that it could not be restrained by the force of those many that the could not be restrained by the force of those many that the state of the sta mance, when he fought for hair to cast upon the funeral Pile, and that he had but thin hair, he was laughed at by all men; yet he caufed that little he had to be cast into the fire, being clipped off for that purpose. He also was a studious imitator of Alexander the Great; he went in the Macedowith his own Secretaries and Clerks, whether he or they could write fafteft; also he could imitate and express exactly any hand-writing whatsoever to use such as were used when Alexander to use such as were used when Alexander and express exactly any hand-writing whatsoever he had once seen; so that he would often profess he could have made a notable Forger and Counman Legions to take upon themselves the names man Legions to take upon themselves the names of such Captains as served Alexander in his Wars.

CHAP.

### CHAP. XXII.

Of the Authority of some persons amongst their Souldiers and Countrymen, and Seditions appealed by them divers ways.

Ear Affor there are flones, which in few days not only confume the flesh of dead bodies, but the very bones too; and there is in Palestine an Earth of the same operation and quality. Thus there are fome men, who by their fingular prudence and authority, are able not only to cease the present tumult and disorder of a people, but to take fuch effectual course, that the very feeds and causes of their fermentation and distemper should be utterly consumed and re-moved. Of what force the presence of some, and the eloquence of others hath been in this matter,

Chap. 22.

fee in the Chapter following.

1. Cains Cafar the Dictator intending to trans. fer the War into Africa, his Legionaries at Rome

he had better die by the hands of his own Soul-diers: so laying aside the Royal Purple, and putting on a vile garment, he came forth to them; filence was made, and all ran together to behold the novelty of the thing; when he made a Speech to them agreeable to the prefent flate of things, he told them of the great Exploits he had former-

mitted amongst them, is faid thus to have spoken : Plut. in co. Upon a time there arose a great sedition amongst riolano, the other members of the body against the belly, p. 216. the eyes, cars, hands, feet, and tongue faid, they the eyes, cars, hands, feet, and tongue faid, they each of them performed their feveral offices to the body; but the belly doing nothing at all, as a King, enjoyed their labours, and confumed upon it felf all those things that were purchased with the sweat of the rest. The belly, consessed them from henceforth they should allow it nothing: the members decreed it amongst themselves, that nothing should be given to the belly; when this had been observed for some little time, the hands and feet loft their frength, and all the other members became flothful, fiek, or immoveable; then at last they perceived, that the food which was allowed to the belly, was of equal advantage to all the rest of the members as to it self, and so returned to their former obedience. When the people had heard this Fable, they understood thereby, that the Wealth which was in the hands of Great men, was also advantageous to themfelves: and so upon some promises of the Senate, to discharge some of their debts, they were reconciled to the Fathers.

1. Cains Cafar the Dictator intending to trant16.6.8. For the War into Africa, his Legionaries at Rome
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for the War into Africa, his Legionaries at Rome
for the War Legionaries being overcome, and Lepidus Zonar, AnAuxing yielded himfelf, the Souldiers of Oftavia. Nat.
for the Army and every man demanded whatfoever he thought good. When
the Army into fich a commotion, that they demanded Arcagathus the Son of Agathoeles had flain
hibitoh:
Lycifous (a great Captain) for fome intemperate
words; whereupon the friends of the dead put
the Army into fich a commotion, that they demanded Arcagathus to death, and threatned the
fame puninhment to Agathoeles himfelf; unlefs he
did yield up his Son. Befides this, divers Captains
with their Companies flack of palling over to the
fame puninhment to Agathoeles himfelf; unlefs he
did yield up his Son. Befides this, divers Captains
with their Companies flack of pall obedience.

S.: Severus the Emperour being ill of the Gout, Incl. mil-while he was warring in Britain, his Souldiers ap-life, biff. prehensive of some evil consequence from his in
206. disposition, took his Son Bassianus (whom he be-fore had made his Associate in the Empire) and If y done; that he was ready to die, if his Souldiers faluted him by the name of Augustus; determined think it expedient, for he was never yet so ning to secure him in the Title and Power they possessed with fear, as out of an over-delire of the possessed with fear, as out of an over-delire of the possessed with fear, as out of an over-delire of the possessed with fear, as out of an over-delire of the fear of th inound think it expedient, for he was never yet in had given him. Severus understanding this dangle be drawn to do any thing unworthy of himself:

gerous sedition in the Army, caused himself to be fhould be witnesses hereof, he drew his Sword, as one that was about to kill himself; and being now ready to institct the would, the whole Army cready to institct the would, the whole Army force assume him. So he was persuaded by the Army to re-assume his Royal Habit, and was fully restored with their great applause.

2.10. 1818.

3. A great Sedition was in Rome, and the common people so incensed against the rich men and the common people so incensed against the rich men and the state of the Sentes, that all the Tribunes, control and the the Sentes (his all things were now tending to ruine and destruction, when the Senate sent unto sent and Gordianus the Third sent and Gordi

hall tomic.

ruine and defiruction, when the Senate fent unto
fol. 48.

ruine and defiruction, when the Senate fent unto
fol. 48.

Lonic the people one to perfivade them: this was Meten p. 376. nemins Agrippa; an eloquent man, who being adarr. p. 376. nemins Agrippa; an eloquent man, who being adthe first was sent against Maximinus; the other some two

The lift 2

The lift 2

The lift 2

Octat. bifl. 7. Alexander the Great had 30000 young men lito. p.s. of the same age, that he caused to be instructed person, that as men affrighted, the seditions fled product of hims. Discipline of the Grecians, and armed as the Majety of him. med as the Macedonians: these came to his Army, Pizel.melli- and he called them Epigoni or his posterity. The fic. 10m.1. Macedonians referred their coming ill, especially p. 18. 3811 when the King in an Oration of his to the Army told them, that he would difmis them that were become unferviceable through age or wounds, and fend them home with honour. The Macedonians were highly incenfed with this his Oration, interpreting his words as if he despised them, and looked upon them all as unferviceable: whereupon, without regard to their Commanders, or prefence of the King, with a tumultuous noise and military violence, they cryed out, that they would all be difmiffed, adding, that he and his Father thould war together, fooffingly intending Jupier Hammon. When Alexander heard this, grinding his teeth for anger, he leapt with his Captains from his Teilman Alexander heard this, grinding his teeth for anger, he leapt with his Captains from his Teilman Alexander heard the same and the same hard the same has a same and the same hard the from his Tribunal, rushed into the midst of them, and having noted thirteen of those that had spoken most boldly, he laid hands on them, and delivered them as Prisoners to his guard, no man opposing him. The Army before to fierce, were sciled with a sudden fear at this his procedure; and when they faw their fellows led to Execution, they remained as men supplied, and expecting what the King would determine of them all. The next day they were prohibited the fight of the King, he only admitting the Afian Souldiers to his presence; whereupon they set up a mournful cry, and said, they would all die, if the King would persist in his anger against them. He conwound permit in his anger against them. He continued resolute, called the strangers to an Assembly, ordering the Macedonians to stay in their Camp, made the Persians his Guard and his Apparitors, and by these punished the Mutineers. This the Macedonians took patiently; but when they knew that the Persians had Leaders appointed them, were formed into Troops, and Macedonian names given them, and themselves ignominiously rejected; they were no longer able to restrain ther with the punishment than reproach of them, When Alexander was informed of this, he came forth, and beholding their afflicted effate, he went with them; and having modelly reproved them, and then commending their modelly that gave him occasion to pardon them, he received them

two staid in Rome. When a great Sedition arose | ted a Procurator of St. Mark, and his authority betwirt the Pretorian Souldiers and the people was fo great amongst the people, that (when a of Rome, Balbinus found that his Authority availed mighty sedition arose of the Mariners and Seanot to appeale this commotion; whereupon he men, who in great numbers were come out of not to appeale this commotion; whereupon her caufed the Child Gordiamus arrayed in Purple to Iffria and Dalmatia to furnish out the Fleet against be brought forth, and set upon the shoulders of a perptall man, to be shewed to the Souldiery and people. No sooner was the Princely Boy beheld too, when the command of the Duke himself was the the the boy and consideration, they by them, but that the love and confideration they not regarded, the authority of the Decemviri conhad of him, brought both the Souldiery and peo- temned, and the power of all the Guards drawn out against them availed not. In this state of things such was the Majesty of this one private

# CHAP. XXIII.

Of such Princes and persons as have been fortunate in the finding of hid Treasures, and others that were deluded in the like expectations.

Ome men have as wilfully cast away their Riches, as Onter the Philosopher is said to have done his, and upon much the like nave done his, and upon much the like pretences, as looking upon them to be the fuel of all forts of vices, and fearing to be undone by them: whereas if Riches prove hurtful to any man, it is no fault of theirs, but his only that makes an evil use of them, and to a wise man they are the Handmaids and Assistance to his Vertues. It is happy therefore for fome men, that the Earth should for ever conceal her Treasures from them, feeing their greatness would be an obstruchion to their goodness; but whensoever she shall disclose her Riches, may they ever be put into fuch hands as will make others better, and themfelves no worfe by them.

1. Tiberius the fecond Emperour of Greece, was zuing. The-ed that this Crois mould be taken away, and rein fome other place. They that were employed in the digging of it up, found underneath, beyond all flope or expectation, very rich Treafure, the found besides, the huge Wealth of Marses, which he had hid in his house a little before he died, having killed all those that knew any thing rejected; they were no longer able to reftrain their grief, but came to the Palace, faid down their Arms at the Gates, and retaining only their undergarments, they flood at the door, with great humility and tears befeeching to be admitted, and defiring the King to fatisfie himself rather with the punishment than reproach of them. credible Mais of Gold and Silver.

credible Mais of Gold and Silver.

2. Contran King of Burgundy dreamed that he camirapir.

5. Contran King of Burgundy dreamed that he camirapir.

6. Contran King of Burgundy dreamed that he camirapir.

6. Mountain; when he awaked, he fent away fome p. 287.

6. Contran Research of the fame place; who there found it accordingly.

again to his favour, and dismissed, as he before intended, the unserviceable with rich Presents, and Letters to Antipater in their favour.

8. Petrus Laureanns was the Ventian Admiral, he had overthrownthe Navy of the Turky at Callipolis. At Rapalus he had taken Franciscus with this inscription; Galanda Mai, griente Sole, and three Counsellors; whereupon he was created three Counsellors; whereupon he was created at Sun rising, I shall have a golden head. There was

could any where be found. At last a Saracen then Prisoner, offered himself to expound the Inscri- and then instal him with that Ceremony and Soption, upon promise that when he had done it, he thould be fet at free and full liberty. The Prince oftablish his Authority, and beget a due reverence gave him assurance thereof, and the first day of to his person, without which he can do them lit-May being come, at the rifing of the Sun, the Saracen observed the shadow of the Circle that was about the head of this Image, and in the fame place where the shadow was, caused them to dig: which they did, and when they were come very deep, they found a mighty Treasure, which came in good feafon for the Prince, for it served to defray the charge of the War he made at that time. The Saracen, besides the grant of his liberty (which he preferred before all other things) was bountifully rewarded, and sent away with many

rich and princely gifts.

camu.opr.
4. Decebalus the King of Dacia, by the hands

sheifiv.
and labour of Captives only, turned the course of

cant. 1. 649 the River Sargetia, that ran near unto his Palace, &

63. P. 285 in the midst of the Chanel caused a deep Vault to him of greatest estimation, even such precious Liquors as would keep: and this done, he reftored the River to its wonted course. All that he had employed in this work, or that he supposed to have any knowledge hereof he caused to be slain, to prevent all discovery. But one Biculis a Captain (who though he knew thereof) had acci-

revealed to him in a dream, that within his Austria descends into the Valley, cloathed in ground in Africe, was nid a trupendous mats of Country-nant, whom very many of the Princes Treafure not stamped, but in Bullion, reposited of that Country refort unto armed, and with Enthere of old by Q. Dido coming from Tyrus. This was over-lightly credited, the Orators and Poets made it the subject of their declamations and remainded in the Subject of their declamations and results of the Prince of the Country-nant, whom very many of the Princes of the Action of the Princes of the Country-nant, whom very many of the Princes of the Action of the Princes of the Country-nant, whom very many of the Princes of the Country-nant, whom very many of the Princes of the Country-nant, whom very many of the Princes of the Country-nant, whom very many of the Princes of the Country-nant, whom very many of the Princes of the Country refort unto armed, and with Endigness, amongst whom the Earl of Coritis has the chief place. The Country-nant, whom very many of the Princes of the Country refort unto armed, and with Endigness, amongst whom the Earl of Coritis has the chief place. The Country-nant perceiving at a great distance the coming of the Princes of the Country resource. ground in Africk was hid a stupendous mass of cital to the people; the Gallies were fent to fetch that was feifed with wonder (in the Liburnian

Trator. offi-6. Aminocles the Magnessan, while he was busy-cin. iib. 2. ing himself in digging and turning up the earth, c.23. p.98. found divers Cups and Vessels of Silver and Gold, there hidden by the Persians.

## CHAP. XXIV.

Of the Election and Inauguration of Princes in Several Places and Nations.

HE fafety and profestity of the people is highly concerned in the ability and inthey shall intrust the Government; and therefore and promises that he will administer Justice to all in places where the supreme Ruler is elective, they that desire it; and so descending, he goes to the

was not any that could folve this Riddle that manage their choice of him with juch wifdom, could any where be found. At last a Saracen then that if possible they may not be imposed upon, lemnity, as they conceive may best conduce to establish his Authority, and beget a due reverence tle fervice.

1. Contarenus describes the Election of the Howels Ri-Duke of Venice on this manner: Prefently upon pub. of Vetthe Vacancy all the Gentry, above thirty years of zuing. The. age, do assemble, so many as meet cast their names atr. vol. 2. into a Pot, and in another are just fo many Balls, 1.4.9.720. whereof thirty only are gilt, then a child draweth Sabillic.l.9: for each, till the thirty gilt ones be drawn, for dtad. I which thirty the child draweth again a fecond for time out of another Pot that hath only nine gilt Balls. The nine to drawn nominate forty, out of which forty twelve are again felected by the same kind of Lot: these twelve nominate twenty five, out of whom nine are again by Lot fet apart; thele nine nominate forty five, who are by Lot reduced again to eleven; these eleven chuse forty be digged, wherein he beflowed a mighty Mass of silver and Gold, and all fuch things as were with silver and Gold, and all fuch things as were with himself by solemn Oath, to chuse whom they shall think most worthy, the scrolls are mingled together, and then drawn; the fitness of the persons thus drawn is discussed, and he who hath most Voices above twenty five, is the man whom they pronounce to be elected, and adjudge him to be

created Duke with all folemnities. ptain (who though he knew thereor) nau acceptain (who thereory) nau acceptain (who though he knew thereory) nau acceptain (who though he knew thereory) nau acceptain (who thereory) nau acceptain (who though he knew they first enter upon the post least to define the matter to acceptain (who they first aute, when they first enter upon the post least to define the matter to acceptain (who the Archaukes Paulau (who they first aute, when they first enter upon the post least to define the nauter of the Dukedom of Carinthia; for not far provide the nauter of the post least to be acceptable to the matter to be made, found it.

2. It is a strange custom which the Archaukes Paulau (who they first enter upon the post least to define the nauter of the post least to be acceptable to be acceptable to the post least to be acceptable to the post least to be acceptable to be acc name of which is now loft to the memory of man) Petr. Grig. name of which is now lost to the memory of man) Put. Grg.

Dacia Thefauris, Cefar Nerva Trajanus, Aug.
Sac. p.

Morite of 5. Cecilius Basus with much confidence and excom. Right, ultation comes to Nero, and told him, that it was defined by the substitute of Rustices. The Duke of August Market described in the substitute of Rustices. The Duke of August Market described in the Stein Right, ultation comes to Nero, and told him, that it was not a substitute of Rustices. The Duke of August described in the Stein Right was not a substitute of Rustices. The Duke of August described in the Stein Right was not a substitute of Rustices. The Duke of August described in the Stein Right was not a substituted by Rustices.

Country-habit, whom very many of the Princes it, but returned empty of any thing but finame and Tongue which they ufe) demands of the Rubloquy; and as Tacitm observes, the expectation of Riches was amongst the causes of the publick poverty. of the Country. The Country man demands a-gain, if he be a just Judge, if he have a care of the ing himself in digging and turning up the earth, found divers Cups and Vessels of Silver and Gold, common safety of the Country; if he be a Servant or Free man, if worthy of that honour, and if he be a true Christian? Which when they that are about him have affirmed, he again asks by what right he will drive him from that stone? Then the Earl of Goring, being now come near, replies, He will drive thee away by the gift of fixty Crowns, and of those Cattel that are by thee: he will free thee and thy family from all publick burdens; and belides thou shalt have those Princely Robes, which he hath laid by. The Country man at the hearing of this, giving the County man at the hearing of this, giving the Prince a gentle blow upon the cheek, admonifies him that he be just, and taking the Cattel that were by him, returns home. The Prince leaps the County man at the hearing of this giving the Prince a gentle blow upon the cheek, admonifies him that he be just, and taking the Cattel that were by him, returns home. The Prince leaps upon the flone, and brandlifes his drawn Sword, and practice that he will administrate the same and the s